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1884 HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY INDIANA

*Originally Published as History of
Morgan, Monroe & Brown Counties*

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, EDITOR.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, a large force has been employed in gathering material. During this time, most of the citizens of the three counties have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the counties have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the counties, have been corresponded with, for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with some degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of birth, of settlement in the counties, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the counties and biographies of many of their citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that will become an enduring monument.

APRIL, 1884.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

SETTLEMENT, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

THE territory now comprising the county of Monroe was formerly the undisputed domain of the Miamis. This is also true of all of Indiana. At the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, Little Turtle, or Mish-e-keno-quah, the head chief of the Miamis, and one of the most intelligent and renowned aboriginal Americans of any tribe, that ever lived, stated to the Government Commissioners that the Miamis formerly owned all the territory within the following bounds: From Detroit south to the Scioto River and down the same to the Ohio, thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the same to near Covington, thence north to Lake Michigan, thence east to Detroit. Immediately after the Revolutionary war, the efforts to colonize the lands west of the Atlantic coast were so extensive and-persistent that the natives inhabiting those regions were forced slowly back into the wilderness upon the territory of their Western brethren, and thus the broad domain of the Miamis was invaded by homeless natives of various tribes, who were given tracts of territory upon which to hunt and live. At what time the Delawares, Shawanees, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Piankeshaws, Weas, Kickapoos, etc., gained a footing upon the soil of Indiana cannot be stated with certainty, but there seems to be no doubt that Little Turtle stated the truth when he claimed all of the above bounded territory as the former domain of his people—the Miamis. It is possible that some of the tribes named above occupied portions of Indiana before the Revolutionary war. The former home of the Delawares was on the Delaware River, and later in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and still later in Indiana. The original home of the Wyandots was in Canada, and later in Michigan and Northern Ohio, and still later in Southern Indiana. The Shawanees were of Southern origin, and were wanderers, but finally were given a home in Southeastern Indiana, and also a section of country on the Wabash about La Fayette. The Pottawatomies seem to have owned territory in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and to have gained from the Miamis at some early period by invasion or conquest much of the land of Indiana north of the Wabash. The Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Pecankeeshaws seem to have owned land along the western boundary of the State. At the treaty of Fort Wayne on the 30th of September, 1809, the second article was made to read as follows: "The Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares

with themselves to the country watered by the White River. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the others, and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends, the Moheicans, shall be theirs forever." As to the territory of Monroe County, it seems to have been on the boundary between the land of the Delawares and that of the Piankeshaws and Pecankeesaws, so that it was the home and hunting ground of the three tribes as well as the Miamis.

INDIAN CESSION TREATIES.

The territory now composing the county of Monroe was not obtained from the Indians wholly at one time. The old Indian boundary which extends from near Gosport in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county at Section 26, Benton Township, divides two important Indian cessions. The territory of Monroe County south of that boundary was part of Harrison's Purchase, obtained from the Indians by the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809; and all of Monroe County above that boundary was part of the New Purchase, obtained from the Indians by the treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2 to 6, 1818. As Monroe County was organized before the last-named treaty was effected, it will be seen that all of the present county north of the Indian boundary was not at first a part of the county. The exact boundary of the county when first formed will be seen from the act creating the county, quoted entire a few pages in advance.

THE SURVEY AND FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND.

The survey of all the lands of Monroe County lying south of the old Indian boundary occurred in the autumn of 1812, Arthur Henrie and William Harris being the surveyors. All of the county north of the Indian boundary was surveyed in 1819 by Thomas Brown and J. Hedges. Although that portion south of the old boundary was surveyed in 1812, the land was not thrown into market until 1816, at which many entries were made, the following being a complete list for that year: In Township 7 north, Range 2 west: William Bigger, Richard Beam, John Kutch, Isaac Withers, John M. Sadler, Archibald Wood, William King, John Storm, Elzy Woodward and Henry Speed. In Township 7 north, Range 1 west: Henry Burkhart, Thomas Grimes, William Anderson, Bartlett Woodward, Adam Darling, Robert Fields, Roul & Brenton, William Bigger, Fettes & Hughes, George Buskirk, George Paul, John Musser, Michael Buskirk, John Vanderoot, Michael Harvey, Jacob Mumma, Jonathan Lindley, John Durham, Samuel Caldwell, John White, William Carl and William Craig. Township 8 north, Range 2 west: Arthur Patterson, Wright & Morgan, Jacob Cutler, William Wright, David Sears, James Parks, James Matlock, John Cutler, John Allen, Jonathan Rains, John Carr, John W. Lee, James Borland, Michael Wood, David Matlock, John Collins, Joseph Berry, William Wilson, William Newcomb, John Harvey, Jonathan Nichols, Solomon Green, Levin Lawrence, Adam Bower, John Briscoe, Jesse Tarkington, Thomas McCrang, Josiah Jackson, John Johnson and Joseph Richardson. Township 9 north, Range 1 west: John Ketchum, Henry

Wampler, Thomas Smith, James Matlock, William Julien, William J. Adair, John Kell, C. and F. Bullett, John Owens, Daniel Stout, Samuel Caldwell, Roderick Rollins, Joseph Taylor, David Raymond, Jacob Benderback, Eleazer Dagget, James Borland, Gideon Frisbee, John Lee, William Matlock, Samuel Camphreys, Thomas Graham, Abraham Apler, Chris Esling, George Ritchey, George Hedrick, David Rogers, Henry Rogers, John Thompson, Wheeler Mallett, Samuel Scott, Nicholas Fleener, William Jackson, John Jackson and Thomas Heady. Township 9 north, Range 2 west: Joseph Evans, Asa Osborn, Lewis Noel, Jonathan Gilbert, George Cutler, George Sharp, James Goodwin, Joseph Harris, Ambrose Carlton, John Simons, John Gordon, John McCormick, William Thornton, Abel Bigelow, David Johnson, John Fullen, William Baker, David Sears, Samuel Zunicks, William Oliver, Thomas Hodges and Benjamin Johnson. Township 10 north, Range 2 west: John Fullen about all of Section 4, Abner Evans, Archibald Wood, Jonathan Gilbert, C. & F. Bullett, Fettus & Hughes, John McCormick, Julius Woodward, William Milliken, William Kelso, John Bigger, Samuel Jennings, nearly all of whom entered several hundred acres each. No entry was made before September, 1816, and during the remainder of that year entries were only made west of the meridian line and south of the old Indian boundary. These entries were all in the present townships of Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Van Buren, Richland, Bloomington and Bean Blossom. Several tracts were purchased by speculators, but the greater number passed to actual residents or to those who became actual residents.

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF MONROE COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the 10th day of April next, all that part of the county of Orange inclosed in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county: Beginning on the line of Orange and Jackson Counties where the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 crosses the same; thence west with the last mentioned line to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west of the Second Principal Meridian; thence north with said range line to the Indian boundary; thence southeasterly with said boundary to the line of Orange and Jackson Counties; thence south with the same to the beginning—to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Monroe. And the said county of Monroe shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties do or may properly belong or appertain.*

SEC. 2. John Penicks and Jonathan Jones, of Orange County; Daniel Connor, of Daviess County; David Fouts, of Washington County, and Samuel Burcham, of Jackson County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice in Monroe County, agreeably to an act of Assembly entitled "An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off." The Commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Abner Blair, of said new county, on the first Monday of April next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said new county to notify the above-named Commissioners, either in person or by writing, of their said appointments and of the time and place at which they are required by this act to meet, at least six days previous to the day appointed for their meeting, and the said Sheriff shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services out of the first money in the treasury of the said county of Monroe to be paid as the county claims usually are.

SEC. 4. The Board of County Commissioners of said new county shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been established, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

SEC. 5. Until suitable accommodations can be had (in the opinion of the Circuit Court) at the seat of justice for said county, all the courts which by law become necessary to be held at the county seat shall be holden at the house of Abner Blair aforesaid, or at

any other place in the same neighborhood to which the Circuit Court may, for the purpose of getting better accommodations, think proper to adjourn, after which time the said courts shall be adjourned to the seat of justice established as aforesaid.

Sec 6. The agent to be appointed for the county of Monroe shall reserve in his hands ten per centum out of the net proceeds of the sales of lots, which may be made at the seat of justice of said county for the use of a county library, which sum or sums of money so reserved shall be paid by said agent or his successor in office over to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and with such installments as may be directed by law. This act to take effect from and after its publication in print.

Approved January 14, 1818.

In accordance with the provisions of this enactment, the machinery of the county was immediately put in running order. An election was ordered held under the supervision of the Sheriff, John W. Lee, appointed by the Governor, for the necessary county officers. Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks were elected County Commissioners; William Lowe, County Clerk and Auditor; Chesley Bailey, Recorder; Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associate Judges. The details of this election cannot be given, as the tally-sheets were not preserved. The election took place early in 1818. The house of Abner Blair was the first court house, but Bloomington was immediately laid out and a log court house built. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat met, deliberated, and finally submitted the following report to the first County Board:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE:

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the last General Assembly, for fixing the permanent seat of justice in and for said county, having met agreeable to the above recited act, and after being duly sworn, proceeded to business as the law directs in such cases, to receive donations from persons offering lands to fix the county seat on, and after examining the same and taking into contemplation the future as well as the present weight of population, together with additions and divisions that may take place hereafter, do agree that the southwest quarter of Section 33, in Range 1 west, Township 9 north, is the most eligible and convenient place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and have accordingly purchased the same of D. Rogers, at \$1,200; also have purchased 150 acres out of the northeast quarter of Section 32, of Robertson Graham, for \$900, in the same range and township above mentioned, the said Robertson reserving the balance of the above described quarter section of land to himself in the northeast corner of said quarter section of land, beginning at the northeast corner and running south twenty poles, thence west eighty poles, thence north twenty poles, containing ten acres.

Given under our hands and seals this 11th day of April, 1818.

DAVID FOUTS,	} Locating Com- missioners.
SAMUEL BURCHAM,	
JONATHAN JONES,	
JOHN FERNICKS,	

THE BOARD DOING COUNTY BUSINESS.

The first meeting of the Commissioners of Monroe County was held at the house of Abner Blair on the 10th of April, 1818. The Commissioners were Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks, the time which each was to serve being determined by the comparative number of votes polled for them. Mr. Woodward received the highest number of votes, and was to serve three years; Mr. Buskirk the next highest, and was to serve two years; and Mr. Parks, the lowest, and was to serve one year. The first official act was the appointment of William Lowe County Clerk, pro tempore, and the second was the appointment of Capt. James Bigger as Lister or Assessor of the county for the year 1818, his

bond being fixed at \$1,500. Roderick Rawlings was then appointed County Treasurer, and required to give bond in the sum of \$20,000. On the second day of this first session, the board adopted a temporary county seal, which was simply a scrawl inclosing the words, "Temporary seal of Monroe County." William Millikan was appointed Superintendent of the sixteenth section in Township 10 north, Range 2 west; George Parks the same in Township 9 north, Range 2 west; William Newcomb the same in Township 8 north, Range 2 west; James Wright, the same in Township 7 north, Range 2 west; John Storm, the same in Township 7 north, Range 1 west; William Matlock the same in Township 9 north, Range 1 west. Benjamin Parks was appointed County Agent, with bond at \$20,000. By order of the board the county seat was to be known as Bloomington. The Commissioners who had been appointed by the General Assembly to fix the county seat of Monroe County were ordered paid as follows: David Fouts, \$33; John Pernicks, \$30; Jonathan Jones, \$30; Samuel Burcham, \$30. The first petition for a county road came from William Hardin and others, and was to extend from Bloomington to Scott's Ferry on Salt Creek, and thence to the Lawrence County line. William Jackson, John Scott and William Craig were appointed Viewers. This road was ordered built and was the first constructed wholly at the expense of the county. The town of Bloomington was then ordered laid off, the County Agent to have exclusive management. On the third day of this first session a double-log court house was ordered built for the temporary use of the county, an account of which will be found elsewhere. On this day the first grand jurors of Monroe County were selected as follows: Dudley Carl, William Chambers, David Chambers, John Scott, John Mercer, Thomas Grimes, John Berry, William Newcomb, Jesse Tarkinton, Solomon Green, Jonathan Nichols, George Sharp, William Milliken, George Parks Sen., Coleman Puitt, Eli Lee, William Hardin and Henry Wampler. The Sheriff in attendance, John W. Lee, was ordered to notify the above men to meet for action at the house of Abner Blair. The traverse jury was then selected as follows: William Matlock, George Birdrick, John Thompson, Samuel Scott, Thomas Clark, Jonathan Rains, John Storm Jr., John Couch, John Matlock, John Cutler, Joseph Peeshaw, David Sears, Elijah Morgan, James Wright and James Matlock. The first county road above referred to was reported on by the Viewers in May, 1818, and ordered built. Jonathan Rogers, Robert Russell and Samuel Scott were appointed Road Supervisors. The Sheriff, John W. Lee, was paid \$18 for notifying the locating Commissioners of their appointments, and was also paid \$7 for making the returns of the first election held in the county.

SUBSEQUENT ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Bloomington was immediately laid off, and the lots were offered for sale at public auction. A full report of these sales will be found in the chapter on the town. The proceeds from the sale of lots were the principal source of revenue for a number of years. The board from the first were forced to issue orders at a discount, which were afterward ordered received for county dues. Wild-cat bank issues were the only paper money then, and almost every early report of the Treasurer shows

an entry to his credit of certain per centum of depreciation on the bank bills in his possession. The holder of a bank bill in those days was not sure that the next morning would not find his bill greatly depreciated in value, if not absolutely worthless. What a contrast with the excellent stable paper currency of the present.

Capt. James Bigger, County Lister, was ordered paid \$32 for his services. A tax of $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents was levied on each horse; 50 cents on each 100 acres of first-class land; $43\frac{3}{4}$ cents on each 100 acres of second-class land; and 25 cents on each 100 acres of third-class land. In February, 1819, the board fixed store license at \$7.50 in Bloomington, and at \$5 in the country. They also, curiously enough, fixed the charges of tavern keepers as follows: 25 cents for breakfast; 25 cents for dinner; $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents for supper; lodging $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; corn or oats, per gallon, $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents; horse at fodder or hay, 25 cents; one-half pint of whisky, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; one-half pint of brandy, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; one-half pint of rum or French brandy, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; one-half pint of wine, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. We may now smile at the folly of our fathers; but, after all, are we any wiser or better? The following standard weights and measures were also ordered obtained: A foot measure; a yard; a dry bushel of 1,075.2 cubic inches; a dry half bushel; a wine gallon of 231 cubic inches; one set of avordupois weights; a quart; a pint, and a half pint. Lewis Noel became Lister in 1820. In August, 1820, Benjamin Parks, County Agent, reported that the total sales and rents of the town lots and other donated lands amounted to the surprising sum of \$27,874.58 $\frac{1}{2}$, with which figures he was charged. He was credited with notes, worth \$18,860.54; with cash paid over, \$9,883.73; with discounts on bad currency, \$98.80; balance on hand, \$32.51 $\frac{1}{2}$. This exhibits the rapid growth of Bloomington.

In August, 1820, Addison Smith succeeded Benjamin Parks as County Agent. Late in 1820, James Borland succeeded Roderick Rawlins as County Treasurer. Addison Smith was the Census Enumerator in 1820. He was also the Lister for 1821, and C. J. Hand in 1823. Jesse Moore was Lister in 1819.

POPULATION OF MONROE COUNTY.

In 1820, 2,679; in 1830, 6,577; in 1840, 10,143; in 1850, 11,286; in 1860, 12,847; in 1870, 14,168; in 1880, 15,875.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT OF MONROE COUNTY.

The first term of this court was held on the first Monday in June, 1818, at the house of Abner Blair, by Hon. Thomas H. Blake, President Judge, and Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associate Judges. The first act of the court was the issuance of a writ of *ad quod damnum* for the benefit of Robert Hamilton to ascertain what damage would be caused by his erection of a grist and saw mill and a dam on his land—on Section 24. Township 8 north, Range 2 west, on Clear Creek. The Sheriff, John W. Lee, was directed to summon twelve fit persons to ascertain the damage. They reported that the land of James Speed would be damaged to the amount of \$158. Nothing farther seems to have been done until the September term, at which time the first case came to trial. It was David Teague vs. Leonard Nicholson, trespass on the case for words

spoken, damages being laid at \$1,000. The attorney for the plaintiff was Addison Smith, and for the defendant John F. Ross. Before suit was begun, the defendant stated that if the plaintiff would desist from farther prosecution he would pay all costs thus far; which proposition was accepted by the plaintiff, and the defendant was discharged. At this term the court convened at the new log court house in Bloomington. The following men constituted the first grand jury: Jonathan Nichols, William Anderson, Edward Armstrong, John Treat, David McHollen, Thomas B. Clark, Abner Blair, Julius Dugger, John Tullen, James Ellege, John Storm, Joseph Cox, Joseph Baugh and Joseph Gilbert. They were sworn, sent out, and soon returned with the following "true bills:" *State of Indiana vs. James Green*, larceny (stealing a rifled gun owned by John W. Lee). John Law was the Prosecuting Attorney. The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and the following first petit jury was impaneled to try the case: Joseph Perisho, John M. Sadler, Isaiah Wright, James Thompson, George Parks Sr., Absalom Morgan, John Wakefield, Solomon ———, David Scott, Jonathan Gilbert, Granville Ward and John ———. The evidence was heard and the jury was sent out. They returned the following verdict: "We of the jury do find the traverser guilty." The defendant's counsel moved an arrest of judgment, which was granted until the next day, upon which occasion the following reasons for an arrest of judgment were filed: "1. It does not appear upon the record that the jurors sworn to try said cause were good and lawful men. 2. It is bad for uncertainty, as it does not appear that Clear Creek Township is within Monroe County, so as to preclude intendment. 3. It is informal in its conclusion, as it does not conclude in a manner directed by the constitution. 4. The verdict is against law and evidence." The court overruled the motion and rendered judgment as follows: The defendant to pay to John W. Lee \$30, to pay a fine of \$30, to pay costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until sentence be complied with.

On the second day of the September term, the grand jury returned a bill against Seth Goodwin for assault and battery upon Jacob Leabo. The case was continued until the March (1819) term of the court, at which time Leabo himself was fined \$9.50 for an assault. The March term of the court was held by the Hon. Gen. Washington Johnston, President Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associates. George R. C. Sullivan was Prosecuting Attorney. Seth Goodwin was fined 6½ cents for his assault on Leabo. At this term also came the action of debt, *David Teauge vs. William Baker*. Teauge had hired to Baker for \$205 to build a mill-dam, mill, etc., but had failed, as alleged by the plaintiff, to pay all that was due. Suit was dropped, a compromise being effected. The next case was *G. W. Harden vs. William Harden* on a debt of \$487.50 with interest, which amount was recovered by the plaintiff. At the June term, 1819, the Hon. Jonathan Doty, President Judge, held court, assisted by the above-named Associates.

THE FIRST PROBATE COURT OF MONROE COUNTY.

The first court of this character was held at Bloomington on the 31st

day of August, 1818, by Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associate Judges. The first act was as follows: On motion of Eli Lee, it was "ordered that William Dorsey, infant son of Joseph Dorsey (deceased) and Sarah Dorsey, born January 24, 1811, be bound unto Eli Lee and Sarah Lee until he arrives at the age of twenty one years, to learn the art of agriculture; whereupon the said Eli Lee and Sarah Lee, together with William —, their security, entered into bond in the penal sum of \$500, conditioned that the said Eli Lee and Sarah Lee learn (teach) him, the said William Dorsey, reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three; and also to find him in wholesome diet, washing, lodging and clothing, and to deal with him in all cases as an apprentice ought to be dealt with, and to find him upon his becoming of age the sum of \$10 and a good suit of clothes. At this time also, Dorcas Dorsey, infant daughter of Joseph Dorsey, deceased, was bound out to George Hedrick. This was the only business performed at the first session of the court. In vacation, letters of administration were granted to David Chambers upon the estate of James Sheffield, deceased.

At the March term, 1819, Lory Loving was granted letters of administration on the estate and last will and testament of John Loving, deceased. At this term, David Chambers, administrator of the estate of John Henson, deceased, returned the following inventory of the sales of such estate: One kettle, 50 cents; one kettle, \$3; one kettle, \$3; one pot, \$2.75; one pot, \$2.62½; fire dogs, \$2; one shovel, 62½ cents; one plow (spelled plough), \$4.40; leather, \$1; leather, \$1; one steel trap, \$3; one plate, \$1.25; three hoes, 50 cents; one basket, 31½ cents; one churn, 6¼ cents; one cutting knife, \$1.66¼; smith tools, \$5.87½; one curry comb, 54 cents; one ladle, 12½ cents; one reeler, 21 cents; one pair of steelyards, \$2.36¼; two chairs, 62½ cents; three pair of cards; 50 cents; sheep shears, 52 cents; tobacco, \$2.82; one keg, 46 cents; one barrel, 75 cents; one note, \$20.25; one note, \$2.25; one hackle, \$4; one reed and gears, \$1.18½; one reed and gears, 50 cents; total, ——. This list is given here to show what personal property our grandparents possessed. It will not bear close inspection under the critical and aristocratic eye of the present generation, but it is an honest record that speaks in volumes of the self-denial of early times.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil—
 Their homely joys and destiny obscure—
 Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
 The short and simple annals of the poor."

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At the first session of the Commissioners, the following townships were laid off: Bloomington Township—Beginning at the corner of Sections 18 and 19, where they intersect the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence north on said range line to the boundary line; thence south-east with said line to where the Jackson line intersects the same; thence south of the Jackson line to the middle of fractional Township 8; thence through the middle of Township 8 to the place of beginning. Beanblossom Township—Beginning on the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west, at the corner of Sections 13 and 14, where they intersect the same; thence

north on said line to the boundary line; thence northwest on the boundary line to the northwest corner of Monroe County; thence south on Daviess County line to the middle of Township 8; thence through the middle of said town to the place of beginning. Indian Creek Township—Beginning at the corner of Beanblossom and Bloomington Townships, on the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; then south on said line to the Lawrence County line; thence west on said line to where it intersects the county line of Daviess; thence north on said line to the corner of Beanblossom Township; thence on the line of the last-mentioned township to the place of beginning. Clear Creek Township—Beginning at the corner of the townships interlocked on the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence south on said line to the county line of Lawrence; thence east on said line to where it intersects the Jackson County line; thence north on said line to the corner of Bloomington Township; thence on the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning. Granville Ward was appointed Inspector of Elections in Bloomington Township; John Custer, same in Beanblossom Township; James Trotter, same in Indian Creek; and John Storm, same in Clear Creek. Elections were ordered held in the above townships on the 9th of May for two Justices of the Peace in each, the elections to be held at the following places: Bloomington Township, at the house of David Rogers; Beanblossom Township, at the house of Coleman Peets; Indian Creek, at the house of John Berry; Clear Creek, at the house of Thomas Graham.

In May, 1821, Lamb's Township, in the new purchase, was created as follows: Beginning at the old Indian boundary line, where the line of Township 10 intersects the same; thence east on the line of Town 10 until it intersects the meridian line; thence north with said line to the southeast corner of Township 13; thence west on the line between Townships 12 and 13 until it intersects the said boundary line; thence to the beginning. This township now composes the southwestern portion of Morgan County, and took its name from old man Lamb, who settled in Lamb's Bottom, that county, in 1819, before it was a county. At the same time this township was created, Walnut Creek Township was also erected, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lamb's Township on the meridian line; thence north on said line to the northwest corner of Township 15 north; thence west on the line dividing Townships 15 and 16 until it intersects the boundary line; thence southeast on said boundary line until it intersects the line of Lamb's Township. This township comprised the northwestern portion of Morgan County. At this time also was created Raccoon Township, with the following bounds: All of Wabash County north of Walnut Creek Township. All this territory had been attached by the Legislature to Monroe County. Reuben Fullen was appointed Inspector for Lamb's Township, and Samuel Rogers the same for Walnut Creek Township.

On the 1st day of March, 1825, it was "ordered that a township be laid off in the northeast corner of the county, to be known by the name of Jackson, and designated by the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said county, thence west eight miles to the meridian line, thence south to the line dividing Townships 8 and 9, thence east eight miles to the county line, thence north on said line to the begin-

ning." An election was ordered held on the last Saturday of April, 1825, at the house of Banner Brummett, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, with Elias Swift, Inspector. A three-mile strip on the west side of Brown County was then a part of Monroe County.

In May, 1825, Salt Creek Township was created, as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said county; thence west to where the meridian line intersects the same; thence north on the meridian line to where the corner of Townships 8 and 9 intersect the same; thence east on the line dividing said Townships 8 and 9 to where the same intersects the county line; thence south on said line to the place of beginning. Elections were ordered held at the house of Boston Bails. John Pollard and Ezekiel Hendricks were appointed Fence Viewers, and George Todd and Solomon Butcher, Overseers of the Poor, and Henry Kendall, Inspector.

In July, 1828, it was ordered that all the territory attached to Monroe County (on the east), by an act of the Legislature of 1827-28, should be attached to the townships of Salt Creek and Jackson, as follows: Beginning at a point on the line dividing Townships 7 and 8, Range 3 east, where the line dividing Sections 31 and 32 intersect the same; thence north to the line dividing Townships 8 and 9; thence west to the former county line of Monroe County; thence south to the line dividing Townships 7 and 8; thence east to the place of beginning—such territory to form a part of Salt Creek Township. Also: Beginning at the northeast corner of Salt Creek Township, as above enlarged; thence north to the line dividing Johnson and Bartholomew Counties; thence west to the northeast corner of Monroe County, thence south to the northern boundary of Salt Creek Township, thence east to the place of beginning—such territory should form a part of Jackson Township. It will be observed that the territory thus attached to Salt Creek and Jackson Townships now constitutes much of the western half of the present county of Brown.

In July, 1829, two new townships were erected, as follows: Washington Township—Beginning at a point on the meridian line between Townships 10 and 11 north; thence west with said line dividing Townships 10 and 11 aforesaid to the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence south with said line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 aforesaid to main Beanblossom Creek; thence in an eastern direction with said creek to the meridian line; thence north with said line to the place of beginning. Richland Township—Beginning at a point where the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west intersects the line dividing Townships 9 and 10 north; thence west with said line last mentioned to the Owen County line; thence south with said last-mentioned line to a point where the line dividing Sections 18 and 19, in Township 8 north, Range 2 west, intersect the same; thence with said line last mentioned to the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence with said range line to the place of beginning. The elections for Washington Township were ordered held at the house of John Scott, with Daniel Ray, Inspector. Those in Richland Township were ordered held in the house of William D. Shrevies, with James Parks, Inspector. At the January term, 1830, it was ordered "that all territory attached by legislative enactment to the county of Monroe subsequent to the original formation of townships therein be and it is hereby attached to and included and shall compose parts of the said townships in the following

manner: By extending the boundary lines of the townships which run in a direction perpendicular to the county boundary entirely thereto, and thereby attaching to the respective townships all such territory as lies adjoining thereto."

In May, 1830, pursuant to a petition signed by seventy-one resident citizens, the township of Perry was ordered erected, with the following boundary: Beginning at the line dividing Sections 12 and 13, Township 8 north, Range 1 west; thence west along said line to the west line of said Township 8 north, Range 1 west; thence south to the line dividing Sections 6 and 7, Township 7 north, Range 1 west; thence east on said line to the east line of the last-named township; thence north on the eastern line of said township to the place of beginning. An election was ordered held on the 26th of May, 1830, at the house of Benjamin Kenton (the old Clearwater place), for two Justices of the Peace, Mr. Kenton to serve as Inspector. Jesse Davis and George A. Ritter were appointed Overseers of the Poor; Solomon Butcher and Finney Courtney, Fence Viewers.

In May, 1833 upon petition of Jacob Romans and others, Jackson Township was divided, and Benton Township was organized from a part thereof, as follows: Jackson to be divided into two portions by the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 east, the eastern portion to retain the name of Jackson, and the western portion to be known as "Benton Township, in honor of Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri." An election of a Justice of the Peace was ordered held in the new township on the last Saturday in September, 1833, at the house of John Young.

In March, 1837, in pursuance of a petition from the citizens interested, the County Board ordered the creation of a new township to be known as Van Buren, to comprise all and no more of Congressional Township 8 north, Range 2 west. An election of a Justice of the Peace was ordered held on the 3d of April, 1837, at the house of Conrad ———, who was appointed Inspector.

In September, 1849, Salt Creek Township was divided and Polk Township created, as follows: Commencing in the bed of Salt Creek on the line dividing Township 7, Range 1 west and Range 1 east; thence due south on said township line to the south county line; thence due east to the southeast corner of the county, thence north on the county line to the Muddy Fork of Salt Creek, or where the same crosses the county line; thence down said stream to the main Salt Creek; thence down said stream to the place of beginning. An election was ordered held in the new township at the house of John Todd, at Big Springs, with Peter Norman Inspector. Wylie Davar and Samuel Axam were appointed Fence Viewers, and Wylie Davar Constable.

TERRITORY ATTACHED TO MONROE COUNTY.

By an act of the Legislature, approved December 31, 1821, all of Monroe County lying west of White River was attached to Owen, the second section of the act reading as follows: All that part of Monroe County lying west of White River be and the same is hereby attached to Owen County, and that all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and prosecutions whatsoever, shall be conducted in the same manner as if no change had

taken place. Section 3 of this act reads as follows: So much of the New Purchase as is contained in the following boundary, to wit: Beginning on White River where the line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north crosses the same; thence east with said line to the corners of Sections 4 and 5, Township 10 north, Range 2 east; thence south to the Monroe County line—shall form and constitute a part of Monroe County. It will be seen that this section attached to the county all of the present county north of the old Indian boundary, together with a strip three miles wide now a part of Brown County. By an act of the Legislature, approved January 16, 1828, the following territory was attached to Monroe County: Beginning at a point on the line dividing Townships 7 and 8, where the line dividing Sections 31 and 32 intersect the same; thence north with the last-mentioned line to the line dividing the counties of Johnson and Bartholomew; thence west with said line to the northeast corner of Monroe County; thence south to the line dividing Townships 7 and 8; thence east with the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first courts assembled in the house of Abner Blair, but at the first session of the County Board a double log cabin was ordered erected on the public square without delay, to be used for court purposes until a better one was built. It was called the "temporary court house." The order was issued on the third day of the first session. The double cabins were to be 20x20 feet and 12x20 feet respectively, were to be ten feet apart with covered entry connecting the two—in fact, the two cabins and the entry were to be covered by one roof. The cabins were to be built of round logs, which were afterward to be hewed down. Each was to be ten feet high to the eaves, and each was to contain one door and one window. A few slight changes were made to this plan, but in the main the double building has been described. Samuel Elliott was the contractor, but the contract price cannot be stated, though it did not exceed about \$400. Mr. Elliott also contracted to clear the trees from around the new court house, which he did. So rapidly was the work pushed, that the building was ready for use in August, 1818.

In October, 1818, preparations were made to build a county jail. Roderick Rawlins was authorized to draft the plan. It was to be built of oak timber a foot thick, was to stand north of the court house, was to be 30x20 feet, was to have a dungeon and a criminal's room, and a jailer's room was to be built on the east side. Roderick Rawlins took the contract. The building as described was soon completed. John Woodward built a stray-pen for the town, and was paid \$23 for the job. James Smith made a set of chairs for the court house. Joel Woodward, John Mercer and others dug a well on the public square. Early in 1819, a contract was called for to inclose the public square with a substantial fence, but the work was postponed.

In February, 1819, preparations were made to build a permanent and substantial court house. The plan prepared by William Low stated that the building was to be of brick with a stone foundation, was to be two stories high, and was to be forty-five feet long, east and west and forty feet wide, north and south. In May, 1819, Robert Stafford took the

contract, but as he could not give security at the price of his bond—\$20,000—the contract was re-let to John Ketchum for \$7,965. The work was begun in June, and in August the first installment of \$1,000 was paid the contractor. It was at this time that posts and railings were erected around the temporary court house. Samuel Harryman was one of the brick-makers for the new court house. In February, 1820, Rawlins, County Treasurer, donated certain commissions due him on receipts from the sale of town lots, provided such donation was used in the purchase of a public clock for the temporary court house. His offer was accepted. In 1820, David Teauge finished clearing the timber from the public square for \$24. In February, 1820, some important changes were made in the plan of the new court house. At this time, the county jail was reported finished, but a committee appointed to examine the work found that the *debtors' room* was incomplete, and David H. Maxwell was employed to remedy the work. So the old jail had a *debtors' room*, and that, too, in Bloomington, only sixty years ago! Well, no wonder; one could be happily utilized now, when men refuse or neglect to pay for their county histories. Enos Blair was the first jailer. In August, 1821, Mr. Ketchum was paid \$4,000 on his court house contract. At this time, the rough work of the building had been completed. David Armstrong was hired to build a "cubola" (as the county clerk wrote it) on the building. For the three years prior to December, 1822, the clerk's office was in the house of Jacob B. Lowe. He was ordered paid \$60 for the rent. It was a long time before the court house was fully completed. Just why, cannot be certainly stated, but probably because the county board paid the contractor before the work was completed, whereupon he permitted the work to languish. In 1824, Edward Borland was paid \$352.70 for extra woodwork on the building, and David Armstrong \$1,505.20. Benjamin Neeld was also paid \$24, and others, \$81. Mr. Ketchum was not paid his full contract price. The building was not fully completed, outside and inside, until 1826. It cost about \$8,800. The board had great trouble about a "Franklin rod," which they considered necessary for the safety of the building. Austin Seward was hired to paint the building a bright red, and then pencil it with white, and to have the work completed before September, 1826. In 1825, Samuel Dunning took the contract to build a combined clerk's office and county library room, which he did before November. Seward painted it. The public square was fenced at this time. Z. Williams did the wood work on the clerk's office. Ewing & Montgomery did the plastering. In May, 1826, the building was occupied. Mr. Z. Williams was delivered the key to the court house, and instructed to keep it locked, permitting it to be occupied only by the courts, County Commissioners, taking of depositions, Fourth of July celebrations, elections, "*when any person shall want admittance for the purpose of acquiring architectural knowledge, and in the discretion of the keeper to any preacher of the Gospel.*" When the building was fully completed, it was turned over with all its architectural excellence to the county board. And it was a fine building for that day, and Bloomington was one of the most promising towns in the State. In March, 1827, the citizens petitioned the County Board as follows: "*To the Honorable Board of Justices of Monroe County: The*

undersigned petitioners respectfully represent that they conceive that the honor of our county and the future interest and importance of Bloomington, which now ranks among the best villages in the State, imperiously requires that the court house should be surrounded by a permanent inclosure, which would add to the convenience and beauty of our public square, and at the same time hold forth a powerful inducement to the citizens of the town to make corresponding improvements in the streets and alleys." Then followed a long suggestion as to how the fence should be built—of brick, with a stone foundation. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the County Board. The petitioners were Thomas Graham, William Alexander, Edward Borland, John Hight, George Henry, James Whitcomb, Edmund Wayman, Granville Ward, Richard Hardesty, William S. Wright, James Slocumb, Robinson Farmer, George H. Johnson, Frederick Butler, Jacob Harsh, John S. Barnes, "and others." William Bannister and John Robinson did the work on the inclosure. John Ketchum, the contractor of the court house, was not fully settled with until 1828 or 1829. In 1856–58, the court house was remodeled, the work being done under the contract of John F. Rogers, who built the two brick wings at a cost of about \$7,000. A few other alterations have been made in the building, otherwise it is the same that was erected over sixty years ago, and is apparently as solid and substantial as the day it was completed.

In 1837, the County Board concluded to build a new jail and appointed John Bowland, F. T. Butler, William S. Wright, Samuel Hardesty, Joseph Baugh and John W. Lee, a committee to remove the old jail and build on the same lot a new one. The contract was awarded to Hardesty, Graham & Chapman, but the contract price cannot be given. The construction seems to have been delayed somewhat, from what cause cannot be stated. The building was a strong brick structure and cost in the whole about \$5,000. It was not fully completed until early in the forties. There was talk of building another jail as early as 1856, but nothing definite was done until 1869, when bids were called for for a combined jail and Sheriff's residence. The following bids were received.

George Finley & Co., all the stone work.....	\$ 6,998.
J. L. Farman, cut stone, all the stone work.....	6,387.
C. A. Nichols, rubble and cut-stone work.....	10,071.
A. C. Halstead, cut stone work.....	5,500.

The proposal of Finley & Co. being considered the best was accepted. Adams & Denton bid in the brick work for \$4,000. James Small was appointed superintendent of the work. The prison was to be 34x41 feet; the residence 20x44 feet, and the kitchen and guard room 14x33 feet, stone foundation and walls of brick. The building was constructed according to contract, and is yet in use.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the election returns were not preserved in the office of the County Clerk, the details of the early elections in the county cannot be given. One thing is certain, however, that the county was uniformly Democratic. If any innovation was made in this rule by any other party, such fact is no longer remembered. Reference is made to the ticket in general. It was no doubt occasionally

the case that a rival candidate on an opposing party ticket sometimes stepped in by reason of some local sentiment or prejudice. But the Democratic ticket as a whole was invariably elected. But little attention was paid to national political questions until the memorable Presidential campaign of 1840. Indiana came forward with her idol, William Henry Harrison, and the new West united forces and means to elect him. An important feature of the election was the newly born prejudice existing between the eastern and western portions of the country. The log cabins and hard cider of "Injiana" were the butt for Eastern ridicule, but the friends of Mr. Harrison accepting the terms conducted the campaign with a rush that was never before known in the history of the nation. At every political gathering of the Whigs barrels of hard cider and miniature log cabins were the battle cries. Gen. Harrison's military record was the pride of his friends, and another battle cry was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

A famous political song of that campaign, set to the air of "Rosin the Bow," was sung on all occasions. One verse was as follows :

"And if we get any ways thirsty,
I'll tell you what we can all do;
We'll bring down a keg of hard cider
And drink to 'Old Tippecanoe.' "

Huge canoes were hauled around on wagons at the political meetings to advertise the claims of Gen. Harrison to the suffrages of the people. The campaign in Monroe County was quite spirited, and meetings were held everywhere. The result of this election can be given of only three townships, as follows :

NOVEMBER, 1840.

	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Bloomington.....	587	541
Salt Creek.....	11	0
Bean Blossom.....	117	50
Totals.....	715	591

Although this is only a partial vote of the county, it illustrates the Democratic strength, and may be taken as a measure in degree of the full vote. Mr. Harrison was triumphantly elected and the East was for the first time compelled to bow to the wild West. The county of Monroe did not cut much of a figure in the general result, but she fully established her claims to an unfailing Democratic majority. Slavery began to attract national attention about this time. Anti-slavery organizations sprang up in various portions of the North, and the struggle for an increase or a decrease of slave territory began to assume violence as the territories clamored for admission into the Union. As the Presidential campaign of 1844 approached, it became apparent that Texas, which had gained her independence of Mexico a few years before, would apply for admission into the Union. The South was gratified, as that meant an increase of slave territory ; but on the other hand the North determined if possible to prevent the admission of the territory in order to limit the domain of slavery. The Democrats put forward James K. Polk, and the Whigs, Henry Clay. Considerable activity was developed

in Monroe County during the campaign. The result of the election was as follows :

NOVEMBER, 1844.

	DEMOCRATIC. Polk and Dallas	WHIG. Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Bean Blossom.....	141	28
Richland.....	117	66
Van Buren.....	12	17
Indian Creek.....	146	41
Clear Creek.....	48	49
Salt Creek.....	82	4
Benton.....	82	1
Washington.....	56	32
Bloomington.....	584	483
Totals.....	1,118	721
Polk's Majority.....	397	

The result of no other Presidential election can be given until 1856, at which time the New Republican party appeared. The campaign in this county was very warm. The result was :

NOVEMBER, 1856.

	DEMOCRATIC. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donalson.
Bloomington.....	203	184	79
Bean Blossom.....	144	25	36
Benton.....	81	22	10
Clear Creek.....	127	27	41
Indian Creek.....	154	9	15
Marion.....	35	20	0
Perry.....	86	90	50
Polk.....	69	6	12
Richland.....	74	46	94
Salt Creek.....	84	5	5
Van Buren.....	56	61	37
Washington.....	78	53	13
Totals.....	1,191	498	392

During the next four years, people even in the North were almost on the brink of open war. In 1858, the South began to make preparations to leave the Union. The result in 1860 presented the following singularly broken appearance :

NOVEMBER, 1860.

	NORTHERN DEMOCRACY. Douglas and Johnson.	SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY. Breckinridge and Lane.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Hamlin.	AMERICAN. Bell and Everett.
Bean Blossom.....	136	17	55	6
Richland.....	86	17	163	25
Benton.....	62	12	36	2
Washington.....	63	21	79	0
Bloomington.....	109	84	316	19
Van Buren.....	21	36	129	1
Marion.....	30	11	24	0
Indian Creek.....	102	32	46	0
Polk.....	86	10	28	1
Perry.....	27	54	199	4
Salt Creek.....	3	65	14	1
Clear Creek.....	91	36	109	5
Totals.....	716	396	1,198	64

This was a remarkable election. The noticeable feature is the very heavy vote for the ticket of the *Southern* wing of the Democracy. The Democratic party of the county was "all broke up." The large vote polled for the Breckinridge Electors from the county Democracy shows the sympathy existing for the South. The Gubernatorial vote in the county the same fall (1860) was: Henry S. Lane (Rep.), 1,195; Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,168. The vote for Governor in 1856 had been: Oliver P. Morton (Rep.), 801; A. P. Willard (Dem.), 1,133. The Democratic majority was broken down between 1856 and 1860, but it rallied again during the war. In 1858, the vote for Representative in Congress was, James Hughes (Dem.), 964; W. M. Dunn (Rep.), 1,075. The vote for Secretary of State in 1862 was: W. A. Peelle (Rep.), 1,021; J. S. Athon (Dem.), 1,333. It will be seen from this that the Democracy of the county had recovered herself, but by 1864 the Republicans began to creep up again, the vote for Governor being: Morton (Rep.), 1,224; McDonald (Dem.), 1,220. The Presidential vote was as follows:

NOVEMBER, 1864.

	DEMOCRATIC. McClellan and Pendleton.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.
Bean Blossom.....	175	57
Richland.....	54	195
Indian Creek.....	186	88
Salt Creek.....	98	6
Clear Creek.....	141	79
Van Buren.....	48	134
Washington.....	93	67
Benton.....	96	35
Perry.....	99	211
Polk.....	78	27
Marion.....	42	17
Bloomington.....	150	346
Totals.....	1,210	1,202

In 1866, the county became Republican by a majority which the Democracy has failed to wholly extinguish with but one or two exceptions up to the present. In that year, the vote for Representative in Congress was: M. C. Hunter (Rep.), 1,589; H. W. Harrington (Dem.), 1,379. The result for Governor in 1868 was: Conrad Baker (Rep.), 1,484; Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,402. The result for President the same year was: Grant and Colfax (Rep.), 1,496; Seymour and Blair (Dem.), 1,369. In 1870, the county again went slightly Democratic, as will be seen from the following: For Secretary of State, Norman Eddy (Dem.), 1,462; M. F. A. Hoffman (Rep.), 1,457. Representative in Congress, Voorhees (Dem.), 1,471; Dunn (Rep.), 1,442. The result for Governor in 1872 was as follows: T. A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,527; Thomas M. Brown (Rep.), 1,689. The Republicans again rolled up a small majority. The result for Representative in Congress in 1872 was as follows: Hunter (Rep.), 1,723; Voorhies (Dem.), 1,485. The result in the county of the Presidential contest of 1872 was as follows:

NOVEMBER, 1872.

	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	DEMOCRATIC. Greeley and Brown.	BOURBON DEMOCRATIC.
Bean Blossom.....	95	187	—
Washington.....	83	120	—
Marion.....	31	30	—
Benton.....	57	96	—
Richland.....	269	91	—
Van Buren.....	131	57	—
Perry.....	247	111	2
Polk.....	57	87	—
Salt Creek.....	9	110	—
Clear Creek.....	121	136	—
Indian Creek.....	71	116	3
Bloomington.....	426	218	—
Totals.....	1,597	1,359	5

The Presidential election of 1876 resulted as follows :

NOVEMBER, 1876.

	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	DEMOCRATIC. Tilden and Hendricks.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary
Bean Blossom.....	112	195	5
Washington.....	83	135	16
Marion.....	38	37	4
Benton.....	47	97	4
Richland.....	290	99	6
Van Buren.....	158	73	5
Perry.....	264	136	6
Polk.....	38	109	15
Salt Creek.....	18	120	1
Clear Creek.....	130	179	10
Indian Creek.....	68	153	18
Bloomington.....	421	226	35
Totals.....	1,667	1,559	125

The county was still Republican by a substantial majority. In 1878, the result for Secretary of State was as follows : John G. Shanklin (Rep.), 1,601 ; Isaac S. Moore (Dem.), 1,560 ; Henry James (Ind.), 288. In 1880, the result for Governor was : Albert G. Porter (Rep.), 1,770 ; Franklin Landers (Dem.), 1,613 ; Richard Gregg (Ind.), 199. In 1880, the Presidential election resulted as follows :

NOVEMBER, 1880.

	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRATIC. Hancock and English.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Bean Blossom.....	108	182	9
Washington.....	88	157	8
Marion.....	57	56	3
Benton.....	51	137	12
Bloomington.....	508	240	33
Richland.....	286	104	5
Van Buren.....	159	73	13
Perry.....	255	145	17
Salt Creek.....	26	130	2
Polk.....	53	129	24
Clear Creek.....	112	176	35
Indian Creek.....	77	153	4
Totals.....	1,780	1,682	165

The county was still Republican. In 1882, the vote for Secretary of State was as follows: E. R. Hawn (Rep.), 1,751; William R. Myers (Dem.), 1,625; H. B. Leonard (Ind.), 144.

THE COUNTY POOR.

Monroe County has done well by her poor. The county was no sooner organized than allowances began to be made for the temporary and permanent relief of the indigent. In every township, Overseers of the Poor were appointed, whose duty was to provide for those who were helpless, and report the expense to the County Board, who allowed the same as any other county expense. It was customary, and is even yet, to bind children out to learn some industry, and upon the attainment of their majority they were turned out upon the busy world to shift for themselves, with a new suit of clothes and \$10 in money. This was true of the able-bodied. The helpless, on the contrary, were usually "farmed out," as it was called. The keeping of them was put up at auction, and he who would provide for their necessary wants for the least amount was burdened with the responsibility. It was necessary to exercise some care, or otherwise the helpless fell into rude and even cruel hands, and were half starved and clothed, that a little money might be made in their keeping. The system was bad, as it led the unscrupulous to prey upon the helplessness of the poor. It was better, however, than to permit the unfortunates to die outright. A better state of things could not be expected in the backwoods, where the best were often in want of the necessities of life. Much temporary and even permanent relief was furnished by the township, and no call made upon the County Board for reimbursement. The first order for the relief of the poor which could be found upon the records is as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA. }	MONROE COUNTY, DEBTOR.
MONROE COUNTY. }	

To Solomon Green for an allowance for an injury sustained to his bedding in keeping, laying out and burying Louis Lee, a poor person.

February 5, 1824.

DAVID SEARS, }
WILLIAM MOORE, } Overseers of the Poor.

After this, the settlement of the county was so rapid that the poor expense began to increase. In 1827, the county paid \$46.20, and in 1830, \$75. Late in the thirties, the expense exceeded \$200 annually. In 1836, it was \$204.63. These amounts do not include the help furnished in localities and not reported for county reimbursement. The total some years would no doubt approximate \$500. The number of paupers continued to increase during the early portion of the thirties, until at last, in 1836, the propriety of having a county poor farm and poor house began to be talked of. A petition was presented to the County Board in November, 1836, praying that a poor farm might be bought, and in response to this, John Hite, John Owens and Jesse Davar were appointed a committee to inspect various farms with a view of purchasing. Nothing further seems to have been done until May, 1838, when another committee, consisting of John Owens, Edward Borland and John Hite, were appointed for the same purpose, the farm to cost not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500, the purchase price to be paid in three annual installments. All further action

seems to have been postponed until 1846, when another committee (Elias Abel, Henry Tanner and —————), were appointed to inspect some half dozen farms that were for sale. The committee reported the following farms for sale: One owned by E. N. Elliott, five miles from Bloomington, 190 acres, price \$1,000; G. H. Johnson, seven miles from Bloomington, 176 acres, cost \$2,000; John Acuff, five miles from Bloomington, 120 acres, cost \$900; Michael Buskirk, three and a half miles from Bloomington, 400 acres, cost \$2,600; William Gray, nine miles from Bloomington, 198 acres, \$1,000; Henry Rhorer, twelve miles from Bloomington, 160 acres, \$1,200; James Miller, two and one-half miles from Bloomington, 160 acres at \$2,000; Samuel McCalla, eight and one-half miles from Bloomington, 160 acres at \$800. The farm of John Acuff was bought, and he became the first Poor Superintendent. The farm was on the Bloomington & Spencer road, on Section 13, Township 9 north, Range 2 west. Of the purchase price, \$600 was to be paid when the deed was made and \$300 at the end of a year. Upon the farm was an ordinary dwelling of that day, and in addition the County Board ordered the erection of a log house. Mr. Acuff was to have the use of the farm for a year, and was paid \$100 to care for all permanent paupers. The first pauper, Crazy Betsey, was taken to the asylum in June, 1846. Acuff continued Superintendent until 1849, when he was succeeded by Robert Ray. At this time the paupers numbered three. John N. York was the third Superintendent.

During the fifties, the poor expense amounted some years to nearly \$8,000. As high as eight inmates were in the asylum at one time. The great burden of expense to the county, however, really fell upon the townships. Later in the fifties it became evident that a new asylum would have to be obtained to meet the wants of the county. In 1862, a new farm of 168 acres was purchased of Samuel A. Smith for \$6,000. It was parts of Sections 30 and 31, Township 8 north, Range 1 west. One of the County Board, Mr. Small, protested against the purchase of this particular farm, alleging: 1, that it cost too much; 2, the land, though good, is too rolling and exhausted; 3, scarcity of timber, especially rail timber; 4, two branches of Clear Creek run through the land, thus making it necessary to keep up several water gaps; 5, there have been better farms offered for sale. The protest of Mr. Small was of no avail, and the farm was purchased and immediate preparations were made to build thereon a poor asylum that would meet the wants of the county. The building was erected by Milburn & McPhetridge, for \$1,688. It was a frame structure, about 35x75 feet, and contained nine rooms on each side. Of the purchase price, \$500 was paid in cash at the outset, \$500 in September of 1862, and the balance at the completion of the work in November, 1862. It seems that the judgment of Mr. Small was correct, when he stated that the farm was not the one wanted by the county, and that much better ones had been offered for sale. This fact became more and more apparent as the years passed. At last, in December, 1865, the farm was advertised for sale and soon sold to John F. May for \$9,150. Of this price, \$1,000 was to be paid cash, \$2,000 one year after date; \$3,075 two years after date, and \$3,075 three years after date. Mr. May became the Superintendent, he agreeing to keep the

paupers for \$2 each per week. Samuel A. Smith had preceded Mr. May as Superintendent. Immediate preparations were made to buy a new farm. In March, 1866, the County Board bought of Peter Bollenbacker six seminary lots known as the Cuff farm, about a mile and a half west of town, each lot comprising ten acres, for \$3,000, the seller taking in payment the note of John May for \$2,000 above mentioned, the county to pay a mortgage for about the remainder held on the lots by Robert Acuff. Immediate possession was given of the farm. Mr. May, as above stated, became the Superintendent. In May, 1867, sealed proposals were called for to build a brick asylum of certain specified dimensions on this farm, the following proposals being received: William H. Owen, \$6,000; Samuel A. Smith, \$5,800; R. A. Fulk, \$6,500; Payne, McCalla & Hooper, \$6,300; Glover & Blankenship, \$7,728. The proposal of Mr. Smith being considered the best was accepted, and the contract was awarded him at his bid of \$5,800. This fine brick building, which was immediately erected, is yet in use. It took about two years to complete the building, however.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

So far as can be learned, the first action taken by the citizens of the county to organize a society in the interests of agriculture was in May, 1835, when the County Board having been petitioned to that effect, ordered that 300 copies of a notice of a public meeting to be held at the court house on the last Saturday in May, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the encouragment of agriculture;" approved February 7, 1835, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, should be printed, and the Clerk was instructed to see that they were distributed and posted, and authorized to pay for the same. This meeting was held, was well attended, and an agricultural society was organized, as will be seen from the following certificate:

We, Michael Buskirk, Chairman, and Craven P. Hester, Secretary, of the agricultural society of Monroe County aforesaid, certify that we were elected according to law for the offices as above mentioned, and that said society has elected its officers and organized itself agreeably to an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the encouragment of agriculture," approved February 7, 1835. Done on the last Saturday of May, 1835. Given under our hands June 4, 1835.

MICHAEL BUSKIRK.
C. P. HESTER.

If a fair was held by this organization, such fact could not be learned by the writer. The probability is that nothing of the kind was held, or some record of it would have been discovered. In about the year 1850, however, a society was organized at the county seat and one or more fairs were held, but unfortunately no account of it can be here given. The society was abandoned after one or two fairs, and not again revived until 1855. Austin Seward was the first President of this organization, and Lewis Bollman, Secretary. The following men were the Directors: Henry Eller, Asher Labertew, Austin Seward, W. S. Stormont, Joshua Shreve, Luke Sanders, Joseph Bunker, James Givens, Edward Blakely, Richard Moore, Willis Spencer, Monroe Houston, Thomas Payne and Lewis Bollman. The first premium list offered by this organization was as follows, in full: First annual fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, to be held at Bloomington Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11, 1855. Premium list:

CLASS A—NO. 1—CATTLE.

Best Bull two years old or over.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Bull between one and two years old	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Bull Calf.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Cow two years old or over.....	3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Heifer between one and two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Heifer Calf.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS A—NO. 2.

Best pair of Working Cattle.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best fatted for beef.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS A—NO. 3.

Best Milk Cow.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate

Awarding Committee—L. Bollman, I. Cron, Lewis Shryer.

CLASS B—NO. 1—HORSES.

Best Stallion over three years old.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Stallion Colt between two and three years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Stallion Colt between one and two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best sucking Horse Colt.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Mare over three years.....	3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Mare between two and three years.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Filly Colt between one and two years.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best sucking Filly.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS B—NO. 2.

Best Saddle Horse.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS B—NO. 3.

Best Draft Horse.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS B—NO. 4.

Best pair Matched Horses.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate

Awarding Committee—Eli Worley, J. B. Shreve, John Dinsmore.

CLASS C—NO. 1—MULES AND JACKS.

Best Jack.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Jennet.....	3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Span of Mules.....	3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Mule Colt.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate

Awarding Committee—Hugh Campbell, James Buskirk, Peter Carmichael.

CLASS D—NO. 1—LONG AND COMMON WOOLED SHEEP.

Best Buck over two years old.....	\$2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Buck under two years.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Buck Lamb.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe over two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe under two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe Lamb.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate

CLASS D—NO. 2—FINE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best Buck over two years old.....	\$2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Buck under two years.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Buck Lamb.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe over two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe under two years old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Ewe Lamb.....	1
Second best.....	Certificate

Awarding Committee—Lewis Shryer, David Byers, Thomas Carter.

CLASS E—NO. 1—HOGS.

Best Boar over one year old.....	\$3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Boar under one year old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best breeding Sow over one year old.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best breeding Sow under one year old.....	3
Second best.....	Certificate
Best pair of Shoats between six and twelve months.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate
Best Sow and Pigs.....	2
Second best.....	Certificate

Awarding Committee—Samuel Harbison, Henry Eller, David Buskirk.

CLASS F—NO. 1—POULTRY.

Best collection of Fowls.....	\$2
Best collection of Ducks.....	2

Awarding Committee—John Orchard, John McCrea, Sol Hickman.

CLASS G—NO. 1—FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best Mower and Reaper, combined.....	\$8 00
Best Thrasher and Separator.....	8 00
Best Mower.....	2 00
Best Corn and Cob Mill.....	2 00
Best Machine for gathering Clover.....	8 00
Best Horse Rake.....	1 00
Best Cider Mill.....	1 00
Best Cheese Press.....	1 00
Best Churn.....	1 00
Best Straw Cutter.....	1 00
Best Apple Parer.....	50

CLASS G—NO. 2.

Best Plow for Monroe County.....	\$8 00
Best Plow for sod.....	2 00

Best Plow for loose soil.....	\$2 00
Best Subsoil Plow.....	2 00
Best Mattock.....	1 00
Best six Hoes.....	1 00
Best Log Chain.....	50
Best Cultivator.....	1 00
Best Harrow.....	50

CLASS G—NO. 3.

Best Farm Wagon.....	\$2 00
Best Farm Cart.....	1 00

Awarding Committee—Mr. McKinley, Thomas Smith, Joseph Bunger.

CLASS H—NO. 1—CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, ETC.

Best Buggy.....	\$1 00
Best Carriage.....	1 00
Best Sofa.....	1 00
Best set of Common Chairs.....	1 00
Best Center Table.....	1 00
Best Dining Table.....	1 00
Best pair of Side Tables.....	1 00
Best Work Stand.....	1 00
Best Secretary and Book Case.....	1 00
Best display of Furniture.....	2 00

Awarding Committee—Joseph G. McPheeters, James Burley, Michael Helton.

CLASS I—NO. 1—LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Best Double Carriage Harness.....	\$2 00
Best Single Carriage Harness.....	1 00
Best Wagon Harness.....	2 00
Best pair of Fine Boots.....	1 00
Best pair of Coarse Boots.....	1 00
Best pair of Ladies' Shoes.....	1 00
Best specimen of Harness Leather.....	1 00
Best specimen of Sole Leather.....	1 00
Best specimen of Kip Leather.....	1 00
Best specimen of Calf Skin Leather.....	1 00
Best Man's Saddle.....	1 00
Best Woman's Saddle.....	1 00

Awarding Committee—John Garrison, Van Swearingin, J. W. Coffey.

CLASS K—NO. 1.

Best display of Tin Ware.....	\$3 00
Best display of Sheet Iron Ware.....	2 00
Best Stone-sawing Machine.....	2 00
Best Tomb Stone or Monument.....	3 00

Awarding Committee—W. O. Fee, A. Labertew, John Campbell.

CLASS L—NO. 1—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND SEEDS.

Best ten acres of Corn.....	\$2 00
Best ten acres of Wheat.....	2 00
Best five acres of Rye.....	1 00
Best five acres of Oats.....	1 00
Best one acre of Clover Seed.....	2 00
Best one acre of Flax.....	1 00
Best one-half acre of Turnips.....	1 00
Best one-fourth acre of Potatoes.....	1 00
Best display of Seed Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clover Seed, Potatoes.....	2 00
Best ten pounds Butter.....	1 00
Best Cheese.....	50
Best Cured Ham.....	50

Awarding Committee—William Millen, Benjamin Rogers, N. S. Mayfield.

CLASS M—NO. 1—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best ten yards of Tow Cloth.....	\$0 50
Best ten yards of Rag Carpet.....	50

Best Woolen Knit Stockings or Socks.....	50
Best pound of Linen Sewing Thread.....	50
Best fifteen yards of Carpet.....	1 00
Best Yarn.....	50
Best Quilt.....	50
Best Coat, Pants and Vest.....	2 00
Best Lady's Dress.....	1 00
Best Lady's Sacque.....	50
Best Dress Cap.....	50
Best Mantilla.....	50
Best sample of useful Needlework.....	1 00
Best Home-made Bread.....	1 00

Awarding Committee—Miss Ellen Stone, Mrs. Paulina Hardin, Mrs. Louisa Maxwell, Mrs. Jane Fee, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. Benjamin Neeld, Mrs. Bacon.
[This committee may recommend discretionary premiums].

CLASS N—NO. 1—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Best display of Fruits.....	\$3 00
Best display of Garden Vegetables.....	2 00

Awarding Committee—Lewis Bollman, I. W. Sanders, Milton McPhetridge.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Any person may become a member by paying \$1 into the treasury.

Members will be furnished with badges, which will admit them and their wives, and children under eighteen, at all times during the fair.

Persons not members will be admitted at the following rates. tickets to be had at all times during the fair:

Terms of admission per day, each individual, 20 cents; each horse and buggy, 20 cents; single horse, 10 cents; each carriage, or wagon, and two horses, 25 cents; children under ten years of age, free. All subject to the rules of the fair ground.

All competitors must first become members of the society.

Persons employed for the purpose, and wearing appropriate badges, will be on the ground and in readiness to receive the articles intended for exhibition in the several departments.

Exhibitors are required to have their articles entered on the books at the business office before they are placed within the inclosure. On the entry of the articles and animals, cards will be furnished with the number and class as entered at the office, which are to be placed on the animal or article to be exhibited. No article shall be removed before the close of the exhibition without the permission of some members of the Executive Committee. Every exhibitor should have his articles on the ground and arranged in their places by 10 o'clock of the day they are to be exhibited.

JUDGES.

The Judges are requested to report themselves on their arrival at the office of the Executive Committee, on the grounds. The Judges will meet at the said office at 10 o'clock on each day of exhibition, when their names will be called, vacancies supplied, and they will then enter upon their duties. They are requested to make their reports to the Secretary at the business office as early as practicable each evening.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size and general characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowance for age and other circumstances of the character and condition of the animals. They are expressly required not to give any encouragement to over-fed animals.

A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there be no competition.

REPORTS.

The Judges (especially those on animals) will be expected to give the reasons for their decisions, embracing the valuable and admirable qualities of the animals, or articles, to which premiums are awarded.

This fair was held as advertised, and was highly successful. A further account cannot be given. The receipts and expenditures for the following year (1856) were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Money in treasury from last year.....	\$115 45
Received for badges.....	260 00
Received for tickets.....	155 75
Total.....	\$533 20

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Thomas Rawlings, for lumber.....	\$410 00
Paid hands, for building fence.....	102 80
Paid H. Coe, for printing.....	27 00
Paid W. Fee, for nails.....	12 70
Paid Orchard, for posts.....	1 00
Paid A. Helton & Son, for rope.....	3 00
Paid Balle, for work.....	6 50
Paid H. Eller, for superintending the work, and work done by him.....	25 00
Paid Orchard, for board of Eller.....	6 75
Total.....	\$594 75
	533 20

Debt on work, etc.....: \$61 55

L. BOLLMAN, *Secretary.*

The early fairs were all held just east of Bloomington, on the land of Mr. Dunn, where a small yard was leased and inclosed. The limits of the yard would not permit of racing. Annual fairs were held until the war, when they were abandoned, but were again renewed in 1868, and continued with a few interregnums until a few years ago, when they became defunct. The later fairs were held on the new ground, west of town. The officers of the society in 1859 were as follows, with the rates of admission: John McCrea, President; Ezra Perring, Vice President; Thomas Smith, Treasurer; James Small, Secretary; Pressley Buckner, James H. Waugh, John Dinsmore, George A. Buskirk, George Eller, W. S. Stormont, M. L. Snodgrass, Board of Managers. Terms of Admission—Each individual per day, 25 cents; each horse and buggy per day, 50 cents; each horse per day, 25 cents; each two horses and carriage or wagon per day, \$1.

A very popular organization was the Equestrian Fair, established in 1857. It was a district organization, as will be seen by the following programme:

Open to the World—Second annual fair of the Union Equestrian Society, composed of Lawrence, Monroe and Owen Counties, to be held at the District Fair Grounds, near Gosport, Ind., on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d days of October next, 1858. The exhibition grounds, containing thirteen acres, are the most beautiful in the State, well fenced in, with two good wells of water within the inclosure, and a splendid track for gaited horses—three times around for one mile. Two hundred and sixty-five dollars in cash premiums! So bring on all of your fine saddle, harness and match horses. The premiums are worth competing for. A magnificent premium will be awarded to the best and second best female equestrian. Also to the best male equestrian. Young ladies and gentlemen from every section are invited to be present and make an exhibition of their proficiency in the art of horse management and equestrian merit. Certainly no art is more desirable than that of complete horsemanship, and every young lady and gentleman in our proud Hoosier State should possess some just claim to proficiency in the art. Come on, then; if you cannot make the display that your friends can, come and do your best, which is laudable;

This fair was for many years very popular. It was held alternately at Gosport, Bloomington and Bedford, and possibly elsewhere. A Miss Jackson for many years took the first premium as lady rider, in spite of all

opposers. The following shows a portion of the premiums paid at Bloomington in 1868.

Equestrian Fair—To be held on the Woodland Time Track, near Bloomington, Ind., on Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, 1868. The following premiums are offered: For the best lady rider, \$15; second best lady rider, \$10; best gentleman rider, \$10; second best gentleman rider, \$5; best boy rider under fifteen years, \$5; second best boy rider under fifteen years, \$3; best girl rider under fifteen years, \$5; second best girl rider under fifteen years, \$3; fastest pacing gelding or mare, \$25; second fastest pacing gelding or mare, \$5; best buggy horse, mare or gelding, \$10; second best buggy horse, mare or gelding, \$5; best saddle horse, mare or gelding, three distinct gaits, \$10; second best saddle horse, mare or gelding, three distinct gaits, \$5; best pair trained horses, mares or geldings, \$10; second best pair trained horses, mares or geldings, \$5; fastest pacing stallion, any age, \$25; second fastest pacing stallion, any age, \$10; fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, \$25; second fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, \$10. Sweepstakes on trotting and pacing: Fastest pacing horse, mare or gelding, \$50; second fastest pacing horse or gelding, \$25. Four entries to be made, three horses to start.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

In about the year 1852, an attempt was made at the county seat to organize an old settlers' association, and a call, signed by several of the oldest residents of Bloomington, was made for a public meeting for that purpose, but for some reason nothing further was done. In 1857, however, the first old settlers' society of the county was established, as will be seen by the following, taken from the *Bloomington Republican*:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice for an Old Settlers' Meeting, quite a large number of the old gray-headed fathers and pioneers of Monroe County met in mass at the court house in the town of Bloomington, on Monday, the 26th day of April 1857, for the purpose of organizing a society to be called the Old Settlers' Society, and make suitable arrangements for its permanent organization. The meeting was called to order. On motion of Matthew M. Campbell, Jacob B. Lowe was called to the chair, and Morton C. Hunter appointed Secretary. Col. Campbell, of Washington Township, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to make all necessary arrangements for an old settlers' meeting on the 4th day of July next. Prof. M. M. Campbell moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "five" and inserting "one from each township in Monroe County," which amendment was accepted by Col. Campbell, and the motion as amended passed. Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve as said committee: Col. Campbell, of Washington Township; John Hubbard, of Marion; David Barrow, of Benton; James P. Ellis, of Salt Creek; John Hanson, of Polk; Col. Ketcham, of Clear Creek; Joseph S. Walker, of Indian Creek; M. M. Campbell, of Perry; Ellis Stone, of Van Buren; Judge Reeves, of Richland; James V. Buskirk, of Bean Blossom; Elias Abel, of Bloomington Township. To which was added Paris C. Dunning and Austin Seward. Eli P. Farmer, of Richland Township, moved that twenty-five years' residence in Monroe County entitle a man to membership. George A. Buskirk, Esq., moved to amend the motion by requiring each member to be fifty years old, and have resided in the county thirty years, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Farmer. The motion as amended passed. Samuel H. Buskirk, Esq., moved that a committee of nine be appointed to make all suitable arrangements for the meeting of the old settlers on the 4th of July, and to prepare refreshments for the occasion. The chair appointed the following gentlemen such committee: Samuel H. Buskirk, F. T. Butler, P. L. D. Mitchell, Jesse T. Cox, William Ward, Aquilla W. Rogers, William C. Sadler, Col. L. Gentry, George A. Buskirk. The object of organizing the Old Settlers' Society is, that the old gray-headed fathers may be called together at stated periods for the purpose of enjoying a social repast with each other, and in their own way entertain the meeting by the narration of anecdotes, as well as the hardships and perilous scenes that transpired during the early settling of this country, in the planting of civilization, clearing up of the lands, and subduing the red man of the forest, as also the dangers, perils and hardships of the war of 1812, that the rising generation may be kept in remembrance of the debt of gratitude that is due from them to their pioneer fathers for the blessings they now enjoy, and that the pen of the historian may record those scenes for the benefit of generations that may come after us.

All will therefore come prepared to narrate the various incidents that came under their observation. The various committees above named will meet at Bloomington on Saturday, the 19th day of June, to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting, which is to take place on the 4th of July next. No committeeman should fail to attend. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Bloomington Republican*. On motion adjourned.

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Secretary.

GEN. JACOB B. LOWE,
President.

The first meeting of the old settlers occurred on the day stated, but unfortunately a detailed account cannot be given. It is said that 1,500 persons were in town. A fine dinner was enjoyed by the old people, who afterward told over their experiences in settling up the county. The following, taken from the *Republican* of 1858, gives an account of the second meeting of the old settlers of Monroe County:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, the old settlers of Monroe County met at the court house, in the town of Bloomington, on the 17th day of September, 1858. The meeting was organized by calling Col. John Ketcham to the chair, and appointing Milton McPhetridge Secretary. The proceedings of the meeting were opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Eli P. Farmer.

On motion of Austin Seward, Benjamin F. Rogers was admitted to all the rights and privileges of the old settlers, he being forty years of age and the first white male child born in the county.

The Chairman requested every person who was fifty years old and upward, and who had resided in the county thirty years, to come forward and have their names, ages and places of nativity registered, whereupon eighty-eight came forward and were duly registered.

Gen. Lowe, who was selected by the committee of arrangements to deliver an address, not being present, Rev. Eli P. Farmer was called upon, and addressed the meeting in a brief, appropriate speech, detailing many interesting incidents connected with the early settling of the county. He was followed by Col. John Ketcham, M. M. Campbell, John M. Saddler, James V. Buskirk, Rev. Solomon Lucas, and others, each giving an account of his trials and hardships in the settling of the county, and of their bear, wolf, deer and panther hunts, many of which were truly amusing, and were listened to with much interest, not only by the old settlers, but by a large number of citizens who had assembled on the occasion.

On motion of Mr. McCollough, it was resolved that the next annual meeting of the old settlers be held at the same place on the 17th day of September, 1859, and that each member bring his wife, and those that have none are requested to get one, or bring a widow; also, that all old settlers who have not registered their names are requested to do so previous to the next meeting; and, on further motion of Mr. McCollough, Col. John Ketcham was appointed Chairman, and Milton McPhetridge Secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting.

At half-past 1 o'clock, a procession was formed, and after marching around the public square, the old settlers, with many others, repaired to the "Young's House," and sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by mine host, Jacob Young. The tables were well filled with everything necessary to satisfy the most fastidious.

The best kind of feeling prevailed throughout the day, no incident occurring to mar the harmony of the meeting. After dinner was over, the old men got together, in groups, and talked over bygone scenes. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and will long remember the happy meeting of this day. The company dispersed at a late hour without any formal adjournment.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Kentucky, 30; Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 8; Maryland, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Indiana, 3; Ohio, 1; Vermont, 1; Delaware, 1.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN KETCHAM, *Chairman.*

MILTON MCPHETRIDGE, *Secretary.*

After this, annual meetings were held until the war, when they were abandoned. In about the year 1866, the society was re-organized and held meetings until 1870, when the society joined the district society at

Gosport. But this did not last long, and soon afterward the old organization was revived. It died out once or twice after this, but at the present is in good working order with annual meetings held in various portions of the county. If the old settlers would be as wise as they have been during the long years since they came into the wilderness, they would record their experiences—their hunting stories, trials, dangers, sickness, surroundings, etc., etc.—so that future generations might know what they endured. As it is, they unwisely come together to tell their experiences without putting them on record. At each annual meeting, let a competent clerk be hired (pass around the hat and raise the funds) to place on record the stories, facts, etc., regarding the county in early years, and let the record be kept locked sacredly in the court house vaults.

An independent society of old settlers was organized at Ellettsville in 1878, as will be seen from the following official minutes of the first meeting:

MINUTES OF OLD SETTLERS' MEETING, HELD IN WORLEY'S GROVE, ELLETTSVILLE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1878.

In honor to Uncle Jimmy Parks, this being his Ninety-seventh Birthday.—At 11, there were about 3,000 people on the ground, and the exercises proceeded as follows: 1. A song by congregation—"Sweet By and By." 2. Prayer by Rev. E. P. Farmer. 3. Music by Old Band. 4. Song by all over seventy years of age. Song, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." 5. Elected D. Byers, President, William McNutt, Secretary. 6. Speech by James Parks, Sr. 7. The Autobiography of James Parks, read by Elder R. Parks. 8. Music by New Band, followed by Old Band. 10. Short speeches by all over eighty. Robert Graham, E. P. Farmer, J. Campbell, Elias Abel and L. Walden participated. 11. A. W. Reeves, Master of Ceremonies, announced dinner adjournment. 2 P. M. 1. Music by Old Band. Speeches by all over seventy years old called for. A. Mills, of Spencer, addressed the meeting. 3. Music by Hoadley String Band. 4. Speech by David Byers, who made a very appropriate speech, and thanked the people for conferring upon him the office of President. Then came to the front Abraham Henry dressed in ancient style—with a bark-colored scissor-tailed coat, with an enormous collar which made his head lean slightly forward. He made us a good speech, producing a splendid sensation. 5. Song by the Galloway family, "The Old Hearth Stone." This was an excellent piece, and was well performed. Speeches by J. Manis and R. M. Parks were next. 7. Closing speech by Rev. S. C. Kennedy—presenting a wreath of beautiful flowers to Mr. Parks and wife, as an emblem of honesty and beauty, unsurpassed by the arts of men.

Some relics were exhibited by the Rev. G. N. Puett and Johnson Sharp, calling the mind back to years gone by. 9. Ordered the Secretary to publish the minutes of the meeting in the *Sun*, requesting other county papers to copy. Adjourned to meet at this place on the 26th of September, 1879. Benediction by R. M. Parks. The following roll of honor was prepared at the meeting and read:

ROLL OF HONOR.

James Parks, ninety-seven years of age; Francis Parks, eighty-seven; Biddie Cox, seventy-eight; Susan Wickens, seventy-eight; Elizabeth Kirby, eighty-two; Elizabeth Parks, seventy-eight; Sarah Coffey, seventy-five; Rebecca Figg, seventy; Martha Corder, seventy-four; Rebecca Munson, seventy-three; Mollie Reynolds, seventy; Mania Buskirk, seventy-four; Verlinda Walden, seventy-six; Esther Griffith, sixty-eight; Permelia Hansford, sixty-eight; John Roan, seventy-six; John M. Berry, seventy-four; W. G. Anderson, eighty-one; Robert Delap, seventy-five; Jacob Wood, seventy-two; Rev. Eli P. Farmer, eighty-five; James Manis, —; Robert Graham, eighty-three; Binona Denny, seventy-two; John Stanger, seventy-nine; Joseph Campbell, eighty-three; James Hannah, seventy-three; John Matthews, seventy-two; Mary Campbell, seventy-four; Elias Able, seventy-eight; John Fyffe, seventy-seven; John Raper, seventy-seven; Anderson Mills, seventy-four; David Byers, seventy-two; Abraham Henry, sixty-three; Jacob Holsapple, seventy-four; Hosia Kyle, eighty-three; Joseph Wampler, seventy-eight; Ransom Parks, seventy-seven; Hiram Coffey, seventy-six; Joseph Baker, sixty-eight; Eld. Lewis Walden, seventy-seven; Andrew McCoy, sixty-seven; Jonathan Kegley, seventy-three; William Brown, seventy-one; Jane Moore, eighty-two.

The above honored fathers and mothers were seated upon the rostrum. G. K. Perry and G. W. Faulkner assisted the Secretary in enrolling the names. G. B. Moore, J. M. Harris, Barton Acuff, S. P. Thompson, J. D. Coffey, A. W. Reeves and Johnson Sharp, Committee. G. K. Perry, Marshal. Ample dinner was served on the ground and the 26th of September was an enjoyable day in Ellettsville. The best of order prevailed. With these honored veterans on the rostrum, the vast crowd felt like children, whose duty it is to honor our mothers and fathers.

DAVID BYERS, *President.*

WILLIAM McNUTT, *Secretary.*

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

An early law of the State (the one which brought the county of Monroe into existence) provided that ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of town lots should be used to found and maintain a county library. A treasurer was appointed to take care of the fund. The first purchase of books was made in 1821, when \$60 was spent for a few dozen standard works. They were bought of B. Ferguson, whoever he may have been. By July, 1830, \$2,428.14 had been paid to the Library Treasurer, the greater portion of which had been used in purchasing books, so at that period the county had a fine library of about 800 volumes. In 1830, \$1,272.68 was received from the Town Agent and another installment of books was obtained.

In September, 1830, settlement was made with the County Agent for the library fund in his possession, which settlement in full was as follows :

1. Proceeds of the sale of lots June 22, 1818, one-fifth in hand, balance in four semi-annual installments.....	\$14,326 85	
2. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less sundry expenses, is library fund.....		\$1,945 53
3. Second sale of lots, November 3, 1818, payable in three annual installments.....	12,274 75	
4. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less expense, is library fund.....		1,923 22
5. First sale of outlots December 1, 1819, one-fifth in hand, balance in four nine-months payments.....	1,219 62½	
6. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less expense, is library fund.....		179 05
7. Second sale of outlots December 25, 1820, three annual installments.....	976 00	
8. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less expense, is library fund.....		139 73
9. Third sale of outlots December 17, 1821, in five annual installments.....	815 00	
10. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less expense, is library fund.....		104 35
11. Proceeds of sale of inlots to Rawlins, Blair & Brown	287 50	
12. Of this, ten per cent with interest, less expense, is library fund.....		35 44
13. Total proceeds of the sale of inlots and outlots.....	29,899 72½	
14. Total library fund.....		4,327 32
15. Amount already received by the library.....	2,428 14	
Twenty-five per cent loss.....	357 00	
Loss by bad debts.....	10 60	
Loss by relinquished lots.....	258 90	
		\$3,054 64
16. Balance due library July 1, 1830.....		\$1,272 68

The ten percentage from the sale of town lots proved a munificent fund for the maintenance of the library. As no record was kept of the purchases, the additions to the library cannot be given. As volumes wore out by use or otherwise, they were replaced from the constantly accumulating fund. This old library, now comprising over 2,000 volumes of standard works, is yet in the same old office that was built during the twenties. The McClure library, founded during the fifties, was another useful mode of disseminating knowledge among the poorer persons, but the cheap books and newspapers of to-day have taken the place of the old circulating county libraries.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

In early times, it should be remembered, the free common school system of to-day was unknown. Scholars then paid tuition to all schools. As the weight of the expense fell upon families less able to sustain it, the system, if such it can be called, was not favorable to the education of the masses. And then there was the lack of higher educational facilities. All this led to the creation of centers of learning where private or public enterprise or individual donations or bequests were the sustaining or maintaining power. The County Seminary was designed to afford each county the means of furnishing a higher education to her youth within her own borders, and for many years was a very popular institution. The funds were obtained from fines, forfeitures, etc. In July, 1829, the fund in Monroe County amounted to \$443.89. About six years later, the fund amounted to nearly \$2,000. At that time the old brick seminary building was built and school in it was begun. In 1852, when the new school law was adopted, the seminary was ordered sold, and was bought by the Methodists, but soon afterward went back to the county and was used for school purposes until purchased by Mr. Leppert a few years ago. It is now used as a dwelling.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

It is conceded that Jesse Brandon published the first newspaper in Bloomington, beginning about the year 1826, having come from Corydon with his material, at which place he had formerly been State printer. It was not long before Jacob B. Lowe became his associate. The paper was called the *Bloomington Republican*, as is shown by the County Commissioners' records, where orders appear payable to Brandon & Lowe, publishers of the *Bloomington Republican* for printing done the county. The name of the paper indicates its politics. How long the issue was continued cannot be stated, but not longer than until 1829. About the 1st of January, 1830, W. D. McCullough & Co. began issuing a small sheet called the *Independent Whig*. It was a small five-column folio, was furnished for \$2 per year, and its motto was "Measures, not Men." The sheet became defunct in 1831. On the 15th of September, 1832, Jesse Brandon and Marcus L. Deal issued the first number of the *Far West*, an exponent of the Whig faith, with the motto, "Willing to praise but not afraid to blame." D. R. Eckles was the publisher. The paper survived about two years. During the summer of 1832, Mr. Deal had begun the publication of a semi-monthly periodical called the *Literary Register*, an issue devoted to the interests of the Indiana College; but

when the *Far West* was started in the following September, as stated above, the *Register* was abandoned. About the 1st of June, 1835, Marcus L. Deal issued the first number of the *Bloomington Post*, an organ of the Whig party. I. H. Brown and I. N. Morris were associated with him at times. This paper was continued eight or ten years, selling for \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year. In October, 1838, the first number of the *Ben Franklin* made its appearance, with Jesse Brandon at the helm. The politics of the sheet was "First choice, Harrison; second choice, Van Buren." How long this paper was conducted cannot be stated. Mr. Deal, for a short time, published the *Budget of Fun*, date unknown. Late in the forties, C. Davison published the *Herald*, a Whig paper, for several years, and during a portion of the same time J. S. Hester conducted another of opposite politics. About the same time, also, Elder James M. Mathes published a monthly periodical called the *Christian Record* in the interests of the Christian Church. He also issued a weekly newspaper called the *Independent Tribune and Monroe Farmer*. C. G. Berry and Jesse Brandon were connected with this paper. The brightest paper up to this time was started in 1852, by James Hughes, and was called the *Northwestern Gazette*. It was issued about a year and a half. In 1853, G. H. Johnson and W. N. Connelly were connected with it. In 1853, Eli P. Farmer and Jesse Brandon published the *Religious Times*, afterward called the *Western Times*. In 1854, J. F. Walker and L. M. Demotte bought the *Times* office, and began issuing the *Bloomington Times*. This was the first organ of the Republican party in Monroe County. The office was afterward removed by Jesse Brandon to Nashville, Ind. In January, 1854, A. B. and J. C. Carlton started the *Bloomington News Letter*, a Democratic paper, the editor being A. B. Carlton, a man of excellent ability. His political animosities were too severe to secure public favor and made him many enemies. The following, taken from the paper and appearing as an advertisement for a boy to learn the printer's trade, shows the political asperity of the sheet:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A boy of sober and industrious habits, between thirteen and fifteen years of age, can have a first-rate opportunity to learn the Printing business by applying at this office immediately. He must be a pretty good reader and speller, and able to read manuscript. He will not be permitted, while under our charge, to use in *any quantity*, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. He must be apprenticed for at least three years—we would prefer five. Any one wishing to learn the business will be taken on a trial of three months.

No Know-Nothing boy, nor one who has Know-Nothing parents, need apply, as we want no one about us who is trained or sworn to lie, or who is taught that falsehood is a venial offense.

J. C. CARLTON, *Publisher News Letter*.

September 20.

About the last of June, 1856, the office of the *News Letter* was sold to Howard Coe, who commenced the issue of a seven-column folio newspaper called the *Bloomington Republican*, the name indicating the politics, and continued the sheet until the 25th of February, 1858, when the office was sold to Clement Walker and W. S. Bush, who issued the paper under the same name. Late in January, 1859, Mr. Bush severed his connection with the office, leaving Mr. Walker sole owner and publisher. Later in the same year, J. F. Walker became connected with the paper, but did not purchase a half interest until 1863. It is said that this paper,

during the war and afterward, attained the largest circulation of any paper ever issued in Bloomington. While the *Republican* was issued, three attempts were made to found successful Democratic papers in the county seat. During the winter of 1857-58, C. T. Nixon issued thirteen numbers of the Bloomington *Advocate*, and during the summer of 1858 John B. Borland started the Bloomington *Presage*, continuing it about three months. It was "a paper reflecting the true principles of Democracy, and which is uncontrolled by bolting demagogues or county politicians." Another Democratic paper was started on the 3d of October, 1863, by C. H. Patterson, and was continued about six months and then abandoned.

In May, 1867, William A. Gabe, the present editor and proprietor of the *Republican*, purchased the office, changing the name to the Bloomington *Progress*, and later to the *Republican Progress*. In about 1874, the office and outfit were destroyed by fire, but were replaced, and the issue has since been continued without interruption. It was issued first as a seven-column folio, but later was changed to an eight-column folio. It is at present enjoying a fair patronage in all departments. In 1868, Thomas C. Pursel started the Bloomington *Democrat*, and continued the issue until the entire office was burned in 1872, but within a few weeks the sheet was again published. Mr. Pursel for a time published the *Indiana Student*, a small periodical devoted to the interests of the State University, and edited by a corps of students. In August, 1875, the *Democrat* office was sold to O. G. Hunt and J. V. Cook, who commenced the publication of the Bloomington *Times*, a Republican organ. A few months after this paper was started, or in October, 1875, H. J. Feltus commenced the issue of the Bloomington *Courier*, a Democratic paper, which he has issued successfully until the present. The publication has a fair county patronage. In April, 1877, Walter S. Bradfute and a young man named Arnott began issuing a small publication about as large as a sheet of letter paper. It was designed to chronicle local news and pleasantries, and seemed to strike the popular fancy from the start. About the 1st of November, 1877, Arnott left, and since that time to the present Mr. Bradfute has continued the issue alone. The paper is called the Bloomington *Telephone*. The first increase in size was in the fall of 1878, the second early in 1880, and the third and last in January, 1883. It is now a six column quarto, and is in prosperous condition. James Marlin conducted a Greenback paper called the *True Plan* during the campaign of 1878. In 1880, the Bloomington *Hawkeye* was published for a few months. Its political face was Democratic. John East conducted a small campaign sheet in 1880 for a few months.

The only other town in the county where newspapers have been issued is Ellettsville. In 1872 or 1873, Howard L. Morris, editor, and S. B. Harris, proprietor, issued the first number of the Ellettsville *Republican*, which after two issues passed wholly to Mr. Harris, and Mr. Morris stepped down and out. At the end of two issues, Mr. Harris employed John Walker to edit the sheet, which was done for about six months, after which Mr. Harris assumed the editorial robes for about two years. He then rented the office to Charles McPhetridge, but before the end of that time it went to William B. Harris, son of S. B. After W. B. had

continued the issue some time, he moved the office to Spencer, but after about a year returned, and is yet the editor and owner. While he was away, a paper called the *Graphic* was issued a short time by a Mr. Hyatt. S. E. Harris also issued the *News* for a short time. The first paper was the *Republican*, the second the *Sun*, the third the *People*, the fourth the *Graphic*, the fifth the *News*, and the sixth and present one the *Monroe County Citizen*. The last is now a lively little sheet, and enjoys a thriving patronage.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Bigger, 1818; William Matlock, 1818; William Edmundson, 1818; John Barnes, 1818; William Chambers, 1818; Jonathan Nichols, 1818; James Wright, 1818; John Matlock, 1818; James Borland, 1819; William Harden, 1819; Joseph Baugh, 1820; Joshua H. Ludes, 1820; Daniel Hawkins, 1821; Elery Woodward, 1821; Samuel Dodd, 1821; John Swift, 1823; James Mitchell, 1823; Isaac Pauley, 1823; Samuel Hartsock, 1823; David Kelough, 1823; Elisha Pollard, 1823; James Crane, 1823; Joseph Reeves, 1823; William Harden, 1824; Michael Buskirk, 1825; John Bowland, 1825; Banner, Brummett, 1825; William Jones, 1825; Joseph Baugh, 1825; Aquilla Rogers, 1825; Elzy Woodward, 1826; James Mitchell, 1827; David Kelough, 1827; Elisha Pollard, 1827; Benjamin Chandler, 1827; Jacob Moser, 1827; David Borrow, 1827; James Wright, 1827; William Hite, 1828; Alexander Buchanan, 1828; James Crane, 1829; Joseph Reeves, 1829; G. H. Johnson, 1829; Isaac Buskirk, 1829; Isaac Gillaspie, 1829; David Byers, 1829; George Parks, 1830; Henry Burkett, 1830; Aquilla Rogers, 1830; W. B. Mars, 1831; James Kippe, 1831; Jesse Renow, 1831; John W. Lee, 1832; James Snodgrass, 1832; Jonathan Rogers, 1832; David Kelough, 1833; David Paddock, 1833; David Barrow, 1833; James Brummett, 1833; John Davis, 1833; Benjamin Chandler, 1833; Samuel Martsock, 1833; John C. Marshall, 1833; Jacob Hudsonpiller, 1833; Ezekiel Hendrickson, 1833; Henry Berkey, 1834; D. G. Weddel, 1834; Alexander Buchanan, 1834; James Crane, 1834; G. H. Johnson, 1834; Joseph Baugh, 1834; Alexander Johnson, 1835; Hugh McClung, 1835; Isaac Buskirk, 1835; Robert Hicks, 1835; John McPhetridge, 1835; Emsley Wood, 1835; Joseph Mitchell, 1835; F. T. Butler, 1836; Andrew Wampler, 1836; John M. Berry, 1836; William Hite, 1836; Elmon Walker, 1836; William S. Wright, 1836; David Byers, 1836; Enos Blair, 1836.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Bartlett Woodward, 1818; Michael Buskirk, 1818; James Parks, 1818; Elijah Morgan, 1819, vice Parks; William Lowe, 1820, vice Buskirk; Henry, Batterton, 1821; Michael Buskirk, 1821; Elijah Morgan, 1822; Joshua H. Lucas, 1823; Henry Batterton, 1824, vice Lucas. (In September, 1824, the Justices of the Peace of the county were empowered by law to transact the business previously done by the County Commissioners. The names of these Justices will be found on another page. In 1831, three County Commissioners again took charge of county business.) Joseph Reeves, 1831; Samuel Patten, 1831; William Jackson, 1831; Isaac W. Young, 1832, vice Jackson; Elijah Morgan, 1833, vice

Patten. (In 1834, county business again passed to the Board of Justices, and continued thus until 1839, since which time three County Commissioners have, without interruption, done the work. In 1838 and 1839, as high as *nineteen* Justices of the Peace assembled to do the work which has since been done by three men.) Gideon Walker, 1839, for one year; George Finley, 1839, for two years; Benjamin Rogers, 1839, for three years; Isaac Buskirk, 1840; George Finley, 1841; Benjamin Rogers, 1842; Benjamin Neeld, 1843; Isaac Buskirk, 1844; George Finley, 1845; Benjamin Neeld, 1846; David Barrow, 1847; George Finley, 1848; John Graham, 1849; I. S. Buskirk, 1850; Joseph S. Walker, 1851; Henry Eller, 1852; David Barrow, 1853; Benjamin Rogers, 1854; Henry Eller, 1855; David Barrow, 1856; James Carmichael, 1857; Reuben Ward, 1858; Thomas Y. Rader, 1859; James Carmichael, 1860; James Small, 1861; David Barrow, 1862; Thomas Oliphant, 1863; George Eller, 1864; David Barrow, 1865; Clelland F. Dodds, 1866; James Small, 1867; T. Y. Rader, 1868; Samuel H. Phillips, 1869; George Eller, 1870; John Hupp, 1871; F. M. Oliphant, 1872; John Waldron, 1873; W. E. Wood, 1874; R. M. Wylie, 1875; George Eller, 1876; William Peterson, 1877; J. D. Handy, 1878; John Huntington, 1879; W. S. Walker, 1880; J. D. Handy, 1881; William B. Baker, 1882; D. P. Burton, 1883.

AUDITORS.

William C. Tarkington, 1841; Robert C. Foster, 1855; Milton McPhetridge, 1863; Henry F. Perry, 1867; James F. Manley, 1870; R. A. Fulk, 1878; W. M. Alexander, 1882.

CLERKS.

William Lowe, 1818; Jacob B. Lowe, 1820; David Browning, 1838; W. F. Browning, 1844; M. McPhetridge, 1846; David Carson, 1860; David Sheeks, 1862; Robert C. Foster, 1866; John R. East, 1870; William F. Browning, 1874; D. W. Browning, 1882.

RECORDERS.

Chesley Bailey, 1818; James H. King, 1831; David Browning, 1839; Samuel H. Buskirk, 1844; Robert Acuff, 1845; James M. Beatley, 1860; William H. Jones, 1867; Drury Rogers, 1870; Thomas Howard, 1874; Oliver McLellan, 1876; Robert Gilmore, 1878; W. N. Hall, 1880.

SHERIFFS.

John W. Lee, 1818; Jesse Wright, 1819; Enos Blair, 1822; James Alexander, 1830; Elias Blair, 1834; John M. Sluss, 1838; John Eller, 1842; William F. Browning, 1846; James Kelley, 1850; P. L. D. Mitchell, 1854; Andrew W. Reeves, 1858; Aquilla W. Rogers, 1862; Lawson E. McKenney, 1866; Richard A. Fulk, 1870; L. E. McKenney, 1872; W. M. Alexander, 1876; Silas Grimes, 1880.

TREASURERS.

Roderick Rawlins, 1818; James Borland, 1820; William Alexander, 1826; Stephen P. Seall, 1840; Elias Abel, 1841; Charles Abel,

1853; Samuel Gentry, 1855; P. L. D. Mitchell, 1858; Johnson McCollough, 1860; P. L. D. Mitchell, 1862; David B. Buskirk, 1866; J. M. Rogers, 1870; John A. Reeves, 1874; L. E. McKenney, 1878; Isaac Claman, 1882.

CORONERS.

Purnal Chane, 1818; William Jackson, 1822; James Slocum, 1827; Richard Hardesty, 1828; John M. Sluss, 1832; John Hardesty, 1834; John Deaman, 1836; James Slocum, 1838; Samuel Kirk, 1844; Y. B. Pullen, 1850; James McBride, 1852; John S. Moore, 1854; Alexander McClelland, 1856; Elbert Johnson, 1858; J. R. Sluss, 1859; J. W. Pullen, 1862; John C. Hook, 1863; Wilson Adams, 1865; W. A. Legg, 1867; W. H. Slerum, 1868; W. L. Adams, 1870; G. P. Hines, 1872; A. J. Axtell, 1876; James Dodd, 1878; C. D. McLahlen, 1880; J. H. Gaston, 1882.

SURVEYORS.

Jonathan Nichols, 1818; William D. McCulloch, 1820; James Borland, 1826; * * * Henry Farmer, 1846; James Woodburn, 1849; J. W. Spencer, 1852; John J. Poynter, 1854; J. W. Spencer, 1855; I. S. Buskirk, 1859; J. W. Spencer, 1863; W. A. Alexander, 1864; E. P. Cole, 1867; A. C. Spencer, 1870; Henry Henley, 1872; M. H. Buskirk, 1876; G. W. Varroy, 1878; M. H. Buskirk, 1880.

SEMINARY TRUSTEES.

William Lowe, 1818; William Jackson, 1819; J. Gregory, 1820; William Newcombe, 1820; Samuel Irvin, 1821; Samuel W. Moore, 1823; William Lowe, 1824; P. M. Doty, 1829; F. T. Butler, 1830; Benjamin Rogers, 1831. * * *

PROBATE JUDGES.

William D. McCulloch, 1829; Aquilla Rogers, 1833; Stephen P. Sealls, 1838; Henry Eller, 1840; William Edmundson, 1840; Aquilla Rogers, 1841; Jacob B. Lowe, 1847; F. T. Butler, 1847. (Rogers enlisted in the Mexican war, and Lowe was appointed in his stead, but for some reason did not qualify, whereupon Butler was appointed.) In 1852-53, the jurisdiction of probate matters was transferred to the Common Pleas Court, and the office of Probate Judge was abolished.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Thomas H. Blake, 1818; Gen. Washington Johnson, 1819; Jonathan Doty, 1819; W. W. Wick, 1822; John F. Ross, 1824; Bethuel F. Morris, 1825; John Law, 1830; Gen. W. Johnson, 1830; Amory Kenney, 1832; Elisha M. Huntington, 1837; David McDonald, 1839; James Hughes, 1852; A. B. Carlton, 1856; James M. Hanna, 1856; Solomon Claypool, 1858; D. R. Eckles, 1865.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Joseph Berry, 1818; Lewis Noel, 1818; John Sedwick, 1821; William Matlock, 1823; Michael Buskirk, 1825; William Edmundson, 1825; Abram Buskirk, 1832; Stephen Sealls, 1832; Joseph Reeves, 1839; John M. Berry, 1839; Coonrod Koons, 1846.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

George C. Sullivan, 1818; John Law, 1818; Addison C. Smith, 1819; John F. Ross, 1820; W. W. Wick, 1825; Calvin Fletcher, 1825; John Kingsbury, 1826; James Whitcomb, 1827; E. M. Huntington, 1829; John H. Dowden, 1832; Paris C. Dunning, 1833; ———— McJunkin, 1833; David McDonald, 1835; D. R. Eckles, 1838; John S. Watts, 1839; W. G. Quick, 1843; C. P. Hester, 1844; John S. Watts, 1849; James S. Hester, 1850; Samuel H. Buskirk, 1851; William M. Franklin, 1852; William E. McLean, 1853; A. B. Carlton, 1853; G. A. Buskirk, 1854; A. B. Carlton, 1854; Theodore Reed, 1855; Francis L. Neff, 1855; Martin A. Osborn, 1857; Isaac N. Pierce, 1858; Willis G. Neff, 1861; Michael A. Malott, 1865; Jacob A. Broadwell, 1866; John C. Robinson, 1868,

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Milton McPhetridge was School Commissioner during the thirties and forties. Robert A. Milligan, James Woodburn and John J. Poynter, Examiners, 1853; James Woodburn, Ranson W. Akin and Benjamin Wolfe, 1855; James Woodburn, M. M. Campbell and Theophilus A. Wylie, 1856; James Woodburn, T. A. Wylie and Elisha Ballentine, 1857; E. P. Cole, D. J. Shaw and W. C. Foster, 1859; E. P. Cole, 1859-63; D. E. Hunter, 1863; James H. Rogers, 1865; T. M. Hopkins, 1867; Edward Wright, 1869; James H. Rogers, 1871; M. M. Campbell, 1872; G. W. Ramage, 1877; John W. McGee, 1879.

In 1849, Monroe County voted on the question of having free public schools, with the following result:

TOWNSHIPS.	FOR FREE SCHOOLS.	AGAINST FREE SCHOOLS.
Bean Blossom.....	59	112
Benton.....	44	41
Bloomington.....	128	307
Clear Creek.....	76	85
Indian Creek.....	40	101
Marion.....	16	35
Richland.....	59	128
Perry.....	127	20
Salt Creek.....	39	60
Van Buren.....	43	113
Washington.....	36	38
	667	1,040
Excess Against.....		373

The total receipts and expenditures of the county from its organization up to February 8, 1819, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

June —.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	\$810 50
July 7.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	1,315 06
September 5.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	820 90
November 3.	From William Anderson.....	190 00
November 10.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	5 00
November 10.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	84 10
December 1.	From William Anderson.....	38 85
December 19.	From J. W. Lee.....	264 47
December 29.	From Benjamin Parks, County Agent.....	226 77
April 4.	From John Grier, merchandise license.....	7 50
June 6.	From William Hardin, merchandise license.....	12 00

December 7. From John Hayworth, merchandise license.....	20 00
January 2, 1819. From Edmund Phillips.....	7 50
February 7. From Benjamin Parks.....	244 07
February 8. From Edmund R. Moss, store license.....	7 50

Total receipts.....\$4,054 21

EXPENSES.

Paid Robertson Graham, on order.....	\$ 900 00
Paid Jonathan and David Rogers.....	1,058 60
Paid Aquilla Rogers.....	13 00
Paid John Whisenand, for whisky.....	10 10
Paid Chesley Bailey.....	10 00
Paid J. W. Lee.....	7 00
Paid J. W. Lee.....	18 00
Paid David Fouts.....	33 00
Paid Jonathan Nichols.....	62 40
Paid Hon. Lewis Noell.....	10 00
Paid Benjamin Parks.....	91 25
Paid John Scott.....	2 50
Paid George Anderson.....	5 00
Paid James Parks.....	16 00
Paid James Smith.....	2 00
Paid William Lowe.....	40 00
Paid Bartlett Woodward.....	14 00
Paid Joseph Baugh.....	1 50
Paid George Sharp.....	3 00
Paid Michael Buskirk.....	20 00
Paid Addison Smith.....	2 00
Paid David Rogers.....	5 00
Paid Jonathan Nichols.....	8 50
Paid John Nusser.....	5 00
Paid Joel Woodward.....	15 00
Paid Bartlett Woodward.....	16 00
Paid Chesley Bailey.....	7 02
Paid Coleman Puett.....	3 00
Paid Lewis Noell.....	4 00
Paid Thomas Graham.....	2 00
Paid Roderick Rawlins.....	100 00
Paid Benjamin Parks.....	80 00
Paid John Penick.....	30 00
Paid David Rogers.....	1 00
Paid Roderick Rawlins.....	2 00
Paid J. W. Lee, Tax Collector.....	15 90
Paid J. W. Lee, extra services.....	32 50
Paid Edward Armstrong.....	1 50
Paid John Barnes.....	5 00
Paid J. W. Lee.....	1 98
Paid Jesse Wright.....	18 12
Paid William Lowe.....	85 00
Paid Elijah Morgan.....	4 00
Paid Benjamin Parks.....	24 67
Paid John Treat.....	1 50
Paid Abner Blair.....	1 50
Paid James Storm.....	5 00
Paid Jonathan Rains.....	5 00
Paid Julius Dugger.....	1 50
Paid James Parks.....	14 00
Paid M. Buskirk.....	14 00
Paid Patrick S. Booth.....	13 00
Paid James Bigger.....	32 00
Paid Samuel Burcham.....	30 00
Paid M. Stout, of Vincennes.....	3 00
Paid Samuel Elliott.....	43 42
Paid Lewis Noell; sale crier.....	10 00

Paid John Whisenand, for whisky.....	\$23 40
Paid Robertson Graham, chain carrier.....	13 50
Paid William Hardin.....	1 30
Paid Joseph Gilbert.....	1 50
Paid Benjamin Parks, for <i>Indiana Herald</i>	3 50
Paid James Parks, clerk of sale.....	6 00
Paid Johathan Rogers, selling whisky.....	1 00
Paid Samuel Elliott.....	43 42
Paid T. B. Clark.....	1 50
Paid Roderick Rawlins, on jail.....	500 00
Paid Roderick Rawlins.....	100 00
Paid James Parks.....	9 42
Paid Daniel Stout.....	3 00
Paid Michael Buskirk.....	6 68
Total expenses.....	\$3,685 10
Treasurer's percentage.....	184 86
Total.....	\$3,869 96
Balance on hand.....	184 25

RODERICK RAWLINS, *Treasurer*.

For the calendar year 1821, the total receipts of the county, exclusive of course of the proceeds of the sale of town lots, were \$795.24, and the total expenses \$792.80. This does not include delinquent taxes nor outstanding orders. In 1827, the receipts, with the above exception, were \$829.57, and the expenditures were \$858.37. There had been on hand at the beginning of the year a balance of \$190.99, so that at the end of the year there was in the treasury \$162.19. These figures must be regarded only as approximately correct. The old records are too ambiguous for exact statements. In 1836, the receipts, with the exception mentioned, were \$1,306.40, exclusive of \$303.38 which remained from the previous year. The expenses were \$955.28, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$351.12. In 1839-40, the receipts were \$2,226.74, and the expenses \$2,450.37. In 1842-43, the county revenue was \$3,228.75, and the total receipts \$3,411.46. The paupers cost \$582; the county officers cost \$844.70; outstanding orders redeemed, \$103.42; total expenses, \$3,411.46; orders outstanding and unredeemed, \$1,462.44. In 1846-47 the receipts of county revenue were \$2,540.33; County Seminary, \$41.88; on hand at the beginning of the year, \$1,647.33; total receipts, \$5,837.63. The expense on the poor-farm was \$625; the paupers, \$268.13; total expenses, \$3,955.30. Owing to certain outstanding orders, the amount remaining in the treasury was \$2,175.02. In 1852-53, there was on hand at the beginning of the year \$422.84; county revenue receipts, \$3,677.98; school tax, \$1,919.11; Seminary fund, \$54.15; total receipts, \$8,625.55. The poor-farm expenses were \$262.40; the paupers \$456.04; the county officers, \$1,048.56; total expenses, \$6,446.44; on hand, \$2,179.11. In 1856-57, the county revenue receipts were \$9,118.11; and there was on hand at the beginning of the year \$3,047.93; total receipts, \$30,956.39. The common school fund expended was \$4,148.46; poor-farm cost \$439.19; the paupers cost \$899.83; county officers cost \$1,425.51; total expenses, \$26,380.73; old outstanding orders, \$2,746.73; total orders to be redeemed, \$29,127.46; total orders redeemed during the year, \$16,382.04. In 1860-61, there was on hand at the beginning of the year \$1,589.06; county rev-

enue receipts, \$9,124.02; total receipts, \$17,154.80. Of the expenses the military cost \$227.55; the paupers, \$1,641.51; the poor-farm, \$103.04; the county officers, \$1,877.40; total expenses, \$15,612.42; old outstanding orders, \$6,756.22; total to be redeemed, \$22,368.64; orders redeemed during the year, \$15,062.14; outstanding orders in June, 1861, \$7,306.50; balance in the treasury, \$2,092.66. In 1864-65, there was on hand at the beginning of the year, \$4,058.91; county revenue receipts, \$26,757.07; school tax, \$5,238.98; total receipts were \$39,766.18. The poor cost \$5,693.10; the county officers cost \$3,023.01; county orders paid out for military bounty, \$81,000; total orders issued were \$106,054.84; old outstanding orders, \$21,966.82; total orders to be redeemed, \$128,021.66; orders redeemed during the year, \$35,006.64; on hand at the end of the year, cash, \$4,759.56; total county debt, \$88,255.46. In 1868-69, the county revenue amounted to \$37,582.49; special school fund, \$7,575.33; total receipts, \$55,617.18. The County Asylum cost \$3,788.97; county officers, \$3,855.83; orders outstanding at the beginning of the year, \$26,237.13; orders issued during the year, \$41,671.91; total orders to be redeemed, \$67,908.04; outstanding orders at the end of the year, \$12,290.86; cash in treasury, \$2,114.95; county debt, \$10,185.91. In 1872-73, the county fund was \$22,052; special school fund, \$13,199.30; total receipts, \$45,228.60. The paupers and poor-farm cost \$3,290.75; the courts, \$3,107.10; the county officers, \$7,222.80; the total expense was \$49,207; outstanding orders paid, \$13,465.10; in the treasury, \$7,615.51; outstanding orders, June, 1873, \$17,606.84. In 1875-76, the county fund was \$35,251.45; special school fund, \$14,390.95; total receipts, \$65,506.10; on hand at the beginning of the year, \$2,717.41. The paupers and poor asylum cost \$3,467.10; the courts, \$6,354.10; county officers, \$8,089.55; total expense, \$64,123.80; outstanding orders, \$14,060.59; in treasury at the end of the year, \$2,162.76; outstanding orders June, 1876, \$12,123.24; county debt June, 1876, \$9,969.48. In 1879-80, the county revenue was \$34,789.29; the special school fund, \$4,902.77; total receipts, \$82,053.61. The poor cost \$5,270.96; the county officers, \$6,281.90; total expense, \$69,798.67; receipt balance, \$12,254.94. In 1882-83, the finances were as follows: Balance on hand, \$23,617.81; receipts during the year, \$58,087.21; total receipts, \$81,705.02; orders redeemed, \$67,099.82; county officers cost \$6,138.16; paupers, \$4,190.86; poor-farm, \$1,640.45; total expenses, \$56,453.06; outstanding orders at the beginning of the year, \$41,682.64; grand total expense, \$98,135.70; outstanding orders June, 1883, \$31,035.88; warrants redeemed, \$67,099.82; county debt, \$16,430.68; balance in the treasury, \$14,605.20. In September, 1883, county bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued and sold to aid in building the new university building. Each bond was of the denomination of \$500, bore six per cent interest, and was redeemable within ten years.

The following exhibit of the county was prepared by the Auditor in 1836 :

TOWNSHIPS.*	POLLS.	Acres of Cultivated Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Lots.	Value of Personal Property.	TOTAL.
Richland.....	181	20,435	\$162,905		\$44,579	\$207,484
Jackson.....	55					
Perry.....	128	4,205	49,247		44,566	98,813
Bean Blossom.....	123	10,201	88,217		30,572	118,789
Clear Creek.....	76	5,517	47,134		9,319	56,453
Indian Creek.....	175	13,184	149,166		44,514	193,680
Salt Creek.....	85	2,027	7,975		28,868	36,843
Washington.....	60	1,064	9,600		5,023	14,623
Benton.....	66	1,050	8,400		11,267	19,667
Bloomington.....	303	14,797	176,739	\$103,329	141,668	421,786
Totals.....	1,252	72,480	\$699,383	\$103,329	\$360,376	\$1,163,088

* The townships given not only included all of the present Monroe County, but also a strip three miles wide on the western side of Brown County, and considerable more of the latter county which was yet attached to Monroe. The statistics of Jackson Township cannot be given.

RECAPITULATION OF TAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Lands.	Value of Im-provements.	Value of Land and Im-provements.	Value of Lots.	Value of Im-provements.	Value of lots and Im-provements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Taxables.	Polls.
Bean Blossom.....	\$260,045	\$37,845	\$297,890	\$1,540	\$5,305	\$6,845	\$142,878	\$447,613	236
Washington.....	105,955	34,760	140,715	155	555	710	68,790	210,215	167
Marion.....	50,535	12,765	63,300				40,248	103,548	76
Benton.....	72,155	17,845	90,000	340	1,215	1,555	59,470	151,025	143
Bloomington.....	271,620	65,020	336,640				157,060	493,700	155
City of Bloomington	18,898	7,750	26,648	227,230	450,010	677,240	750,060	1,453,948	467
Richland.....	344,825	79,350	424,175				153,635	577,710	160
Town of Ellettsville.	2,635	9,945	12,580	9,965	34,520	44,485	74,330	131,395	120
Van Buren.....	256,220	61,165	317,385	845	3,240	4,085	176,530	498,000	173
Perry.....	427,068	85,175	512,243	50,860	22,795	73,655	251,805	837,703	156
Salt Creek.....	75,430	20,235	95,665				53,825	149,490	139
Polk.....	71,055	13,795	84,850				50,050	134,900	145
Clear Creek.....	253,635	45,495	299,130	4,275	24,520	28,795	181,595	509,520	230
Indian Creek.....	181,470	43,165	224,635				121,155	345,790	161
Total	\$2,391,546	\$534,310	\$2,925,856	\$295,210	\$542,160	\$837,370	\$2,281,331	\$6,044,557	2,530

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.	STATE HOUSE TAX.	STATE SCHOOL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOWNSHIP TAX.	TUITION TAX.
Bean Blossom.....	\$654 58	\$89 42	\$833 43	\$2,471 36	\$223 81	\$447 60
Washington.....	336 06	42 04	420 24	1,219 27		
Marion.....	161 91	20 71	203 28	592 19	206 70	
Benton.....	252 75	20 20	313 14	898 12	226 53	151 02
Bloomington.....	672 64	99 19	870 77	2,636 85	496 35	742 06
City of Bloomington	1,980 28	291 14	256 68	7,745 69		
Richland.....	773 15	115 53	1,004 20	3,048 00	577 60	866 46
Town of Ellettsville.	219 07	26 27	271 73	780 37		
Van Buren.....	685 40	99 80	885 00	2,668 75	250 16	
Perry.....	1,083 65	167 59	1,418 82	4,346 00	419 00	419 00
Salt Creek.....	249 28	29 94	309 18	888 25	299 48	
Polk.....	234 85	27 00	288 85	821 50	135 40	67 57
Clear Creek.....	726 56	101 90	930 48	2,778 25	509 62	254 81
Indian Creek.....	495 75	69 15	634 16	1,891 25	519 03	345 89
Totals.....	\$3,525 93	\$1,209 88	\$10,945 96	\$32,785 85	\$3,863 68	\$3,294 40

TOWNSHIPS.	SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.	ROAD TAX.	UNIVER- SITY TAX.	DOG TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Bean Blossom.....	\$1,341 44	\$1,123 70	\$22 38	\$217	\$7,424 72
Washington.....	736 28	315 90	10 51	157	3,237 30
Marion.....	258 30	365 48	5 19	66	1,879 78
Benton.....	302 05	152 70	7 55	146	2,480 06
Bloomington.....	496 35	1,235 75	24 78	161	7,435 73
City of Bloomington.....			72 79	104	12,756 58
Richland.....	866 46	1,158 70	28 88	123	8,561 98
Town of Ellettsville.....			6 56	32	1,336 00
Van Buren.....	250 16	747 20	24 95	139	5,750 42
Perry.....	419 00	840 95	41 90	159	9,314 91
Salt Creek.....	449 65	225 10	7 50	101	2,559 38
Polk.....	405 70	272 35	6 75	153	2,412 97
Clear Creek.....	1,274 10	766 10	25 48	155	7,522 30
Indian Creek.....	519 03	693 60	17 30	114	5,299 16
Totals.....	\$7,318 62	\$7,897 50	\$302 52	\$1,827	\$77,971 24

The following table shows the condition of the school lands (sixteenth sections) of Monroe County in 1846:

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	RECEIPTS.
Town 10, Range 2 west.....	638.75	\$1,480 00	\$1,405 00
Town 9, Range 2 west.....	640	1,302 80	1,302 80
Town 8, Range 2 west.....	640	1,205 20	804 40
Town 7, Range 1 west.....	640	1,182 20	915 80
Town 9, Range 1 west.....	640	1,480 00	1,330 00
Town 7, Range 2 west.....	640	1,082 40	887 40
Town 10, Range 1 west.....	400	732 00	220 80
Town 9, Range 1 east.....	220	333 40	216 40
Town 8, Range 1 east.....	220	505 00	126 25
Town 8, Range 1 west*.....	9,525	15,583 99	8,007 76
Town 10, Range 1 east.....	640	No sale ordered	
Town 7, Range 1 east.....	640	No sale ordered	

* This entire township (now Perry) was, by Legislative enactment in 1820, devoted to the foundation and maintenance of a State Seminary, which, in 1828, became the Indiana College, and in 1838 the State University, as it is at present.

The following table shows the enumeration, enrollment, and the number of pupils instructed in the various branches during the year 1881, by townships:

TOWNSHIPS.	No. Taught Reading.	No. Taught Writing.	No. Taught Orthography.	No. Taught Arithmetic.	No. Taught Geography.	No. Taught Grammar.	No. Taught History.	No. Taught Physiology.	No. in Fifth Grade.	No. in Fourth Grade.	No. in Third Grade.	No. in Second Grade.	No. in First Grade.	No. Enumerated.	No. Enrolled.	No. out of School.
Bean Blossom.....	370	370	370	370	266	260	280	299	71	75	90	82	52	424	370	35
Washington.....	298	298	298	298	190	190	110	110	46	53	67	55	68	360	299	62
Marion.....	160	160	160	160	100	100	89	89	29	32	32	40	39	222	160	62
Benton.....	292	292	292	292	190	190	150	150	44	60	70	59	69	348	292	62
Bloomington.....	233	233	233	233	191	191	190	140	42	40	50	60	60	275	233	42
Richmond.....	250	250	250	250	189	189	150	150	48	68	50	48	46	339	260	79
Van Buren.....	350	350	350	350	290	290	200	200	59	58	80	74	89	395	360	35
Perry.....	325	325	325	325	250	250	200	196	52	72	78	50	73	373	326	47
Salt Creek.....	260	260	260	260	160	160	120	120	44	59	56	75	66	300	260	40
Polk.....	353	353	353	353	280	250	200	200	60	78	80	54	61	413	353	60
Clear Creek.....	480	480	480	480	390	390	300	295	90	108	95	70	107	523	480	53
Indian Creek.....	383	383	383	383	300	298	203	203	57	83	85	69	90	395	383	12
Totals.....														4368	3766	602

ENUMERATION OF TOWNSHIPS BY DISTRICTS, 1882.

NUMBER OF DISTRICT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bean Blossom.....	49	26	52	36	17	40	67	46	37	37
Washington.....	50	57	35	60	30	57	36	59	.....	.....
Marion.....	63	36	53	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton.....	33	32	47	51	56	48	40	43	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	41	25	38	22	24	22	30	36	.....	.....
Richland.....	38	49	21	22	60	49	58	20	.....	.....
Van Buren.....	38	46	54	68	54	50	56	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	33	59	52	39	58	47	53	52	.....	.....
Salt Creek.....	51	37	26	58	38	42	53	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	58	54	66	56	73	44	43	30	.....	.....
Clear Creek.....	63	43	50	164	46	30	30	25	29	.....
Indian Creek.....	53	32	36	53	43	60	31	27	40	.....

MILITARY HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

THE COUNTY MILITIA.

MONROE COUNTY was no sooner organized than it was constituted the district for the organization of the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Militia, and John Storm was commissioned Colonel, with orders to superintend the enrollment of able-bodied men and the formation of companies. This was in 1819, soon after the war of 1812-15, when the recollection of danger from savages was fresh in the mind, and when the apprehension of danger from the same source was still a matter of daily concern, as the natives were yet a few miles north in the New Purchase. The old habits of watchfulness on the frontier could not so soon be abandoned, and, accordingly for several years, the militia was mustered often and kept in readiness for any outbreak from the Indians. After the removal of the Indians, the muster was still continued for several years, though with steadily lessening interest or concern, and at last, late in the twenties, became little better than a farce. In truth, the system which had been so efficient during the Indian wars, now that danger from that or any other source was past, degenerated into a holiday, where dram-drinking, horse-racing and athletic sports claimed the sole attention of the boisterous crowds. In 1822, John Ketchum succeeded John Storm as Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of State Militia, but after that the regimental officers cannot be named. William Lowe was Brigadier General of the Monroe County Battalion for a time. The only circumstance that roused the militia was the war with Mexico in 1846-47.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Monroe County furnished two full companies for the Mexican war. Soon after the call for volunteers in May, 1846, the militia of the county met at Bloomington for regimental or battalion muster. The excitement over the war was great, a call was made, and a full company was raised

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 349

Seattle, Wash. 98111

and ready by the 1st of June. The officers were : John M. Sluss, Captain ; John Eller, First Lieutenant ; Aquilla Rogers, Second Lieutenant. This company became A of the Third Regiment, which rendezvoused at New Albany, and left Bloomington on the 15th of June. A beautiful flag was presented the boys by the ladies of Bloomington, Miss Sarah Markle making the presentation speech. Company A was in the battle of Buena Vista, where four or five of the boys (Buskirk, Applegate, Stout and Holland) were killed and about five wounded. The company was mustered out at the end of the year. In 1847, three more regiments were called for from Indiana, and Daniel Lunderman began to raise a company. It was soon completed and became G of the Fourth Regiment. This company was tendered a public farewell by the citizens of Bloomington, who presented the boys with a national banner. The company was with Gen. Scott on his march from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, and participated in nearly all of the battles on that memorable and triumphant route. A number of the boys was killed and many more wounded, but their names cannot be given. The company returned at the end of one year. Several were left in honored graves in the land of the Montezumas.

AFFAIRS PRECEDING THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

On the 2d of February, 1860, pursuant to notice, the citizens of the county seat and vicinity, irrespective of party, met at the court house to take into consideration the state of the Union. Judge G. A. Buskirk was made Chairman, and C. P. Tuley and J. B. Mulky, Secretaries. M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, Dr. W. C. Foster, F. T. Butler and Elias Abel were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. While the committee were preparing their report, Gov. Dunning was called out. He stated that he was a member of no party until the existing difficulties between the two sections of the country were settled. Prof. John Young spoke against the "Crittenden Compromise," and in favor of the Constitution as it was, but was willing to accept the "Border State Resolutions." The committee then presented the following report :

Resolved, That we, the people of Monroe County, are in favor of the resolutions known as the "Border State Resolutions," which are as follows :

1. Recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills.
2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the preventing of kidnaping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioner's fee, etc.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dock-yards, arsenals, etc., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the Inter-State slave trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States : that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery ; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one Member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

The committee also reported the fifth resolution of the "Crittenden Compromise," which was as follows :

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply the full value of a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Before these resolutions could be disposed of, Dr. Foster reported the following additional one :

Resolved, That "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." That in view of this Bible doctrine, we hold that all conciliatory measures should be adopted to prevent a collision between the South and the North, and when all the arguments are exhausted, and all conciliation rejected, then we advise coercive measures to be pursued to prevent the desecration and dissolution of the Union. The Union must be preserved at all hazards.

After a warm discussion, the Border State Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The fifth resolution of the Crittenden Compromise met with greater opposition, but finally passed by a fair majority. The resolution presented by Dr. Foster was handled severely, and finally rejected by a majority vote. In the discussion on this resolution, violent and eloquent speeches were made against the adoption of any measures of coercion with the seceded States. Dr. J. G. McPheeters then offered the following :

Resolved, That the citizens of Monroe County, always loyal to the Union and the Constitution, in view of existing difficulties which threaten the existence of our glorious confederacy, would tender the foregoing (meaning the Border State Resolutions) compromise as a basis of settlement : but in the event of its rejection, are ready to declare for the Union as it is, the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

This resolution also met with fiery opposition. A motion to table the resolution was lost. Messrs. Marlin, Wolfe, B. F. Williams and David Sheeks hotly denounced the resolution as coercive in its meaning. After a sharp war of words and passions, the resolution was finally adopted. The meeting then adjourned. Among those present were Gov. Dunning, Dr. W. C. Foster, Judge G. A. Buskirk, S. H. Buskirk, C. P. Tuley, J. B. Mulky, Isaac Adkins, Isaac Cox, Abraham Smith, M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, F. T. Butler, Elias Abel, Prof. John Young, P. L. D. Mitchell, Hugh Marlin, Johnson McCulloch, Dr. J. G. McPheeters and David Sheeks. The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the strong sentiment publicly and ardently manifested not to use coercive measures in any case with the South. On the other hand, a few citizens warmly advocated the most advanced views of the Abolitionists. The meeting was largely attended, the court room being crowded to its utmost capacity. The various political sentiments manifested at this meeting illustrate the feeling in the county at the time.

OPENING SCENES OF THE REBELLION.

On Monday, the 15th of April, 1861, when the news was received that Fort Sumter had been surrendered to the rebels, great excitement was manifested by all political parties at the county seat. The news spread like a prairie fire throughout the surrounding country, and a large crowd of bewildered and anxious citizens assembled to counsel what was best to be done in the awful emergency. Many were so frightened that their senses and judgment refused to act with usual accuracy, and the first thought was to fly for Canada or the Pacific Coast. A large meeting was held at the court house, on the evening of the 15th, pursuant to call,

to sound the sentiments of the citizens. Unfortunately, a detailed account of this meeting cannot be given. Some five or six of the most prominent citizens and ablest speakers, whose judgment the assemblage was anxious to have and willing to trust, were called out to direct the general mind through the gloom and panic of approaching war to some definite and speedy action. Some spoke passionately for an immediate organization of troops to crush the life from the vandals who had shamefully outraged the national honor. Others, with less fire and loyalty, suggested conciliatory measures, and spoke doubtfully of the right of the Government to adopt coercive measures with the rebellious States. One man spoke severely against the North, especially the Abolitionists, warmly declaring that they were the cause of the fratricidal war; maintained with great intensity that coercive measures were unconstitutional and unjust; and publicly announced that if he fought at all it would be on the Southern side. As the meeting progressed, it became clear that the great majority were in favor of quelling the rebellion at all hazards without a moment's unnecessary delay. A long series of patriotic resolutions was adopted, declaring as the sense of the meeting that the Union must be maintained, if need be by an appeal to arms. Several citizens earnestly opposed the adoption of one or more of the resolutions.

A few days later, another meeting of equal, or greater, fervor and loyalty was held at the court house, on which occasion steps were taken to organize a company of volunteers. The enlistment was continued, and the organization was completed on the 20th, and the officers elected were commissioned on the 22d. The company began drilling regularly every day, waiting in the meantime for orders to report to be mustered into the three months' service, or even into the State service for one year, or, if no better could be done, in the three years' service. On the 10th of May, the day set for the departure of the company for Camp Vigo, Terre Haute, a large assemblage of relatives and friends gathered to present the boys a flag, and see them off on the train. This was the first company raised for the war, and was at a time when the sentiments of patriotism were fresh and strong, and when the novelty of military preparations fired the blood with the vehement loyalty of the hour. A fine banner was presented to the company by a Miss Mitchell, it is said, on behalf of the ladies of Bloomington, in a brief speech, which was responded to on behalf of the company by Lieut. Black. At the conclusion of this beautiful ceremony, the company marched down to the depot accompanied by the whole town. Old men who had served in the land of the Montezumas, or even in the war of 1812, were present, giving the boys a kind word of parting advice. Parents were present who saw their boys for the last time on earth. Wives and mothers who had never known the anguish of separation from dear ones at the stern call of a nation at war, stood with pale faces and streaming eyes, tightly clasping the loved forms, and regretting at the last moment to have them go. At last the train came in, good-byes were spoken with pale lips, and the boys were

OFF FOR THE WAR.

Upon reaching Terre Haute, it was found impossible to enter the three months' service, or even the one year's service, and the company

went into camp of instruction. Considerable dissatisfaction had existed over the selection of the officers, which finally resulted in the division of the company, which formed the basis for two companies. About two-thirds of the company remained at Terre Haute under Capt. Kelley, while the other third was transferred to Indianapolis under the command of Capt. W. S. Charles. Both of these incomplete companies sent their Captains and Lieutenants home to recruit their numbers to the lawful limit. This was late in May and early in June. Capt. Kelley succeeded in raising enough men to complete his company; but Capt. Charles increased his numbers to only about fifty. Kelley's men became Company K of the Fourteenth Regiment, three years' service, and were mustered in on the 7th of June, 1861. The regiment moved to Virginia on the 5th of July. About fifty men of the company of Capt. Charles were from Monroe County, and the others were obtained from various localities. This organization became Company H of the Eighteenth Regiment, three years' service, and was mustered in on the 16th of August, and on the following day was transferred to St. Louis, Mo. Milton L. McCullough was First Lieutenant of Kelley's company, and Paul E. Slocum, Second Lieutenant. James S. Black, of Indianapolis, was First Lieutenant of Charles' company, and Hiram W. Rooker, of Noblesville, Second Lieutenant.

OTHER COMPANIES.

In June and July, two or three other companies were organized in the county. Daniel Lunderman, J. O. McCullough, A. R. Ravenscroft and others raised a full company. James B. Mulky and others raised another company, and J. S. Nutt soon had a company of cavalry. Peter Kop also began to gather around him a squad of volunteers. The bugle was heard in every direction. The small boys of Bloomington had an *infantry* company that was armed with wooden swords, tin-pans, and other weapons of equal celebrity. It was popular, then, to be a volunteer. It meant a thirst for blood. Ladies smiled like the morning at blue uniforms, but gave the frown and cold shoulder to stalwart forms in civilian's dress. Companies drilled almost daily, and attracted large crowds of fond friends who saw no escape for the rebel cowards when the field of gore was reached. All predicted that the rebels would be "licked out of their boots" in a few months.

In the issue of the *Republican* of July 13, appeared the following editorial:

Another company of volunteers for the United States service left here on Tuesday last for Madison, Ind., where the regiment is to be formed. The company is under the command of Capt. Daniel Lunderman, of this place, who has had considerable experience as an officer in the recent war with Mexico, and we have no doubt he will faithfully attend to the interests and welfare of the company while they are under his charge. Dr. J. O. McCullough was elected First Lieutenant and Andrew R. Ravenscroft, Second Lieutenant, whom we have no doubt will be equally faithful to their trust. As many of the volunteers were from the surrounding country, a large concourse of people from different parts of the county were present, to see them take their departure and to bid their friends farewell. The volunteers were escorted to the train by Capt. Mulky's company of infantry, and took their departure amid a deafening salute of musketry. The Bloomington Cornet Band accompanied them to Madison. We learn that Camp Noble, to which they are assigned, is beautifully situated at North Madison, which is on a high bluff overlooking the city of Madison and the Ohio River.

In the same issue, the 13th, also appeared the following :

RECRUITING.—Peter Kop and several other gentlemen of this place are raising a company of grenadiers for the United States service. They admit no recruits under five feet ten inches, and equally stout and able-bodied. We pity the rebel upon whose neck the foot of "Big Pete" shall come down with a vengeance. There will be no chance for him to even say his prayers before his life is crushed out of him. Some of the others engaged in raising the company are among our most athletic citizens. Their recruiting office, we believe, is at Williams & Sluss' livery stables.

The company, under Capt. Lunderman, became Company I, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was mustered into the service on the 15th of August at Camp Noble, Madison. About thirty men of this company were from Owen County and elsewhere, notably from White Hall. The regimental commander was Col. Jefferson C. Davis. On the 17th of August, the regiment started for Missouri, where the boys first saw service. The company raised by Capt. Kop and others became F of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and was mustered into the three years' service at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on the 12th of September, 1861. Only about half of this company was from Monroe County. During the months of August and September, the enlistment of men was very active. The recruiting officers visited all portions of the county, holding war meetings in schoolhouses and churches, and using every art or artifice to secure men for their companies. Every promise and inducement was held out for volunteers. It was the fashion then for those who expected to volunteer or those who pretended that they did, to declare that they would enter no company nor regiment that could not see active service on the field of war, and to meet this boastful assertion the recruiting officers invariably announced that their regiments were destined to be sent speedily to the front. Prominent citizens of the county—men of great social, moral and political standing—were taken along by the recruiting officers to give proper assurances of good faith, secure large attendance, fire the blood of young and old with the glory of war and secure a large enrollment of men anxious to vindicate the supremacy of the laws and wreak vengeance upon the vandals who had dared to trample the old flag in the dust. The presence of ladies at these war meetings was always especially desired, as in their presence it was much easier to appeal to the courage and manhood of fathers, brothers and husbands, and fire them to the pitch of a determination to do their share in the defense of their homes. The peculiarly thrilling effect of the sounds of fife and drum was also well known and a rousing martial band was always present. Late in August and early in September, a company of Zouaves was organized at Bloomington. Early in July, the ladies of Bloomington gathered a large box of blankets, towels and other useful articles, and sent the same to the company of Capt. Lunderman at Madison. In September and October, Capt. Isaac S. Dains, Lieuts. Samuel A. Harrah, Albert Adams and others, recruited Company D of the Fiftieth Regiment in Monroe and Owen Counties. About half of the company was from Monroe. Some of the men were mustered into the service in August, some in September and some in October. The regiment was organized at Seymour on the 12th of September, and on the 25th of October, it left for New Albany, marching through the country and obtaining a considerable number of recruits. On the 25th of December, it moved to Bardstown, Ky., where it went into camp of in-

struction. The following concerning this company was published in the *Republican* of September 14:

OFF FOR THE WAR.—Capt. I. S. Dains' company left here for Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on Thursday last. This company was raised mostly in this and Owen Counties—a number of them being from the vicinity of White Hall. While they were waiting for the train at the depot, a beautiful flag was presented to the company from the ladies of White Hall. Gov. Dunning, on behalf of the ladies, made a suitable address on the presentation of the flag, which was responded to by Capt. Dains in a short address, and by three cheers from the soldiers for their beautiful flag. This makes the seventh company which has been raised principally in this county, and left here for the war. One or two other companies are now raising. Monroe County will be fully represented in the contest.

The companies referred to in this article were the following: Company K, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. James R. Kelley; Company H, of the Eighteenth Regiment, Capt. William Stanley Charles; Company I, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Daniel Lunderman; Company F, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Peter Kop; Company G, of the Thirty-first Regiment, Capt. Henry L. McCalla; Company G, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Capt. James Secrest; Company D, of the Fiftieth Regiment, Capt. Isaac S. Dains. The company of Capt. Secrest was raised almost wholly in the vicinity of Ellettsville during the months of August and September, by Capt. Secrest, Lieuts. G. K. Perry and James McCormick. When this company left Ellettsville, they were given a fine dinner, at the conclusion of which a beautiful banner was presented them with appropriate remarks, to which the Captain feelingly responded, and the boys testified their approval with loud acclamations. It must not be understood that the seven companies mentioned above were the only ones then in the service containing men from Monroe County. About half a dozen men had left the northern part of the county for Indianapolis at the earliest stage of the war, and had succeeded in getting into the Twelfth Regiment in the three months' service, though they were credited to other counties. So far as known, these were the only men from the county in the three months' service. In the Eleventh Regiment was Chaplain H. B. Hibben, from Monroe. In the Twenty-first Regiment, which afterward became the First Heavy Artillery, were about ten men from the county. Four members of the Regimental band were credited to Bloomington. A small squad from the northern part entered the Thirty-third Regiment, and was credited to Morgan County. Taking into consideration these facts, and also the fact that several of the companies above mentioned were only partly from Monroe, it may be safely concluded that by the middle of September the county had furnished as many as six full companies. This was a splendid showing.

CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

The cavalry company mentioned above, recruited by Capt. Nutt, contained only about fifteen men from the county, the remainder being obtained mostly from Brazil and Delphi. The Monroe boys left for Indianapolis about the middle of September, where they were joined by the recruits from other places, and where an organization was effected. This company became K, of the Second Cavalry (Forty-first Regiment), and was mustered in on the 24th of December. Jephtha M. Ellington, of Ellettsville, became the Captain. In September, 1861, the authorities of the State ordered that in each county a thorough organization of the

militia should be at once effected; and the Governor appointed James B. Mulky Colonel of the Monroe County militia, with instructions to proceed at once with the organization. Under this order, ten companies were organized during the war, as follows: The Hoosier Grays, Morton C. Hunter, Captain, organized in the autumn of 1861; the Ellettsville Clippers, Barton Acuff, Captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Monroe Zouaves, Daniel Shrader, Captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Richland Mountaineers, B. W. Rice, Captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Hoosier Guards, H. T. Campbell, Captain, organized early in 1862; the Harrodsburg Guards, John M. Anderson, Captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Richland Rangers, John Wylie, Captain, organized during the summer of 1863; the Hughes Guards, James Mathers, Captain, organized in the fall of 1863; the Monroe Guards, Isaac S. Buskirk, Captain, organized in the fall of 1863; the Bean Blossom Rangers, Thomas M. Gaskin, Captain, organized in the fall of 1863. Every one of these companies, in some form, saw active service, as they afterward enlisted.

LOYAL MASS MEETING.

On the 12th of October, 1861, a large Union mass meeting was held at the court house to consider the state of the country. The first speaker was Hon. Paris C. Dunning, who delivered an address of great power and loyalty. He spoke eloquently in favor of pushing the war with all the energy of the North, and favored measures of greater activity and effectiveness in securing volunteers. His remarks were loudly applauded. The second speaker was Judge James Hughes, whose remarks took a bitterly sarcastic, caustic vein, cutting like a sword of Damascus steel at the heart of the rebellion. His splendid eloquence, effective imagery, fierce satire and impetuous logic carried his audience before him like a torrent. As he delivered thrust after thrust of wit and irony, and pungent mockery, he was frequently interrupted with tempests of cheers. It was conceded at the time to have been the best Union speech ever delivered in Bloomington. The loyalty of the meeting was very decided, and had its effect upon all present.

RECRUITING.

Late in October, Dr. J. G. McPheeters, Surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment, came home on a furlough, and enlisted a few men for his regiment. About the 1st of November, Wallace Hight, who had superintended the manufacture of a cannon at Seward's foundry in Bloomington, left for Indianapolis with his piece of ordnance drawn by six horses. The gun was made of burnished brass, was a six-pounder, and was an excellent specimen of workmanship. He and a squad of boys from Bloomington were attached to the Ninth Battery. About this time, the attention of the loyal was especially directed to the movement of the armies and to the wants of the boys in the fields and hospitals, and the comfort of the soldiers' families at home more than to the enlistment of men. Early in February, William McCullough began recruiting men designed for the Fifty-third Regiment, and Lieut. Francis Otwell about the same time opened an enlistment office at Fee's store for the Twenty-seventh Regiment, in which was the company of Capt. Kop. He obtained about fifteen men. During the months of November and December, 1861, and

January and February, 1862, Capt. Thomas T. Graves and Lieuts. Alexander Jones and John Phillips recruited about two-thirds of a company for the Fifty-ninth Regiment, which rendezvoused at Gosport, beginning in October, 1861. About the middle of February, the regiment went South over the New Albany road for the seat of war in Kentucky. The men raised in Monroe County were mostly from the vicinity of Harrodsburg. The company became I of the Fifty-ninth, Capt. Graves. The men of this company were mustered into the service on the 11th of February, 1862. Jesse I. Alexander, of Gosport, was Colonel of the regiment. During the latter part of March, 1862, M. P. Burns recruited six or eight men for the Sixty-first Regiment, which rendezvoused at Terre Haute. Early in April, Lieut. Johnson, of Capt. Lunderman's company (Twenty-second Regiment), opened a recruiting office in Bloomington. In May, the members of Capt. Kelley's company, Fourteenth Regiment, sent home to their friends \$2,000. As this time also the body of Capt. Kelley was brought home and buried. He had been mortally wounded at the hotly contested battle of Winchester, and after lingering several weeks had died at Cincinnati, where he had been brought by his loving and faithful wife for medical treatment. His death cast a gloom of sorrow over the entire county.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

During the spring months, the columns of the *Republican* were full of letters from the boys in the army, and while some were dry, others were extremely interesting. The following, written by Capt. Henry L. McCalla, is a specimen of the more interesting letters. The battle referred to was Pittsburg Landing:

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, }
PITTSBURGH, TENN., April 8, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER—This is Tuesday, and I take this chance to tell you that an awful battle has been fought, commencing on Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock, A. M., lasting until night, and continued again on Monday. Grimes and I are safe. The company behaved nobly. The Thirty-first will now get its due meed of praise, I think. We lost Orderly Sergeant James F. Fullbright and Rolley Franklin, both shot in the head, and seven wounded, three of them severely—Joseph Lucas, in the hand, slightly; Frank Johnson and Jerry Serrell, in the chin, slightly; John Campbell, in the hand; Joseph Woolery, in the hip, severely; Wesley Polley, in the shoulder; Joseph Gaither, in the face, the ball entering the bridge of the nose and coming out under the ear, cutting the tip of the ear. Many more were grazed. I had a bullet through the top of my hat. John McPhetridge had his leg grazed, and Grimes was scratched in the knee. We will feel the loss of Fullbright. He was the bravest man in the regiment—so modest and so faithful. We buried our old companions with the honors of war, and marked their graves with neat head-boards.

I met brother Sam on the field of battle for the first time since he was in the service. Thompson's battery, with which Hight and other Bloomington boys are connected, were in the fight all Monday. They fired 1,200 shots. Our regiment (belonging to Hurlburt's brigade) fired forty rounds in one place, repulsed two attacks on the center. Grimes and I furnished our men with thirty rounds more as they were lying down, and these were all expended by night. The carnage is frightful. The field of battle covers over six miles. Daniel Isenminger (formerly of Bloomington), Captain in an Iowa regiment, was killed. Our Major, Frederic Arn, was killed; the Colonel was wounded in two places: Adjutant Rose, wounded; Capt. Harvey, killed; and other officers wounded, all of our regiment. Jo. Roddy bore the colors through all the two days' fight, onward, never faltering, the foremost in the advance, the hindmost in the retreat.

The day of the battle was my first out-door service for three weeks, having been sick ever since we came to this place.

HENRY.

Many other letters were very interesting. Some contained spicy descriptions of camp life, detailing at length the doings of the day, or

gave extended accounts of the experiences on long and arduous marches and expeditions.

NEW COMPANIES.

In May, 1862, the Fifty-fourth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis for an emergency, and a company was raised in Monroe County by Capt. Daniel Shrader and Lieuts. W. J. Allen and I. S. Buskirk, which became Company A of this regiment. The regiment, including Company A, commanded by the above officers, was mustered into the three months' service on the 3d of June, and was placed on duty at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. In August, it was transferred to Kentucky, where it remained until its term of service had expired. This regiment was afterward re-organized for the one year's service, but contained no company from Monroe County. Capt. Shrader entered it, however, as Major, and was afterward promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, a most deserving honor. On the 11th of June, James B. Mulky, of Bloomington, was commissioned Major of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, three months' service, and became a very efficient officer. Frank A. Rose, of Bloomington, was commissioned Adjutant of the same regiment. These regiments were specially organized to do guard duty at Camp Morton, where a large number of rebel prisoners were confined.

On the 1st of July, 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 additional volunteers, and the quota of Indiana was fixed at eleven regiments. The *Republican* of July 12, said:

MORE TROOPS WANTED.—It will be seen by reference to another part of our paper that eleven more regiments are to be raised in our State in addition to those already forming, one from each Congressional District. This in our district will be, on an average, about 125 men from each county. We trust that old Monroe will promptly furnish her quota as she has done on all former calls. She has now nine companies in the service, besides a number of persons scattered in companies made up elsewhere—infantry, cavalry and artillery. Now that harvest is past and our young men more at leisure, we think that there will be no difficulty in raising this additional quota of troops in Monroe County. The regiment for this district will rendezvous at Madison, and we notice that in some of the adjoining counties companies are already forming to fill up the regiment. Let not Monroe be behind.

But the commencement of the active work of enlistment was delayed. The paper came out in stirring appeals to sustain the honor of the county by voluntary enlistments, threatening that the draft would be resorted to soon if the quota was not filled. Influential citizens of the county began to stir themselves, recruiting officers appeared, and soon war meetings were held with a frequency and intensity unknown in the history of the county. Late in July, Lieut. F. Otwell was commissioned to recruit a company for the Sixty-seventh Regiment and opened an office in Bloomington. Capt. Charles, of the Eighteenth Regiment, came home to recruit for his company. Lieut. W. J. Allen, of the Twentieth Battery, called for recruits. James L. Winfrey, of Bloomington, was also commissioned to raise a company for the Ninety-third Regiment, which was being rendezvoused at Madison. Lieut. Otwell and others raised about twenty men, who became Company B of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Samuel Denny, of Madison, being Captain. An entire company was raised for the Eighty-second Regiment by Morton C. Hunter, who became the Colonel of the regiment, by Paul E. Slocum, Alfred G. Hunter, Samuel McWille, John McKinney, Samuel Guy and others. The men became Company F, Samuel McWille, Captain; McKinney, First Lieutenant;

Guy, Second Lieutenant. The men were mustered in on the 30th of August, at Madison. A portion of Company I, of the Eighty-second, was raised in Monroe County by William F. Neill, who became its Captain, and by Lieut. H. E. Lundy and others. There were probably not more than ten men in the company from this county. There were more regimental officers from Monroe County in the Eighty-second than in any other regiment: Col. Hunter; Major, and afterward Lieut. Col., Slocum; Adjts., A. G. Hunter and M. E. Bunger; Quartermaster, J. C. Allenworth; Chaplain, M. M. Campbell; Surgeon, W. H. Lemon; Assistant Surgeons, W. B. Harris and R. H. Campbell. On the 1st of September, the regiment moved to Louisville, Ky. About thirty men of Company F, of the Ninety-third Regiment, were recruited by J. L. Winfrey and others, and were mustered in at Madison from the 15th to the 23d of August. These efforts on the part of the recruiting officers and the more prominent and loyal of the citizens came within a close figure of relieving the county from the draft. The county was really ahead of her quota, but some of the townships were behind. The draft was intended to bring the "stay-at-homes" to the front.

The following table was published in the *Republican* of September 13, and shows the situation of the county at about that time:

TOWNSHIPS.	Number subject to draft.	Num- ber exempt.	Num- ber of vol- unteers.	Num- ber enroll- ed.
Bean Blossom.....	161	23	120	128
Washington.....	115	22	100	93
Marion.....	51	6	23	45
Benton.....	104	17	41	87
Bloomington.....	358	75	210	283
Richland.....	162	28	131	134
Van Buren.....	130	19	85	111
Perry.....	193	30	130	163
Salt Creek.....	86	16	28	71
Polk.....	105	21	23	84
Clear Creek.....	208	26	90	192
Indian Creek.....	151	18	62	133
Totals.....	1824	300	104	1524

The following table was also published in the same issue:

TOWNSHIPS.	Applicants for exemp- tion from the draft.	Numbers of exemptions.
Bean Blossom.....	40	23
Washington.....	39	22
Marion.....	10	6
Benton.....	30	17
Bloomington.....	110	75
Richland.....	45	28
Van Buren.....	38	19
Perry.....	39	30
Salt Creek.....	40	15
Polk.....	42	21
Clear Creek.....	38	26
Indian Creek.....	28	18
Totals.....	499	300

On Saturday, September 6, the citizens of the county assembled at the court house and listened to a long able address on the state of the country from Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Governor of the State. It was a fine specimen of oratory, and was loyal to the core. On the following Monday, the citizens again assembled to listen to Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, who delivered an address of great power. He strongly favored a cessation of hostilities.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER 6, 1862.

The first draft had been announced to take place on the 15th of September, 1862; but at the last moment, to give all counties behind abundant opportunity to redeem themselves, the date was postponed to the 6th of October, at which time it occurred throughout the State. The Draft Commissioner was Ira Browning; the Marshal, W. J. Alexander, and the Surgeon, J. D. Maxwell, for Monroe County. On the 19th of September, the Enrolling Commissioner reported the following facts to the Adjutant General: Total militia, 1,828; total volunteers, 1,039; total exempts, 298; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 3; total volunteers in the service, 840; total subject to draft, 1,527. At this date (the 19th of September), the county lacked twenty-two men of having filled her quota, as follows: Benton, 1; Salt Creek, 4; Polk, 12; Clear Creek, 3; Indian Creek, 2. This number was reduced to one man by the 6th of October, and this deficiency was in Salt Creek Township. A man was drafted there, and in a few minutes after the draft was made, a volunteer was reported from that township, and accepted, thus virtually clearing the county from the draft of October 6, 1862.

CONTINUED ENLISTMENTS.

In September, Capt. Daniel Shrader, who had taken a company into the special three months' service of 1862, the same being Company A, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, was commissioned to raise another company for the same regiment, re-organized for the one year's service. He established a recruiting office at Bloomington. For some reason, he did not continue, but was soon appointed Major of the Fifty-fourth. About the 23d of September, Bloomington, and indeed all of Monroe County, in common with the southern half of Indiana, was thrown into the most intense excitement by the news that Bragg's forces were rapidly marching upon Louisville with the intention of capturing and sacking the place; and at the same time a dispatch was received from Gov. Morton, who was then at Louisville, urging an immediate organization of the militia to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice in defense of that city. A meeting was promptly held at the court house, and the nature of the emergency explained by Judge Hughes. An adjournment was taken until the evening, but during the afternoon nearly a full company of volunteers was raised, which was fully completed at the evening meeting, and the officers elected as follows: Francis Otwell, Captain; Henry Eller, First Lieutenant; W. H. McCullough, Second Lieutenant. Early the next morning, the company was armed, and was then ready to march at a moment's warning. Within a short time, however, it was learned that Bragg would not touch Louisville, and the company disbanded.

SUSPENSION OF ACTIVE WORK.

After October, but little attempt was made to enlist men for the war during the colder months. The people eagerly watched the movements of the contending armies, and waited anxiously for details as soon as it became known that a great battle had been fought. The *Republican* was filled with letters from the army. The following, referring to the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, is a sample:

FROM THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., January 8, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Our brigade, except the Eighty-second Indiana (it had been to Nashville to guard a train through), arrived on the field of battle Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock, and were quickly formed in "line of battle" on the right center. There they lay without blankets until the battle closed, but were not brought into action until Friday evening, just at dark.

The cannonading was fearful on our side, the rebels using very little; but above the roar of the cannon could be heard the shrill shriek of the shells as they took their way through the air, making a noise, as the negroes expressed it, which seemed to say, "Whar is ye?"

I rode up to where our batteries were playing, and there for the first time saw the rebel banner, some half mile away, floating defiantly to the breeze; but not many minutes was it permitted to float undisturbed. Our batteries leveled on it, and it passed away—whether cut down by our balls or removed by the rebels, I could not determine. It started a train of thought which was very soon interrupted by the descent of a shell not more than twenty feet distant. Fortunately for me, it did not burst. I changed my position, still intent on watching our batteries, when one of those vicious little Mississippi rifle balls passed across my horse's flank, and buried itself in the earth. My curiosity was satisfied; I had business of importance up the road. The firing only ceased when darkness rendered it necessary.

Thursday morning it opened about daylight, and continued throughout the day.

Friday was a repetition of the others, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly there arose a noise on our left that would have drowned the noise of the loudest thunder; peal upon peal arose from the throats of some sixty cannon and 20,000 muskets, all combined to make one of the most fearful sounds ever heard. It was caused by the rebels trying to take our batteries. A desperate charge it was, and most desperately were they repulsed. The loss of life and limb were fearful on both sides. This desperate charge lasted about three hours, when night again shed her mantle o'er the scene of carnage, to shut out, as it were, the horrible sight. It was just at nightfall that the First Brigade was brought into action. They were sent out to make a reconnoissance in force. They succeeded in drawing the enemy's fire, and returned it with vigor. We had none killed, and but eleven wounded.

Saturday was a day of skirmishing throughout. Sunday, the rebels evacuated. Monday, we took possession. Thus closed one of the hardest fought and most sanguinary battles of the war. It was a battle for Tennessee; both sides resolved to do their best. The victory was not as complete as it might have been under other circumstances; but I think it will decide the matter in Middle Tennessee at any rate.

Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to about 7,000; taken prisoners, 4,000. We lost thirty-nine pieces of artillery, eight of which were recaptured, leaving thirty-one in their hands. The rebel loss, as near as I can determine it (and my chances to do so are very good), is about as follows: Killed and wounded, 8,000; taken prisoners, 7,000. We captured nine pieces of artillery, and quite a number of small arms, provisions, etc. Gen. Dill was killed early on Tuesday morning—shot through the eye; Gen. Willich was wounded and taken prisoner. I shall not attempt a list of the names of our officers killed and wounded—you have that already. There are many little incidents connected with the fight that I may give you at a future day. For the present, I must remain,

Yours,

CARLOS.

There was no time during the continuance of the war when some of the men were not at home on a furlough. Some who had been racked by the dreadful camp diseases came home to be nursed back to life and health by loving friends. Others, emaciated beyond recognition, with bloodless faces and tottering steps, came home only to die in the arms of

sobbing friends. Others came back, discharged from the army with broken constitutions, to slowly die from the effects of the ravages of war. Sad stories of heroic death on the battle-field, where lead fell thick as a thunder shower, and where the sickening fear blanched the faces of the brave, were told proudly in peaceful Northern homes. One brave boy from the county, in the thickest of the rain of dreadful death, who received a gaping wound that was mortal, raised himself partly up and exclaimed, "Oh God, if I could see my wife!" and fell back a corpse. And this was war!

DISLOYAL MASS MEETING.

On the 24th of January, 1863, a large meeting was held by the disloyal element of the county at the court house, on which occasion Judge Eckles, of Greencastle, was the principal speaker. He was an able man, and delivered a rousing speech. He took an ultra position in opposing a further continuance of the war, and was enthusiastically applauded by his audience. He denounced the administration of President Lincoln in the severest terms; heaped the responsibility of the war upon the Republican party, especially the Abolitionist wing; declared that the South were justified in their course in view of the danger to their favorite institution—slavery—and insisted that not another man nor dollar should be furnished to continue the unnecessary and wicked war. A series of resolutions was adopted embodying the substance of the speech, and the crowd dispersed, several cheering for Jeff Davis and cursing "Old Lincoln." The *State Sentinel* spoke highly of the "spirit and determination of this meeting." Several savage fights occurred during the day.

LOYAL MASS MEETING.

Four weeks later, an enormous Union meeting was held at the court house, Capt. Capps, of East Tennessee, and Col. Hawkins being the principal speakers. Both delivered excellent, loyal addresses. Jacob B. Lowe was Chairman of the meeting, and Maj. James B. Mulky, Secretary. The following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are now engaged in a deadly struggle in defense of and for the perpetuity of every right dear to us as American citizens, and which requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men. And,

WHEREAS, We have beheld, with deep regret and abhorrence, the malignant partisan spirit in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the measures of the Federal and State authorities in their patriotic endeavors to suppress this infamous rebellion; to create and diffuse secession and treasonable sentiments among the people; and, finally, precipitate them out of the Union, and into a league with the Southern Confederacy, and into entangling alliances with France, or other foreign powers. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we tender to Gov. Morton our warmest thanks for his untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the gallant army which Indiana has sent to the tented field, and for his timely and tender attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and assure him of our unswerving support in his efforts to maintain for Indiana her present proud position for pre-eminent loyalty, and the high character of her citizen soldiery.

2. *Resolved*, That we hold in utter detestation, and execrate any man, or class of men, who, in this struggle for our national existence, are found fomenting and making factions, and malignant partisan opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts and measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of this causeless, wanton, and Godless rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That we unqualifiedly repudiate and denounce any and all propositions for an armistice or compromise with the traitors, other than those uniformly offered to

them by the proper authorities of the Federal Government, viz.: That they ground the arms of their rebellion, return into the Union, and be obedient, law-abiding citizens to the government of our fathers, as they made it, and consecrated it with their precious blood, and as by their dying request they enjoined upon us to preserve and defend it, and transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

4. *Resolved*, That cowardly and traitorous demagogues at home shall never precipitate us into the attitude of requiring the noblest army of freedom the world has ever seen to ground their arms in front of the most perfidious, inhuman and redemptionless army of traitors and outlaws that ever disgraced the annals of the earth.

5. *Resolved*, That this rebellion must and shall be effectually and forever crushed out, leaving a lesson upon the pages of our history which, as long as it shall continue to be read, will over-awe and deter rebellious and wicked spirits and the enemies of freedom and the human race from ever again attempting to deluge with the precious blood of our brothers and sons this otherwise prosperous, free and happy land.

This meeting and the resolutions adopted had a most excellent effect upon the county, and greatly encouraged the loyal citizens during that gloomiest year of the war—1863. A week later, another Union mass meeting of equal intensity and enthusiasm was held at the court house, the speakers being Gen. Kimball, Hon. J. A. Matson, Col. McCrea, Revs. Hopkins, Farmer and Hearb. Several of these speakers were Democrats, but all spoke earnestly of continuing the war. The speakers addressed one of the largest assemblages ever in the county seat.

A CURIOUS EDITORIAL.

Scarcely any attempt was made during the spring months of 1863 to raise volunteers. The citizens waited and watched. The following article was published as an editorial in the *Republican* of April 18:

We learn that our old friend, A. Sutherland, sutler to the Fifty-ninth Regiment, was fined \$10 and costs in the Common Pleas Court the other day for bringing to this county and harboring a "contraband" picked up somewhere in the South, and who accompanied him home on a visit some weeks since. Good enough for you, Aleck. We have niggers enough here now, and we hope all who violate the laws by bringing them into the State will be compelled to pay the penalty.

RESISTANCE TO MILITARY LAW.

In April, the news of the outbreak in Brown County near Georgetown was received, which led to a public meeting of the citizens at the court house, where a long series of resolutions condemning such treasonable riots was adopted, and where preparations to thoroughly organize the militia company to be in readiness for such an outbreak in Monroe County, should one occur, were made. Francis A. Otwell was elected Captain of the company, and active drilling was begun. About the same time the citizens of Van Buren Township met at Schoolhouse No. 3, and organized a militia company. John Koons was Chairman of the meeting, and W. M. Crossfield, Secretary. In June, the enrollment of men liable to do military duty was begun in the various townships of the county. The members of the Enrolling Board for the Third Congressional District were Simeon Stansifer, Provost Marshal; John R. B. Glasscock, Commissioner; Albert G. Collier, Surgeon. In April, 1865, James B. Mulky succeeded Stansifer as Provost Marshal. Col. John McCrea was appointed Provost Marshal for Monroe County in June, 1863. In one portion of the county the enrolling officers encountered forcible opposition. On Friday, June 19, an armed force of about eighty men surrounded W. F. Hensley, enrolling officer of Indian Creek Township, while discharging

his duty, and compelled him to give up his enrolling papers, threatening him with death if he revealed the names of any present. Mr. Hensley, however, promptly informed the authorities at Bloomington of what had happened; and so great was the wrath of the "Butternuts" that his neighbors thought best to place a guard around his person. On the following Wednesday, Col. Biddle, with about six hundred members of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a company of the Third Cavalry, arrived at Bloomington, and encamped just north of town. Col. McCrea, with several assistants and the cavalry company, immediately started for Indian Creek Township, where he arrested about sixteen persons supposed to have been the leaders of the outrage, and recovered the enrolling officer's papers. The persons arrested were sent to Indianapolis to be examined by the United States District Court. No further trouble was encountered. About the 26th of June, a section of the Twenty-third Artillery, embracing two brass 12-pounder guns arrived at Bloomington and encamped. All this display of force completely checked all further resistance to the enrollment or enlistment. Before this, the "Butternuts" had been arming and drilling in one or more portions of the county, but now they were completely subdued.

THE REBEL GEN. MORGAN.

On Monday, the 22d of June, the news was received that the rebel Gen. Morgan, with a large force, had penetrated Indiana from Kentucky, and was advancing upon Paoli, Orange County. All the bells in town were hastily rung, and soon a large crowd of excited citizens assembled at the court house. A company of over one hundred "minutemen" was speedily formed and organized under the command of Capt. I. S. Buskirk, and service was tendered the Governor by telegraph. No answer was received until late at night, when it was learned that their services would not be needed. They accordingly disbanded.

NEW CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

On the 15th of June came the call of the President for 100,000 six months' men, and immediate steps were taken to raise a company. An enlistment office was opened over Fee's store. Those who were especially active in obtaining volunteers were W. B. Hughes, J. Rutledge, W. C. Smith, Michael Gabbert, H. C. Gabbert and J. H. Miller. By the 31st of July, the company numbered about seventy-five men, when they were ordered to report at Indianapolis, which they did on that day. There they remained until August 15, recruiting in the meantime their ranks from Monroe County to the lawful number of men, when they were mustered into the service, and on the same day sent to Kentucky. The men became Company I of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, six months' men, and were officered as follows: Captain, William B. Hughes; First Lieutenant, Jechonias Rutledge; Second Lieutenant, James H. Miller.

MORE OF GEN. MORGAN.

The continued threatening character of the news of the invasion of Indiana by Gen. Morgan soon gave a new impetus to the organization of militia companies. The company of Capt. Buskirk was again mus-

tered, and on the 9th of July left for Mitchell, Ind. A company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Wylie, left the next day for the same point, and on the same day a militia company of infantry, under Capt. Marion Blair, left for Indianapolis. Another full company left Ellettsville for Indianapolis about the same time. Two other full companies were nearly completed in the vicinity of Bloomington at the same time. At no period during the war did the excitement run higher than at this time. The wildest rumors were circulated, and business of all kinds was almost wholly suspended. The streets of the county seat were alive with military preparations, and great crowds assembled from the country to learn what was to be done. Within one week, all illusions of danger were dispelled. The company of which Marion Blair was Captain was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 10th of July, and without leaving that city was mustered out on the 15th of July. The company was D of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, minutemen. Barton Acuff was Captain of the company from Ellettsville, which was both mustered in and mustered out on the same days respectively as the company of Capt. Blair. Capt. Acuff's company was G of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, minutemen. The company of militia under Capt. Hughes (which immediately afterward entered the six months' service as above stated) moved to Mitchell, where it became Company A of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, minutemen. The company was mustered in July 9, and mustered out July 17. This company saw slight service, as it with its regiment moved to North Vernon, which place it assisted in holding against Gen. Morgan, who approached within a few miles. I. S. Buskirk was Major of this regiment. The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, minutemen, contained one company from Monroe County, commanded by Capt. Henry L. McCalla. This was Company A, and was mustered in July 11, and mustered out July 16. It saw the same service as the company of Capt. Hughes. It will thus be seen that within about one week Monroe County furnished and sent into the service four full companies, and had three or four other companies organized and ready. The wisdom of the organization of the county militia in 1861 was thus demonstrated. A fine company of militia cavalry was organized in Perry Township (mostly) in September, under the command of Capt. J. E. Mathers. One of the companies referred to above was commanded by Capt. David Sheeks.

THE CALL OF OCTOBER, 1863.

The county was again thrown into activity by the call of the President of October 17 for 300,000 for the three years' service. The quota of the county was 143 men. Calls for volunteers were made, and enlistment offices established at the county seat, and for short periods in several of the country townships. The officers commissioned to raise recruits were Col. McCrea, Capt. Buskirk and Henry Eller. At first, the volunteering was slow, but a war meeting was held at the court house on the 28th of November, and quite a large squad was raised. They were sent into camp of instruction at Columbus, and the recruiting was continued. The company was so nearly completed by the 18th of December that Col. McCrea left for Columbus. On the 14th of January, 1864, the men

were mustered in at Camp Shanks, near Indianapolis, but recruits continued to be raised in the county to the number of about twenty, who were mustered in January 24, March 2, and a few even in April. The officers of the company were: Isaac S. Buskirk, Captain; James E. Mathers, First Lieutenant; G. P. Bailey, Second Lieutenant. A squad of the men was raised at Ellettsville. The men became Company I of the Tenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment). The regiment did not leave the State until May, 1864, when it moved to Nashville, Tenn. In December, 1863, and January, 1864, about fifteen recruits were sent to Company K of the Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery), and about ten to the Twenty-second Regiment. A few were sent to the Twenty-seventh also. Sergt. J. Frank Fee recruited about twenty men for Company G of the Thirty-first Regiment during the month of February, 1864. In December, 1863, and January and February, 1864, about fifteen recruits were sent to Company G of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. They were obtained at Ellettsville. About half a dozen men entered Company F of the Eighty-second Regiment. A few entered other regiments.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Under the call for one hundred days' men in April, 1864, a large war meeting was held at the court house, pursuant to call, on the evening of April 27, to take steps toward raising a company. Gov. Dunning addressed the audience, and explained the nature of the call, and the enlistment roll was circulated and about a dozen names secured. After passing a resolution asking the County Commissioners to offer a bounty of \$30 for volunteers, the meeting adjourned. Active measures were continued to increase and complete the company. By the 3d of May, the company, though partly raised in Clay County, was completed, the following being the officers: Jechonias Rutledge, Captain; A. B. Wheeler, First Lieutenant; W. R. Kress, Second Lieutenant. About three-fifths of the company was from Monroe County, including the Captain. The men became Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, 100 days' service. They were mustered in at Indianapolis on the 17th of May, and left at once for Tennessee.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1864.

During the previous years of the war, no celebrations of this national holiday were held at the county seat. Various country celebrations had occurred, of which no record was kept. Neither at this time were preparations made to soar the eagle to the usual lofty height of American patriotism. An impromptu celebration, or rather picnic, was held at Prof. Wylie's beautiful grove in the southeastern part of town. Rev. J. M. Bishop acted as President of the Day. Prayer was offered by Rev. Covey, and the Declaration of Independence read by J. P. Rankin, Esq. Rev. Levi Hughes delivered a short address, as did Prof. D. E. Hunter. At intervals the national airs were sung by bevvies of sweet-faced girls and boys. Their voices were as sweet as new harmony in the cool shade on that hot day. Of course the fire cracker was present. Swings were erected and enjoyed in the afternoon. Thus the great day died.

THE HEAVY CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The call of the President on the 18th of July, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two and three years, staggered the county, and at first but little was done in the direction of raising volunteers to fill the quota. On the 6th of August, the *Republican* published the following table:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, }
THIRD DISTRICT, COLUMBUS, July 29, 1864. }
Quota of Monroe County under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men:

TOWNSHIPS.	Excess on Former Calls.	Deficit on Former Calls.	Quota under the Present Call.	Number to be Furnished.
Bloomington.....	87	...	56	...
Bean Blossom.....	...	15	27	42
Washington.....	...	8	17	25
Marion.....	...	6	8	14
Benton.....	7	...	17	10
Richland.....	38	...	28	...
Van Buren.....	10	...	19	9
Perry.....	22	...	33	11
Salt Creek.....	...	4	15	19
Polk.....	...	5	12	17
Clear Creek.....	39	...	34	...
Indian Creek.....	...	8	21	32
Totals.....	203	46	287	179

S. STANSIFER,

Captain and Provost Marshal Third District.

From this exhibit it will be seen that, although this call was enormous, not a man was required from either of the townships—Bloomington, Richland or Clear Creek. But, in justice to the other townships, this circumstance requires some explanation. During the earlier years of the war, the volunteers were careless in giving their true residence and were usually, or at least quite often, credited to the places where they enlisted, which were usually at the largest towns. For instance, a volunteer from Benton Township would go to Bloomington to join a company that was organizing there, and as that was his post office address he would be credited to Bloomington Township. This accounts to some extent at least for the great excess of men in the townships containing towns where companies were raised.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1864.

Time passed, but no concerted effort was made to clear the county of her quota. A few recruits were sent to the old regiments, but no attempt was made to raise a full company of men. The draft was threatened, but the citizens with philosophic indifference folded their arms, and quietly waited events. Perry raised her eleven men, Bean Blossom raised five men, Benton one, Van Buren three; but the other townships from which men were due—Indian Creek, Polk, Salt Creek, Washington and Marion—did not furnish a solitary man. The townships which had an excess of men—Bloomington, Richland and Clear Creek—no doubt furnished a very few. Probably twenty-five or thirty men volunteered under the call. The draft came off at Columbus, on the 23d of September, with the following result: Bean Blossom, 37; Washington, 25; Marion,

14; Benton, 9; Van Buren, 6; Salt Creek, 19; Polk, 17; Indian Creek, 32; total, 159. Double this number was really drafted to make allowances for those unfit for service. Considerable volunteering was done after this draft took place, and a number of substitutes were furnished by those who could not or would not go to war. The drafted men (those who reported at all) and the substitutes were taken first to Columbus and afterward to Indianapolis, where they were assigned to the older regiments. The following table, taken from the Adjutant General's Reports, was prepared by authority on the 31st of December, 1864, and shows what the county did under the calls of February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864; and from this it will be seen how many of the drafted men had reported either in person or by substitute up to that time:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of Feb- ruary 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total of Quotas and De- ficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist- ment and Draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Surplus.
Bloomington.....	56	22	56	335	134	143	32	.....	175	.....	.....	175	41
Bean Blossom.....	24	10	27	163	61	18	43	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....
Washington.....	16	6	17	99	39	18	.....	22	40	25	1	14	1
Marion.....	8	3	8	50	19	10	.....	12	22	27	.....	5	3
Benton.....	16	6	17	104	39	32	1	7	40	10	.....	30	1
Richland.....	27	11	28	169	66	57	26	.....	83	.....	.....	83	17
Van Buren.....	19	8	19	115	46	45	1	.....	46	8	.....	38	.....
Perry.....	31	12	33	198	76	86	1	.....	87	10	1	76	11
Salt Creek.....	14	6	15	93	37	20	.....	19	39	23	.....	16	4
Polk.....	12	5	12	71	29	12	.....	17	29	17	.....	12	.....
Clear Creek.....	32	13	31	188	76	54	30	1	84	.....	.....	84	8
Indian Creek.....	22	9	24	142	55	54	1	.....	55	.....	.....	23	.....
Totals.....	277	111	287	1727	675	549	135	77	761	142	2	617	86

From this it will be seen that by the 31st of December, 1864, each township had furnished her quota, either as recruits, substitutes or conscripts, and that the county as a whole, by reason of eight townships having furnished a surplus, was ahead of all calls (except the late call of December 19, 1864) to the number of 86 men.

THE LAST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The call of December 19, 1864 (the last of the war), for 300,000 men for one, two and three years, again aroused the citizens into a reasonable degree of activity. The county paper published an urgent editorial with large offers of bounty, and called upon all to assist in filling the quota required. About the middle of January, 1865, the Deputy Provost Marshal, Ira Browning, called meetings in each township to correct the enrollment lists. Early in January, Capt. S. W. Bonsall opened an enlistment office for veteran recruits for the First Veteran Army Corps, offering Government bounties of \$400, \$500 and \$600, for one, two and three years respectively. His offer of \$1,143 bounty for one year was tempting, and when large offers of local bounty were made the

recruits began to appear. The County Board appropriated \$500 for each volunteer under the call. Townships began to offer several hundred dollars bounty. Men felt encouraged to enlist, for it was known that the rebellion was tottering on the verge of the "last ditch." Maj. James B. Mulky was appointed general recruiting officer for the Third District, with headquarters at Columbus. He called for a company from Monroe. The county quota was 161 men. Lieuts. N. E. Mathers and J. F. Douglas began recruiting men about the middle of January. John T. Eller, James H. Miller, Ren C. Smith and others, also enlisted men. Within a comparatively short space of time nearly a full company was secured, the remainder, to the number of about fifteen, being raised mostly in Brown County. These men became Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, one year's service, with the following officers: John F. Douglas, Captain; James H. Miller, First Lieutenant; Ren C. Smith, Second Lieutenant. This company was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 4th and 5th of February, and on the 18th left with its regiment for Nashville, Tenn. About half of Company I of the same regiment was raised in Monroe County immediately after the other boys had left. They were mustered in February 3, 4, 6 and 9. The officers of this company were John P. Cravens (of Madison), Captain; Newton E. Mathers (of Bloomington), First Lieutenant; William M. Crossfield (of Smithville), Second Lieutenant. The other half of this company came from Madison. On the 18th of February Capt. Douglas, of Company E, was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, and on the same day John T. Eller, of Monroe County, was commissioned Quartermaster. The subjoined exhibit taken from the Adjutant General's Report was made out on the 14th of April, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise troops were abandoned:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second Enrollment.	Quota under Call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus December 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Credits by Drafts.	Total Credits by Enlistments and Draft.	One Year.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Bloomington	286	8	12	12	12	12	12	12		8
Bean Blossom	122	12	18	17	17	17	17	17	1	
Washington	56	18	9	10	10	10	10	10		1
Marion	22	9	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Benton	64	10	1	2	2	2	2	2		3
Richland	143	24	19	22	22	22	22	22	2	
Van Buren	130	19	12	19	19	19	19	19		
Perry	183	12	11	12	12	12	12	12		
Salt Creek	42	11	14	10	1	11	11	11		
Polk	31	14	32	14	14	14	14	14		
Clear Creek	176	32		33		33	33	33		1
Indian Creek	109									
Totals	1,375	161	9	161	161	1	162	162	3	13

By comparing this table with the one given above, there would at first seem to be some ambiguity, but when it is recollected that the one above was prepared on the 31st of December, 1864, twelve days after the call for volunteers of December 19, 1864, upon which the last table is based, the matter becomes clearer. In other words, the second table above includes twelve days covered by the last table. A few recruits were furnished for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment during the month of March. The draft had been fixed for the 6th of January, and had been postponed until the 15th of February, and was then again postponed until the latter part of March. In the mean time, recruiting was slowly continuing under the call of Lieut. Eller. The county did not quite escape the draft, however, which took place in Polk and Salt Creek Townships during the last week in March. Four or five men only were drafted, one of whom entered the service, as will be seen by the above table.

SUMMARY OF TROOPS FURNISHED.

On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,039 volunteers for the war. Under the six months' call of 1863, she furnished a full company—say 100 men. The quota under the October call of 1863 was 143 men, and under the four calls of 1864 was 277, 111, 287 and 161 men respectively. As all these quotas were filled by the county, a close estimate may be made of the number of men sent into the army during the war. At the close of the war, the county had a surplus of ten men to her credit. Taking the sum of 1,039, 100, 143, 277, 111, 287, 161 and 10, gives a grand total of 2,128 men, equal to over two full regiments. As the total enrollment of county militia in 1861 was 1,727, it will be seen how thoroughly the strength of the county was exhausted. Of course each man has been counted above as often as he enlisted. This estimate does not include the four companies that were mustered in for the Morgan campaign—say 400 men. As they were actually in the service they should properly be included in the above estimate, thus raising the number of troops to 2,528. "Old Monroe" may well be proud of this showing.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

There was considerable disloyalty manifested publicly throughout the county during the war, of which it is better now to write but little. The subject cannot be very well wholly escaped. When the rebellious States seceded, they claimed that they were doing as they had a right to do under the Constitution. That they really acted in good faith in this particular can no longer be doubted. They were protecting the institution of slavery, which had been their chief source of wealth and revenue since the formation of the Government. That slavery, of itself, was a great wrong, has nothing to do with what the South considered her right under the Constitution. The South believed in State sovereignty, in nullification and in slavery. She thought the Union could be broken by any State whose sovereign rights were trampled upon. But it is doubtful, even with this opinion, if she would have seceded had she not felt that slavery would otherwise receive its death blow. With these thoughts, is it any wonder that she seceded? The North took an opposite position

on all these particulars, and was, of course, as we now know, right. The point is: Did the South act in good faith? If she did, her mistake can be overlooked. It was true of Monroe County that, as many of the citizens had come from the South, and had friends and relatives there, a strong sympathy was felt for the old home. During the winter of 1860-61, as the Southern States seceded, many of the most prominent and intelligent citizens publicly expressed their gratification, and when the news was received that Fort Sumter had been captured, openly rejoiced at the event. And they were honest in what they did—believed that they were right. As stated elsewhere, one man declared in a public meeting that if he fought at all it would be on the Southern side. As the summer and fall of 1861 passed, savage fights occurred in town and county over political opinion, and even women were thus involved. On one occasion, a man who reviled the North was knocked down with a heavy stick on the streets of Bloomington. On another, a man who had called the Union soldiers hard names and had cheered for Jeff Davis was compelled to leave town in short measure to keep from being hung by a crowd of excited men who had hastily gathered. In some portions of the county, the other side held the balance of power, and if any man spoke too bitterly against the South he was speedily silenced. Several places were dubbed “Secessia,” so strong was the Southern sentiment. The worst year was 1863. That was the darkest for the Union cause. Many brave hearts despaired of a restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the opposite element was bold, audacious and outspoken. The enlistment of men was openly discouraged, and secret treasonable organizations held nightly orgies and massed and drilled their forces preparatory for——what? Letters were written by citizens of the county to boys in the field urging them to desert, and promising them secretion and protection from arrest. Several of these letters were published in full in the *Republican, verbatim et literatim*. In the early part of 1863, several disloyal public meetings were held at the county seat, which did a great deal to discourage enlistment, but the effect was soon counteracted by several large Union meetings that were held soon afterward. As a further means to encourage loyalty, there was organized in March, 1863, by the Union citizens of Monroe and Brown Counties, the National Union Association of Monroe and Brown Counties. The following were two planks of its declaration of principles:

Forgetting all past political differences and placing the salvation of the Union above all party and other predilections, we are for the maintenance of the Federal Government against all its enemies at home and abroad.

We will sustain the Federal Government in all its measures for putting down the rebellion and call for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the glorious Union of our fathers be firmly established all over our territory.

David D. Griffin was elected President of the Association, and John C. Headly, Secretary. Late in March, as a train containing several hundred rebel prisoners passed through the county seat at night on the way North, the train was boarded at the depot by several disloyal citizens, who informed the rebels that if they would break out they would be harbored and fed, but their Southern brethren refused to “break.” As stated elsewhere, the news of the outbreak in Brown County in April, 1863, caused much excitement in the county and led to the organization of a company

to be in readiness for an emergency. The disloyal elements rejoiced. In June, the resistance to the conscript enrollment occurred, an account of which is given elsewhere.

Early in July, 1863, came the news of the defeat of Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, which caused universal and continued rejoicing. It was then demonstrated that the Army of the Potomac was stronger than the Army of Northern Virginia. On the following day, Tuesday, July 7, came the news of the surrender of Vicksburg to Gen. Grant, and the two great victories were too much joy to pass without public demonstration. "Lee is whipped!" "Vicksburg has surrendered!" were the cries that rang through the county. People felt instinctively that a brighter day had been heralded. Hundreds of people assembled in Bloomington that night to mingle rejoicings and jubilees. An enormous bonfire was lighted on the street, hundreds of guns were brought forth, rockets were sent to the sky, fire-crackers resounded, buildings were illuminated from garret to cellar, and the wild populace shouted themselves hoarse but happy. The Hon. G. A. Buskirk was called out and delivered a brilliant speech. F. T. Butler succeeded him in a speech of extraordinary fire, power and loyalty. It was full of the most brilliant and beautiful sallies of wit and pathos, and was received with loud acclamations and thundering cheers. The hot scorn and invective which he remorselessly poured upon the heads of all traitors, bewildered the crowd with delight. Col. Charles, sick and scarcely able to stand, had sufficient strength under the stimulating news to deliver a rousing speech. The jubilee was continued far into the night.

The political campaign of 1863 was spirited and interesting. One party came out for a cessation of hostilities; the other for a renewal. Public meetings, where eloquent speakers advocated the party policy, were held everywhere. The county went Democratic by about 170 majority, in a total vote of 2,050. In February, 1864, a Union mass meeting to elect delegates to the Union State Convention at Indianapolis passed a series of resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to a second term, and the extension of his constitutional sway as Chief Magistrate over the United States, the loyal as well as the disloyal, will forever demonstrate the stability of the American Government and the justice of the American people.

Resolved, That in view of the eminent services and patriotism of our distinguished Executive, Gov. O. P. Morton, the Union men of this county are in favor of his nomination to the position which he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the State.

In September (the 15th), 1864, the candidates for Congress, of the two parties, were announced to speak at the court house, and a large crowd of both sexes gathered to hear them. As Mr. Harrington, the Democratic candidate, could not be present his time was filled by David Sheeks, Esq., of Bloomington. The speech of Mr. Hill, the Union candidate, was one of great strength and eloquence. A Mr. Gunn, of Kentucky, described the deplorable condition of family and private affairs in his State. The National airs were sung by a select choir of ladies and gentlemen.

On Sunday, September 11, an affray occurred at Simpson's Chapel, near Wayport, over the wearing of butternut breastpins, whereby one or more persons were shot and dangerously wounded by two or three soldiers at home on a furlough.

On the evening of September 3, 1864, the news was received of the

capture of Atlanta, and the streets were lighted with bonfires, guns were fired, and speeches were made on the street by Judge Buskirk, Dr. Sabin and others. The entire evening was passed in noisy and happy demonstration. On the 21st, the news of Sheridan's victory at Opequon Creek, Va., near Winchester, was received, and the rejoicing was repeated with renewed vigor. All felt, now, that the rebellion was receiving its death blows, and all were happy, or nearly all. On the 8th of October, a soldiers' picnic was held at Bloomington, and one of the largest crowds ever in town assembled to pay due respect to the "boys in blue," many of whom were at home on furlough or had been discharged. Long delegations in wagons from all parts of the county came in with banners flying and drums beating. Patriotism ran high. "The procession was the largest that was ever seen in town," said the *Republican*. The speakers were Col. Burgess, of Indianapolis, and Judge Hughes. Both addresses were very ornate, eloquent and patriotic. A dinner fit for the gods was spread out on temporized tables in the court yard, and eaten by several thousand persons. Toasts, loyal and amusing, were announced, and responded to by prominent visitors and townsmen. The wounded or sick soldiers were the lions of the day. Select vocal music—political and national airs—was furnished by select choirs. "It was the most general turn out of the citizens of the county that we have ever witnessed here," said the *Republican*. In the evening, a deserter named Sherrill was shot and killed at the Orchard House while trying to escape from custody. On the following Monday, Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, visited Bloomington, and delivered a speech two hours in length on the state of the war to a large assemblage.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS OF 1864.

The October and November campaigns in the county were fought with all the strength of each party. Each felt that a continuance of the war was to be decided by the contest, and no effort was omitted that promised a contribution to success. Men of great prominence were secured from abroad to voice the policy and sentiments of each party. The result of the October election showed a Republican gain over 1863 of over one hundred, and Gov. Morton ran far ahead of his ticket, receiving a majority of four votes, which demonstrated the great popularity of the "War Governor of Indiana." The result of this election was glorious news to those in favor of continuing the war. The struggle was continued that there might be no decrease in the vote of November. Maj. Popp, of the Eighteenth Regiment, Hon. Henry S. Lane, Gen. Kimball, Col. Anderson, of the Twelfth Cavalry, Hon. M. R. Hull, of Wayne County, Hon. P. C. Dunning and many others of equal eminence, addressed the citizens of Monroe. The result of the election was a majority of only eight votes for the Democratic electors, showing a gain of about forty over the election of October, and a gain of about one hundred and sixty over the election of 1863. This was most gratifying news for the Union cause.

INCIDENTS.

During the war, as the New Albany Railroad was the principal highway between Kentucky and a large section of country of which Chi-

cago was the center, large numbers of regiments were continually passing back and forth. It was customary when it was known that a large body of troops was to pass through Bloomington, especially wounded or sick soldiers from hospitals or battle-fields South, to hastily prepare large quantities of provisions of every description, and as soon as the train stopped, board her and distribute the delicacies and substantial. This act was also true of Ellettsville. On the 22d of December, 1861, the Second Indiana Cavalry, which was organized at Indianapolis, marched through town on horseback, and attracted a large crowd of observers. There were 1,200 of them, fully mounted and armed, and followed by a heavy supply train of thirty-eight wagons. This was probably the largest body of troops ever in the county seat at one time. They camped over night just south of town, and were visited by large crowds.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND, AND GEN. LEE'S SURRENDER.

On Tuesday, April 4, 1865, the news was received that Richmond had been evacuated, and that the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, shattered and depleted, was flying before the army of Gen. Grant. This glorious news kindled a degree of universal joy that was unknown in the county during the former four years of war. A large crowd gathered on the court house square in Bloomington at night to publicly testify their unbounded gratification. Everything in the town that would make noise or light was brought out. A bonfire was kept burning until nearly midnight. Every man, woman and child seemed to be out on the streets, and all was chaos. Volleys of musketry rang through the night. Bands and glee clubs rendered patriotic music, that was appreciated as it never had been before. Processions of men and boys with torch lights marched gaily around, led by bands of martial music. Buildings were illuminated with hundreds of candles; children swarmed like pismires disturbed. Eloquent speeches were delivered by Gov. Dunning, Judge Butler and Rev. Bain. A few citizens seemed unhappy, and took no part in the demonstration. They probably belonged to the Southern Army of the North. On Friday evening following, came the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee. The jubilee was taken up where it had been left on Tuesday, and continued for hours with multiplied intensity. The evening was, perhaps, the most brilliant ever witnessed by the county seat. Old men, who had learned to love their country, and had constantly prayed for success and peace and national honor, were overcome by the glorious news, and acted like madmen. Tears of joy, which they could not repress, and cared not to conceal, ran down their furrowed cheeks as they clasped each other by the hand and thanked God for the national preservation. "Glory enough for one day!" exclaimed the *Republican*.

NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

One week later, while the people were yet rejoicing, the news came that Lincoln had been assassinated at Ford's Theater. So horrible was the sensation produced that people at first refused to believe it, and waited anxiously for details. When the dreadful truth became confirmed on the 15th, the deepest gloom of horror and despair seized every heart. A stagnation like paralysis fell upon all business pursuits. Men had no

heart to think of anything but the national calamity. Crape was instinctively hung on dwellings and public buildings. On Sunday, memorial services were held in the churches, in honor of the beloved dead. On Monday, April 17, pursuant to call, a large crowd of sorrowing citizens assembled at the court house, to give public expression to the sentiments agonizing all; to listen to eulogies of the life and nobility of the martyred President, and to adopt resolutions of sorrow and hope. A large portrait of the dead was hung before the audience and draped with national colors, wreaths of evergreen and choice flowers, and the black crape of death. Rev. William Turner was chosen Chairman, and John H. Loudon, Secretary. Dr. E. H. Sabin, Gov. P. C. Dunning, Rev. T. M. Hopkins, William F. Browning, Esq., and Rev. S. T. Gillett, were appointed to prepare suitable resolutions. While this was being done, Dr. Nutt, President of the State University, delivered a brief address of great pathos. There was scarcely a dry eye when he finished speaking. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, our President, has been assassinated—an event extraordinary in a civilized age and nation and wholly at variance with the spirit and genius of a free government, therefore

Resolved, That we meet to-day not as partisans but as an afflicted and grief-stricken people to express our sympathies, sentiments and sorrows.

Resolved, While this event we regard as a great national calamity and affliction and as suddenly changing the hands that have been guiding the ship of State and transferring to other minds cares and responsibilities of great magnitude, and which we deemed our President amply competent to discharge, we must not forget that there is a "Divinity that shapes our ends," a Providence, a God that reigns.

Resolved, That in the strongest terms we can use we condemn this atrocious act of rebellion against justice, humanity and God, and regard it as prompted by the same wicked spirit in which the rebellion originated, the conquering of which has cost the best life-blood of the nation.

Resolved, That we recommend to the proper authorities to bring to strict and prompt punishment the perpetrators of this crime and all who are connected with it.

Resolved, That we will faithfully observe such a day as may be designated by the public authorities for the funeral obsequies of our deceased Chief Magistrate by closing business and resorting to our accustomed places of worship.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted widow and orphan children of our deceased President, and with our revered Secretary of State and his two sons who have been attacked by a murderous assassin, praying most fervently that the family of Mr. Lincoln may have consolation in this dark hour of their deep affliction, and that the wounded Secretary may yet be preserved to render our afflicted country his invaluable services for years to come.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty support to Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, and will withhold from him nothing that is necessary to bring to a speedy termination the direful rebellion which has for so many years been raging in our land.

Eulogies of the dead were delivered by Gov. Dunning, Maj. Mulky and Samuel H. Buskirk, and the meeting sadly adjourned. On Wednesday following, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, all business was suspended, buildings were draped in mourning, bells were tolled, and services were held in all the churches. In the afternoon, all the citizens, including the Masons and Odd Fellows in full regalia, held a union memorial meeting in the college chapel. "We have never seen a day set apart for such a purpose as this so duly observed by our citizens," said the *Republican*.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE REBELLION.

The people gradually recovered from the shock of Lincoln's death. They joyfully saw the rebellion close, and made preparations to publicly

receive the returning soldiers. The news of the capture of Jeff Davis, while endeavoring to escape in woman's attire, created much amusement, and all said with the *Republican*: "Hang him like Haman between Heaven and earth as being fit for neither." Thursday, June 1, the day set apart by President Johnson as one of humiliation and prayer on account of the assassination of Lincoln, was duly observed in Bloomington and throughout the county. On the Fourth of July, 1865, a reception and fine dinner were given the boys, many of whom had come from the war. The venerable Gen. Jacob B. Lowe was President of the Day; Maj. Mulky, Marshal, assisted by Col. McCrea and Capt. Cookerly. Early in the morning of this sultry day, wagons and carriages loaded with country folk began to arrive through the dust. Many of the townships sent organized processions, with martial music and banners, and all were dressed in the light, airy garb of summer. About 10 o'clock, one grand procession about a mile in length was formed on and near the public square, and the march to the college campus was commenced in the following order: 1. The Bloomington Silver Band. 2. Officers of the Day, Orator, Reader, Chaplain and distinguished guests. 3. Soldiers of the war of 1812. 4. Thirteen small girls dressed in white, with badges, representing the thirteen original States. 5. Soldiers of the late war for the defense of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. 6. The Goddess of Liberty, bearing the national flag, and thirty-six young ladies, dressed in white, representing all the States of the Union. 7. Citizens generally—men, women and children. The reception speech, one of unusual fervor and eloquence, was delivered by Rev. S. T. Gillett, and was responded to by Col. M. C. Hunter, of the Eighty-second Regiment. The latter gave several graphic descriptions of experiences on the battle-field, especially on that of bloody Chickamauga, where over one-half of his own regiment fell, killed or wounded. These addresses were short, and were followed by that of Col. W. C. L. Taylor, of the Twentieth Regiment, Orator of the Day. It was a long speech of great power and feeling, and moved scores in the audience to tears. Then came the dinner, and what a feast for the brave boys! Eight long tables were heaped with the richest viands "Old Monroe" could furnish, and stood groaning under the burden until relieved by the hungry multitude. Thousands ate of the bounty of the citizens, but the soldiers were given the choicest of all and were "kings of the carnival." It was a grand day grandly spent.

RELIEF AND BOUNTY.

During the first few months of the war nothing was done by the citizens, as a mass, in the way of relief, either for soldiers or their families. While the first companies were yet in camp at the places of rendezvous, they had been sent blankets, towels, clothing and luxuries to tempt the appetite, but nothing farther had been done. As the cold months approached, Gov. Morton suggested that each county should thoroughly organize its relief or aid societies, and in response to this appeal the ladies of Bloomington met at Dunn's Hall, on the 14th of October, to form such a society. Mrs. Meginniss was elected President of the society; Louise Wylie, Secretary; Mrs. Robert C. Foster, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Dodds, Mrs. David Batterton, Mrs. W. O. Fee, Mrs. Paul

Slocum, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Hibben, Mrs. Jacob Young, Mrs. James Gordon, Mrs. Press Harbison, Mrs. James Small, Mrs. Sweringen and Miss Fullerton, Directresses. On the following Thursday, the society met again, bringing in many contributions of money and supplies for field and hospital. Two barrels of supplies were sent to the company of Capt. Kelley, and large quantities to those of Capts. Lunderman, Charles and McCalla. The value of the stores shipped at this time was not less than \$300. Early in November, a large quantity of supplies, principally for the sick and wounded, was sent to the Monroe County boys with Lieut. M. L. McCullough. As the cold weather came on, urgent appeals for clothing and supplies of all kinds from the army were received and published in the *Republican*. Every company from the county had one or more correspondents for the home paper. The terrible effects of the ravages of disease and the want of sufficient food and clothing and comfortable quarters were painted in a manner to wring the hearts of friends at home, and renewed efforts were made to obtain money and supplies. A large box of hospital stores was sent in December to the company of Capt. Dains, and another large box was sent to Dr. McPheeters for the use of the sick of the Thirty-third Regiment. On the 23d of January, 1862, the Secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society reported that up to that time there had been sent two boxes of supplies to Capt. Kelley's company in Virginia, two to Capt. Lunderman's company in Missouri, one to Capt. Charles' company, one to Capt. McCalla's company in Kentucky, one to Capt. Dains' company, one to the Thirty-third Regiment in Kentucky, one box to Capt. Kop's company, four boxes and barrels to the hospitals of Louisville, and considerable local assistance to sick soldiers. The following articles were sent as above specified: 77 shirts, 68 pairs drawers, 47 blankets, 17 coverlets, 17 comforts, 7 quilts, 50 towels, 20 sheets, 100 pillow slips, 31 pillows, 45 pairs of gloves and mittens, 165 pairs of socks, 49 cans offruit, 11 sacks of dried fruit, 16 dozen eggs, 20 pounds of butter, 2 turkeys, 72 chickens, and a large quantity of handkerchiefs, bandages, hospital stores, sugar, rice, corn-starch, tumblers, spoons, soap, wine, etc. Besides these articles, there was on hand thirty-two packages containing similar supplies, a large box of supplies just ready to be shipped to Capt. McCalla's company, and five boxes and barrels full of provisions for the Louisville hospitals. The Treasurer's cash report up to this time was as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Donations	\$20 50	Express charges.....	\$20 85
Initiation fees.....	17 05	Flannel.....	19 10
Mr. Mitchell's collection...	8 00	Mittens.....	3 15
		Shoes.....	1 50
Total.....	\$45 55		
Debt for shirts.....	\$5 50	Total.....	\$44 60

AGNES E. FOSTER, Treasurer.

During the winter and spring months of 1862, the aid society did extensive and highly meritorious work in providing soldiers' families at Bloomington and vicinity with flour, meat, potatoes, groceries, etc. This was true of all portions of the county. An aid society at Ellettsville did most excellent work, but, unfortunately, as the reports of the officers were not published, the details cannot be recorded in these pages. Early

in May, 1862, the students of the Female Seminary collected the following supplies and sent them to the hospitals of New Albany for the wounded of the battle of Pittsburg Landing and for the sick: Twenty cans of fruit, 2 cans concentrated chicken, 4 bottles of wine, 2 bottles of catsup, 2 pounds of tea, 5 pounds of rice, 15 pounds of corn starch, 2 pounds of nutmegs, 2 bushels of dried fruit, 9 towels, 64 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of drawers, 1 shirt, 1 sheet, 1 pair of pillow slips, 1,000 yards bandages and 24 pounds of butter. About the same time the ladies of Stanford sent to the same place a large box of similar supplies and received a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Commission of that city. Supplies continued to be sent off at intervals during the warm months. In September, several large boxes were shipped to the hospitals. In October, about half a dozen big boxes and barrels of supplies were sent to New Albany for the hospitals. A barrel of nice new apples was sent there, and a letter from the Secretary described how eagerly the sick and wounded boys devoured the mellow fruit. The new officers of the society, elected in about September, were: Mrs. Hibben, President; Lizzie McPheeters, Secretary.

A meeting of the citizens of Monroe County took place at the Court House on Wednesday, December 24, 1862, pursuant to a call signed by sundry citizens, to devise some plan for the relief of soldiers' families. On motion, Mr. James Small was called to the chair, and L. Forbes chosen Secretary.

P. L. D. Mitchell made a verbal report as a member of a committee appointed at a former meeting. R. C. Foster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Township Trustee of each township, with four others, be appointed a committee to inquire into the circumstances of soldiers' families, and solicit subscriptions for their benefit.

On motion of Dr. Nutt and others, the following were appointed:

Bean Blossom Township.—James V. Buskirk, Thomas Willson, Ed Pritchett and Lemuel Gentry.

Richland Township.—David Byers, Isam W. Sanders, James Campbell, Burton Acuff.

Van Buren Township.—Alexander Jeffry, Benjamin F. Williams, W. C. Sadler and Francis A. Eller.

Indian Creek Township.—It being stated that an organization already existed in this township, the meeting declined to make any appointments, but requested that they meet with and co-operate with us.

Clear Creek Township.—J. Ketcham, Jo. Urmev, Wilford Carter, Samuel B. Perry.

Perry Township.—Samuel Mathers, Milton McPhetridge, Rev. William Turner and Matthew McPhetridge.

Bloomington Township.—Elias Abel, Milton Hight, Philip Crabbs, John Blair, Monroe Houston and John Stonger.

Polk Township.—John Todd, William A. Blackwell, Andrew Temple and Lewis Hays.

Salt Creek Township.—Isaac Chandler, John Knight, Robert Clark and John Elgor.

Benton Township.—Isaac S. Buskirk, James J. Alexander, Joseph C. Bates and Jonathan Richardson.

Merion Township.—Pres. T. Buckner, John Hendrickson, Thomas Y. Rader and James Woodall.

Washington Township.—Col. Joseph Campbell, Charles G. Core, James S. Rawlings and Frank O. Brown.

This military committee organization existed in some form during the remainder of the war, and at times did efficient service. On New Year's Day, 1863, a cotillion party held at Tuley's Hall donated \$47 to the aid society for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. About the 1st of

March, 1863, the Treasurer of the Aid Society, Agnes E. Foster, submitted the following report since the organization of the society in 1861:

RECEIPTS.

From subscriptions, fees and collections.....	\$125 89
From the speech of Hon. J. A. Wright.....	30 30
From the speech of Hon. J. E. McDonald.....	13 00
From citizens' dress ball.....	47 00
From the speech of Col. Hawkins.....	14 40
Total.....	\$230 59

EXPENDITURES.

Express charges.....	\$45 74
Flannel for shirts.....	19 10
Muslin for shirts.....	8 90
Mittens for cavalry.....	3 15
Shoes for cavalry.....	1 50
Washing for cavalry.....	75
Cash assistance.....	3 50
Flour and meal for soldiers' families.....	29 23
Shoes for soldiers' families.....	11 55
Groceries for soldiers' families.....	12 01
Clothing for soldiers' families.....	28 70
Meat for soldiers' families.....	10 51
Cash for soldiers' families.....	5 70
Total.....	\$180 34
Balance in the treasury.....	50 25

On the 26th of March, \$58.35 net was realized at a concert and turned over for the use of soldiers' families. Prof. E. Marquis conducted the concert. Considerable was done during the summer of 1863, of which no account was published. Early in September, James Small, of the Christian Commission, reported the following receipts:

Second Presbyterian Church.....	\$12 50
Reformed Presbyterian, Prof. Wylie's.....	14 50
Reformed Presbyterian, Mr. Shaw's.....	14 50
First Presbyterian Church.....	7 75
From William Semple.....	25
From Miss Harbison.....	2 50
Total.....	\$52 00

During the winter months of 1863-64, the society realized several hundred dollars by means of lectures, festivals, etc. It also sent away six or seven big boxes and barrels of hospital supplies. Much assistance was furnished soldiers' families. About the 1st of June, an enormous festival, given in the University Chapel, netted the society about \$200. This was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever at the county seat. The chapel was beautifully decorated with green sprigs and bright summer flowers, and all came out in the fairy costumes of June. On the 26th of this month, \$328.40 was raised in a few minutes at the Methodist Church for the Sanitary Commission after an eloquent address by Chaplain J. H. Lozier, agent of the Commission. Early in August, \$1,225 was contributed to the Sanitary Commission by the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity. About this time the following soliciting committees were appointed for the Indiana Sanitary Fair of October 2 to 8:

Bloomington—Mrs. C. P. Tuley, Mrs. R. C. Foster, Mrs. W. M. Tate, Mrs. John

Blair, Mrs. James Seward, Mr. Thos. B. McCune, Miss Emma McCrea, Miss Laura J. Browning, Mrs. M. L. Snodgrass, Mrs. David Sheeks, R. C. Foster, James Small and C. P. Tuley.

Bloomington Township—Mrs. Archibald Fleenor, Mrs. George Tedrow, James M., Rogers, Henry C. Owens, Thomas Blair, Henry Colpits, William Johnson, Ira Browning John Orchard, Francis McKinley, William A. Legg.

Perry Township—Samuel Mathers, Mrs. William N. Mathers, Lewis G. Shryer, Dugan Jones, Samuel H. Phillips, Matthew McPhetridge, Mrs. Clinton Carter, James Gordon, P. G. Pauley, Maj. John Hight, Mrs. Ezra Pering, Samuel A. Smith.

Van Buren Township—Frank Eller, Miss Clarinda Bunker, Miss Mattie Leonard, William C. Sadler, Dudley C. Smith, Miss Sallie Sadler, Mrs. Addison Smith, Joseph Cron, Joseph Bunker, James B. Pauley, Elder James Blankenship.

Indian Creek Township—Ira I. Sullivan, Thomas Carter, Benjamin Adams.

Clear Creek Township—Wilford Carter, Capt. T. P. Graves, W. M. Crossfield, Adsolem Ketcham, J. D. Urmev.

Richland Township—Rev. W. H. Jackson, Jonathan Allen, Nicholas Mayfield, Mrs. Luke Sanders, Andrew Reeves, Dr. J. M. Harris, Mrs. James Wooley, Lieut. Samuel A. Harrah.

Bean Blossom Township—Josiah P. Burton, J. V. Buskirk, Thomas Wilson, George Sluss, David Buskirk.

Washington Township—Capt. Thomas Gaskins, Capt. Samuel Denney, James S. Rawlins, William H. Buskirk, Mrs. William R. Carlton, Mrs. Joseph Turner.

Marion Township—Presley Buckner and lady, Thomas Y. Rader, John F. Johnson.

Benton Township—David Griffin, William Peterson, William Alexander, John Barnhill.

Salt Creek Township—Thomas G. Crabb, Elijah Barrett, John Lucas.

Polk Township—William Gray, Peter Norman, Rev. James Garrison, Andrew Temples.

The aid society had almost abandoned work during the warm months, but in October, at the approach of cold weather, was re-organized. Several boxes of supplies were soon sent to the hospitals in Kentucky. On Thanksgiving Day, over \$100 worth of provisions was distributed to soldiers' families in Bloomington, and doubtless other portions of the county did as well correspondingly. Early in December, the County Board appropriated \$1,000, to be distributed to the townships, under the direction of the Trustees, for the use of soldiers' families. The distribution was as follows:

Bean Blossom, \$84.50; Washington, \$73.50; Marion, \$32.50; Benton, \$57; Bloomington, \$206; Richland, \$95; Van Buren, \$73; Perry, \$111; Salt Creek, \$48; Polk, \$42; Clear Creek, \$100; Indian Creek, \$77.50. These amounts were duly distributed. On the 5th of January, 1865, a concert, under the supervision of Prof. Marquis, netted the aid society \$58.90. An amateur concert, under the management of W. B. Seward, in February, netted the society \$77.45. Various other smaller amounts were received from similar sources. The following table shows what was done by the county as relief and bounty during the war:

TOWNSHIPS.	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.
Monroe County.....	\$97,300	\$2,500	\$17,000
Bean Blossom Township.....	15,625		
Washington Township.....	1,500		
Marion Township.....	1,000		
Van Buren Township.....	2,550		
Salt Creek Township.....	2,000		
Indian Creek Township.....	13,000		
All the Townships.....		15,000	
Totals.....	\$132,975	\$17,500	\$17,000
Grand total.....			\$167,475

PENSION ROLL.

The following is the list of the pensioners of Monroe County, prepared on the 1st of January, 1883, in pursuance of an enactment of the United States Senate:

Cagee, Robert, leg.....	\$ 8 00
Gibbs, Theodore, hand.....	8 00
Lamkin, George W., shoulder.....	4 00
Manley, James F., arm.....	24 00
Jackson, Granville, two fingers.....	8 00
Webb, Jesse F., abdomen.....	4 00
Stephenson, George, thigh.....	12 00
Stepp, Francis M., shoulder.....	14 00
Smith Reuben, thumb.....	4 00
Skirvin, James M., thigh.....	2 00
Perry, Henry F., breast.....	16 00
Roddy, Joseph B., arm.....	8 50
Collins, Thomas N., knee.....	4 00
Alexander, Williamson M., heart disease.....	18 00
Ripley, John, heart disease.....	4 00
Burk, Daniel, diseased liver.....	6 00
Rasco, Robert, lost arm.....	18 00
Downing, Richard F., foot.....	4 00
Watson, William, diarrhœa.....	6 00
Nicholson, Jonathan, leg.....	6 00
Nichols, John, diseased eyes.....	4 00
Sumner, Benjamin, diseased eyes.....	18 00
Baker, Harry, thigh.....	16 00
Campbell, Samuel, thigh.....	2 00
Campbell, John, arm.....	16 00
Farmer, William M., shoulder.....	6 00
Haley, Michael, leg.....	8 00
Massey, Andrew T., thigh.....	3 00
Langley, John T., leg.....	18 00
Mercer, Thomas J., elbow.....	12 00
Keith, John L., hand and leg.....	8 00
Harbison, Joseph C., hand.....	8 00
McLaughlin, Daniel, foot.....	4 00
Boord, James M., side.....	4 00
Core, Charles G., diarrhœa.....	6 00
Chandler, Silas G., lungs.....	8 00
Reeves, George W., groin.....	4 25
Southern, William, lost eye.....	18 00
Weymer, Lewis, diarrhœa.....	12 00
Hawkins, Thomas E., leg.....	4 00
Kelley, Alexander, diseased eyes.....	4 00
Holland, Edward, diseased eyes.....	2 00
Getzendanner, William H., diarrhœa.....	4 00
McKenney, Lawson E., thigh.....	8 50
Ison, Henry, head.....	2 00
Eller, John T., head.....	4 00
Freeman, Joseph C., shoulder.....	4 00
Billings, William E., spine.....	4 00
Buskirk, William H., diarrhœa.....	7 50
Adams, William H. H., abdomen.....	4 00
Adams, Wilson, disease of abdomen.....	4 00
Chandler, Joshua D., diarrhœa.....	12 00
Graham, Robertson, survivor, 1812.....	8 00
Richeson, George, survivor, 1812.....	8 00
Bode, Marie, survivor, 1812.....	8 00
Peterson, Mary, survivor, 1812.....	8 00
Alexander, John A., foot and ankle.....	2 00
Kelley, Mary, widow.....	20 00
Keck, Nancy J., widow.....	8 00
Myers, Mary R., widow.....	8 00

Tilly, Nancy, widow.....	\$8 00
Helms, Elizabeth, widow.....	18 00
Cates, Nancy, widow.....	12 00
Johnson, Susan, widow.....	10 00
Livingston, Martha, widow.....	8 00
Roddy, Mary A., widow.....	12 00
Bailey, Susann E., widow.....	17 00
Harris, Martha E., widow.....	8 00
Buskirk, Elizabeth, widow.....	20 00
Helms, Eliza C., mother.....	8 00
Voss, Lydia, mother.....	8 00
Ballerton, David, minor of.....	10 00
Bicknell, Henry H., minor of.....	10 00
Maxwell, Mary D., widow, 1812.....	8 00
Fox, Nancy, widow, 1812.....	8 00
Farmer, Elizabeth W., widow, 1812.....	8 00
Slocomb, Matilda, widow, 1812.....	8 00
Carter, Amelia E., widow, 1812.....	8 00
Cathcart, Mary, widow, 1812.....	8 00
Fulford, Jonathan H., thumb.....	2 00
Magenis, Thomas, thigh.....	6 00
Knight, Elijah, rheumatism.....	6 00
Hacker, Sarah A., widow.....	20 00
Spiers, Sarah, widow.....	8 00
Rice, Thomas E., —.....	2 00
Sater, Joseph, arm.....	8 00
Gaskins, Hosea, heart.....	12 00
Lyons, John H., arm.....	4 00
Woreland, George W., thigh.....	18 00
Jackson, William J., arm.....	8 00
Cooksey, Vincent H., arm.....	6 00
Chestnut, Thomas J., abdomen.....	6 00
Robertson, James T., diarrhoea.....	6 00
Gaskins, Thomas M., side, face.....	6 00
Leeks, George, leg.....	14 00
Eakin, Vanelia A., widow.....	16 00
Smith, Rosanna, widow.....	8 00
Burks, Susan P., mother.....	8 00
Marshall, Christiana, widow, 1812.....	8 00
Cracraft, John T., diarrhoea.....	6 00
Lewis, Joseph, back.....	4 00
Millen, Sophia, widow.....	8 00
Smith, Mary E., widow.....	8 00
Chambers, David, arm.....	18 00
Meadows, William M., thigh.....	6 00
Moore, Alvis, hip.....	2 00
Glares, Isaac C., disease of lungs.....	6 00
Parsons, Francis, survivor, 1812.....	8 00
McLaughlin, Ruth, widow.....	8 00
Lewis, Catharine, widow.....	8 00
Walker, Cynthia, mother.....	8 00
East, Gency, mother.....	8 00
Wolf, Margaret, widow, 1812.....	8 00
Harrell, John C., leg.....	2 00
Crafton, Henry, leg.....	6 00
Deakard, William, foot.....	2 00
Howard, Ruth, widow.....	10 00
Keith, Hannah, widow.....	8 00
Livingston, Julia A., widow.....	8 00
Lucas, Elizabeth, widow.....	8 00
Carter, Clara, mother.....	8 00
Clark, Sarah, mother.....	8 00
Chandler, Andrew J., lungs.....	8 00
Ross, James J., partially deaf.....	2 00
Cain, Melinda, widow.....	8 00
Gaston, James H., arm.....	18 00

Bowers, Eli, disease of gums.....	\$4 00
Walker, Joseph, survivor. 1812.....	8 00
Spencer, Mary E., widow.....	8 00
Abram, Lucinda, widow.....	8 00
Mead, Marcy C., widow.....	8 00
Gentry, Eliza A., widow.....	8 00
Gardner, Julia A., mother.....	8 00
Smith, Elias, diarrhoea.....	4 00
Briscoe, Margaret J., widow.....	8 00
Spencer, James K., shoulder.....	4 00
Back, John H., stomach.....	4 00
Harris, Joseph S., arm.....	4 00
Poling, Sarah, widow.....	8 00
Richardson, Milly, widow, 1812.....	8 00

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Capt. James R. Kelley, died May 8, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; Sergt. John C. Cox, died at Huttonville, Va., November 3, 1861; Jesse A. Steele, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862; Alexander S. Retan, died April 14, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; George McIvery, died November, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam; Thomas W. Carlow, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; Andrew M. Arthur, killed by accident, September, 1861; Elijah Barrett, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; Lewis Crump, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; James Degan, died November, 1862; Edward Duncan, died December, 1861; Andrew Harsh, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; Richard Houston, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; James M. Hughes, killed in the Wilderness, May, 1864; Joseph M. McCalla, died August, 1861; Joseph McDonald, veteran, killed in affray near Stevensburg, Va.; William Miller, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; James H. Raper, died May, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; John Raper, died May, 1861; Stacey F. Smith, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; William H. Smith, died June, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; F. M. Wagoner, killed at Cold Harbor; W. S. Thomas, killed at Cold Harbor; W. A. Steire, died in hospital; George W. Kelley, died of wounds received at Antietam.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. William Stanley Charles, died of wounds November 10, 1864; Sergt. Samuel W. Dodds, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1861; Charles H. Spencer, died at Helena, Ark., September, 1862; Sylvester Barnett, died at Cassville, Mo., April, 1862; James Fox, killed by guerrillas, Syracuse, Mo., December, 1861; William Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., 1862; John E. Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., March, 1862; Michael Odenwald, died at St. Louis, November, 1861; Thomas St. Clair, died at St. Louis, November, 1862; Alvin Walker, died at St. Louis, November, 1861; Arthur Walker, died at Otterville, December, 1861; Richard D. Wylie, died at Otterville, Mo., October, 1861; John Carter, died at Warren, Mo.; John T. West, died at New Albany.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Lieut. Lewis W. Daily, died of wounds received at Cassville, Mo.; Sergt. Benjamin T. Gardner, died December, 1863, of wounds received in action; William B. Miller, died December, 1863, of wounds received in action; Verdman Johnson, died April, 1862; of wounds received in action; Edward Graham, died at St. Louis, Mo., October, 1861; Hezekiah Brown, died August, 1861; Copernicus H. Coffey, veteran, died June, 1864, of wounds; Christopher C. Coffey, died at Farmington, Miss., July, 1862; William H. Cooper, died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; James M. Coffey, died at Syracuse, Mo., December, 1861; Henry L. Duncan, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., April, 1862; Joseph Elkins, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., April, 1862; Charles M. Goben, died at St. Louis, May, 1862; William G. Jennings, died at Lynn Creek, Mo., February, 1862; Fleming Johnson, died at Evansville, Ind., July, 1862; James H. Pettus, killed at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; Joseph S. Taylor, killed at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; William Warman, died, August, 1862; William H. Williams, died July, 1863; Elijah Lyons, killed at Rome, Ga., May, 1864; Joseph M. Mayfield, died September, 1864, of wounds received at Jonesboro; W. G. Jennings, died at Trynne Creek, Mo.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Sergt. James B. Fullbright, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Miller M. Sutphin, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; John Baxter, died near Elkton, Ala., July, 1862; Benjamin F. Taylor, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; James M. Eller, died at New Albany, July, 1862; Rolly Franklin, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Robert A. Harbison, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; James V. Livingston, veteran, killed at Kenesaw, June, 1864; James J. Livingston, died at New Albany, May, 1862; Willis L. Mathers, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; Jacob Medows, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Elisha Robertson, died at Evansville, July, 1862; William H. Shafer, died at Corinth, May, 1862; Thomas Tull, died at Corinth, May, 1862; Benjamin H. Whisenand, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; Jacob Wright, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; Samuel E. Wylie, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; William S. Butcher, died at Nashville, Tenn.; Abraham Floyd, died at Madison, Ind., April, 1865; William H. Fox, died at Indianapolis, March, 1864; Bedford Havions, died at Atlanta, Ga.; Alvin Howard, killed at Nashville, December, 1864; John Keith, died May, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca; Alexander Lucas, died at Atlanta, August, 1864; Lewis W. Shields, died at Indianapolis, March, 1864; John W. Smallwood, died at Huntsville, Ala., March, 1865; Jeremiah Vanderpool, died at Nashville, August, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Reeves, died March, 15, 1864; Francis D. Mathew, veteran, killed on picket near Atlanta, August, 1864; John Ashbrook, died at Danville Prison, Va., January, 1864; James W. Nichols, died at Andersonville Prison, December, 1864; John W. Smith, died in Andersonville Prison; John M. Sharp, died at Chattahoochee River, Ga., July, 1864.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Capt. Isaac S. Dains, died of disease at Little Rock, Ark.; William H. Coffey, died at Little Rock; William Lee, died at Little Rock; John Thompson, died at Louisburg, Ark.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. Paul E. Slocum, died of wounds received in action March 3, 1864; Second Lieut. Samuel Guy, died of disease May 22, 1863; William J. Craig, killed at Resaca May, 1864; Henry W. Bunger, died at home December, 1862; James E. Bunger, died at home, August, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca; Adam A. Copenhaver, died of wounds at Chattanooga February, 1864; Samuel Coan, died at Murfreesboro February, 1863; William Curry, died March, 1864, of wounds received at Mission Ridge; James R. Dearman, killed at Chickamauga September, 1863; George W. Dubois, died at Gallatin, Tenn.; George W. Edwards, died at Murfreesboro February, 1863; John L. Gardner, died at Nashville, Tenn., March, 1863; Robert P. Hanna, died at Atlanta October, 1864; William Harbison, died at Louisville, Ky.; Daniel C. Houston, died at Gallatin, Tenn., November, 1864; Joseph Lills, died October, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga; Abram May, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863; Clark McDermott, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; William McDermott, died of wounds received at Chickamauga; Emmett Mitchell, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863; John W. Strong, died at Winchester, Tenn., August 1863; Edward T. Sluss, died September, 1864, of wounds; George W. Whitaker, died at Bowling, Ky., June, 1863; James Russell, killed at Chickamauga; John W. Temple, killed at Resaca; J. B. Hoover, died at Louisville, Ky.; James M. Burris, died in Andersonville Prison; George Yund, died at Chickamauga.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

David Meadows, died at Cahaba, Ala., September, 1864; Joseph Hooshour, supposed to have died; Isom Prince, died in Lawrence County, Ind., November, 1862; Henry Southern, died at Walnut Hills, Miss., July, 1863; Robert Alton, supposed to have been lost on Steamer Sultana; David Miller, died at Mound City, Ill., August, 1863; James Meadows, died at Indianapolis, January, 1864.

TENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH), THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Capt. Isaac A. Buskirk, died of disease July 11, 1864; William F. Alexander, died at Pulaski, Tenn., August, 1864; Horace L. Beatly, died at Jacksonville Prison, Fla., May, 1865; William M. Berry, died July, 1865; Richard J. Drake, died at Pulaski, Tenn., August, 1864; Jonathan East, died at Louisville, Ky., April, 1865; Richard R. McCune, died at Pulaski, Tenn., April, 1864; Thomas Peterson, died at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864; Samuel Parks, died at St. Louis, Mo., January, 1865; John Quick, died at Columbus, Ind., April, 1864;

Aaron J. Rutledge, died at Bloomington, Ind., April, 1864; James H. Waugh, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received, December, 1864; William Welch, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August, 1865; Ira Young, died at Nashville, Tenn., November, 1864; Charles Amor, died at Corinth, Miss.; Eli Fowler, died of disease at Ft. Gaines; John R. Fielder, died of disease at Mobile, Ala.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Hugh C. Adams, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865; William Clark, died at Nashville, Tenn., April, 1865; James M. Craig, died at Louisville, Ky., February, 1865; George H. Collins, died May, 1865; John M. Hubbard, died at Indianapolis, Ind., February, 1865; Tilghman A. Rogers, died at Dalton, Ga., March, 1865; John Stewart, died at Bainbridge, Ga., October, 1865; James M. Pauley, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865; James H. Smithville, died at Cuthbert, Ga., January, 1866; Jordan Wisely, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James H. Knight (Fifty-ninth), died at Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. Fred Butler (Twenty-first Battery), died at New Orleans; William Barnes, killed at Ashley Gap, Va.; Elvin Farmer, died at Memphis; Milton H. Mobley (Second Cavalry), died at New Albany; Wren Allen (Second Cavalry), died in Andersonville Prison; Lee Stewart (Second Cavalry), killed at Newman Station; Abraham (Second Cavalry) killed at Newman Station; Daniel Breakison (Second Cavalry), died at Cornith; James Thompson (Ninth Battery), killed at Shiloh; Robert H. Gourley (Twentieth Battery), died at New Maysville, Ind.; Capt. Peter Kop (Twenty-seventh), killed at Antietam; J. J. Howard, killed in the service; William Rice (Fourteenth), died in captivity; Capt. Joseph Young (Ninety-seventh), killed at Kenesaw; James A. Butcher (Ninety-seventh), died of wounds at home; James M. Hodges (Forty-third), died of disease at Helena, Ark.; Hiram Reed (Ninety-seventh), died of disease at Memphis; Alfred Bowers (Ninety-seventh), killed at Kenesaw; William H. Carmichael (Ninety-seventh), died at Moscow, Tenn.; James H. Sparks (Ninety-seventh), died at Camp Sherman; Enoch Alexander (Fifty-ninth), died in Andersonville Prison; John D. Alexander (Fifty-ninth), died at Chattanooga; Jefferson Smith (Thirty-third), killed at Thompson's Station; Lieut. Isaac B. Buskirk (Twenty-seventh), killed at Chancellorsville; Samuel Knight (Thirty-third), killed by guerrillas at Resacca, Ga.; Joseph Richeson (Twenty seventh), died at Williamsport, Md.; E. F. Jacobs (Fifty-fourth), died in Field Hospital; Martin O'Comrel (Twenty-seventh), died in Field Hospital; Thomas Tull (Thirty-first), died at Corinth; William Simpson, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn.; A. B. Yates (Second), killed at Vicksburg; Henry Sipes (Twenty-seventh), killed at Darnestown, Md.; Thomas Todd (Twenty-seventh), died at Darnestown, Md.; E. M. Flatlook (Twenty-seventh), died at Frederick, Md.; Reuben Hendrix, killed at Resacca; George Edwards (Twenty-seventh), killed at Resacca; Thomas Pratt (Twenty-seventh), killed at Atlanta; David Cook, died at Louisville, Ky.; C. M. Bowen (Twenty-seventh), died at Washington City; J. W. Litz (Eighty-second), wounded and died at Chattanooga; John Thomas

(Twenty-seventh), killed at Atlanta, Ga.; John Trueblood (Thirty-first), died at Pulaski, Tenn.

“No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!

“Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.”

BLOOMINGTON.

EARLY RESIDENTS OF BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THERE is abundant reason to believe that Bloomington Township was settled as early as 1816, and there are some evidences which fix the date of the first settlement in 1815 if not before. The power of the Indians was crushed at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, but all apprehension of danger from them did not die out for several years afterward. It may be stated as the opinion of several of the oldest settlers in the county that Monroe was settled as early as 1810 or 1811 by a few families of professional pioneers. Much of this, however, must be regarded as traditional. In the absence of definite data, it may be presumed that Bloomington Township received a few of these early settlers. It is certain that several families arrived in 1815, and many more in 1816, and, as stated above, there is strong evidence that permanent settlers reached the township as early as 1815. Of course, as late as 1816, the county of Monroe, which as yet had no boundary or existence, was a wilderness filled with all varieties of wild animals inhabiting this latitude, and was roamed over by numerous bands of half-subdued savages. In fact, all of the county north of the old Indian boundary was yet the property of the Indians, and remained so until the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, in October, 1818, when it was ceded to the Government as part of the “New Purchase.” By the time of the first land sale of Bloomington Township in 1816, there were a score or nearly so of families residing within its limits. Among those who entered land in the township during the first four or five years after the first land sale—in fact, all who entered land during that period—are the following, with the sections of land and the years of entry: David Rogers, Section 33, 1816; Joseph Taylor, Section 33, 1816; George Ritchey, Section 33, 1816; George Hedrick, Section 33, 1816; John Ketchum, Section 6, 1816; Henry Wampler, Section 6, 1816; Adam Bower, Section 6, 1816; Thomas Smith, Section 7, 1816; William Julian, Section 7, 1816; William J. Adair, Section 7, 1816; George Parks, Section 8, 1816; John Kell, Section 17, 1816; James Parks, Section 17, 1816; John Owens, Section 18, 1816; David Stout, Section 19, 1816; Samuel Caldwell, Section 19, 1816; Roderick Rawlins, Section 20, 1816; Joseph Taylor, Section 20, 1816; James Parks, Section 20, 1816; George Paul, Section 21, 1816; David Raymond,

Section 21, 1816; Jacob Renderbach, Section 25, 1816; Ebenezer Daggett, Section 27, 1816; James Borland, Section 27, 1816; Gideon Frisbie, Section 28, 1816; John Lee, Section 28, 1816; William Matlock, Section 28, 1816; Samuel Camphries, Section 28, 1816; Thomas Graham, Section 29, 1816; James Parks, Section 29, 1816; Abraham Appler, Section 29, 1816; Christopher Eslinger, Section 30, 1816; Henry Wampler, Section 32, 1816; Henry Rogers, Section 34, 1816; John Thompson, Section 34, 1816; Wheeler Matlock, Section 34, 1816; Samuel Scott, Section 34, 1816; William Jackson, Section 35, 1816; John Jackson, Section 35, 1816; Thomas Heady, Section 36, 1816; John Griffith, Section 15, 1817; James Matlock, Section 18, 1817; James Wood, Section 19, 1817; John Buskirk, Section 25, 1817; Lawrence Smoyer, Section 29, 1817; Samuel Rogers, Section 30, 1817; James Wood, Section 30, 1817; Titan Kemble, Section 31, 1817; Simon Chauvin, Section 31, 1817; Chesley D. Bailey, Section 32, 1817; Robertson Graham, Section 32, 1817; Granville Ward, Section 35, 1817; Nicholas Fletcher, Section 35, 1817; William Goodwin, Section 13, 1818; Thomas Barker, Section 19, 1818; Abraham Buskirk, Section 24, 1818; Stephen P. Sealls, Section 26, 1818; O. F. Barker, Section 30, 1818; Ebenezer Dickey, Section 32, 1818; George Whisenand, Section 6, 1820; Thomas Heady, Section 24, 1821. These were the only entries in the township previous to 1822.

THE FIRST RESIDENT OF BLOOMINGTON.

The first man to settle permanently upon the present site of the city of Bloomington cannot be named with absolute certainty. Neither can the time of this first settlement be given. The first entries of land were as follows:

PURCHASERS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Date.	Location.
George Ritchey	33	9	1	160	Sept. 26, 1816	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$
George Hedrick	33	9	1	160	Sept. 26, 1816	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$
David Rogers	33	9	1	160	Sept. 26, 1816	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$
Joseph Taylor	33	9	1	160	Sept. 26, 1816	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$
Henry Wampler	32	9	1	160	Sept. 27, 1816	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$
Chesley Bailey	32	9	1	160	Feb. 5, 1817	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$
Robertson Graham	32	9	1	160	May 26, 1817	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ebenezer Dickey	32	9	1	160	Feb. 12, 1818	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$

The lots were laid out on the southwest quarter of Section 33, and the southeast quarter of Section 32, which two quarters had been entered by David Rogers and Robertson Graham, as shown by the above table. It is probable that no man lived upon the town site until 1816, at which time both Rogers and Graham built log houses. Some fix the date of the erection of these houses as 1817. At all events, when the first lots were laid out, in June, 1818, a crop of wheat was growing on the land that had been purchased of Mr. Rogers. Whether it was the first or second crop on the same land cannot be stated. David Rogers entered the southwest quarter of Section 33, on which a portion of the town was laid out, but Jonathan Rogers afterward obtained part interest in the tract, as his name appears upon the deed which conveyed the land to the county.

PLATTING OF THE VILLAGE.

On the 10th of April, 1818, the first day of the first meeting of the County Commissioners, the county seat was ordered laid off and was named "Bloomington." The County Agent was ordered to oversee the work. He was instructed to make the public square measure 276 feet, and to lay out lots 66x132 feet, and streets 82½ feet wide. The number of lots to be laid out was left to the discretion of the agent. The first public auction or sale of lots was fixed for the 22d of June, 1818, and the agent was instructed to advertize the sale in the *Western Sun*, of Vincennes; the *Louisville Correspondent*; the *Argus of Western America*; the *Western Eagle*, of Madison, and the *Liberty Hall*, of Cincinnati, which so far as known was duly done. Jonathan Nichols was appointed surveyor to lay out the town. The following entry appears upon the record of the County Board: "On motion of Bartlett Woodward, *Ordered*, that the agent of this county procure one barrel of whisky and have it at the sale of town lots in Bloomington." When it is remembered that the proceeds of this first sale amounted to the enormous sum of \$14,326.85, it will probably be concluded by the reader that the action of the board was not misplaced—that is, on that day over sixty-five years ago. Of course many speculators bought lots. The complete list of those who bought lots at this sale is as follows: John Scott, D. Thompson, Christian Eppinger, John Keys, Arthur Harris, W. A. Beatty, W. P. Anderson, William Lowe, Robinson Graham, David Sears, Floyd Cummings, Samuel Coleman, James Borland, George Hedrick, W. D. Hoof, David Rogers, James Dunning, James Newman, Jonathan Rogers, Thomas Smith, B. Miller, W. D. McCullough, Jacob B. Lowe, Wm. Curl, Henry Wampler, Coleman Pruitt, Elias Goodwin, Abner Goodwin, Solomon Bowers, John Owens, Samuel Scott, Sr., Nathan Julian, Isham Sumpter, Hezekiah Woodford, Solomon Phillips, E. R. Maxwell, Benjamin Freeland, George Richey, David Matlock, Lewis Noel, Samuel Haslett, James Denny, John Buskirk, Zachariah Williams, Moses Williams, T. B. Clark, Eli Lee, Thomas Lee, William Hardin, Nelson Moore, Ebenezer McDonald, J. W. Lee, Aquilla Rogers, John Foster, Thomas Hadey, Granville Ward, James Dickens, Stephen S. Bigger, Susannah Lee, Jonathan Nichols, Reuben Fullen, Martha Brown, W. B. Brown, Joshua Howe and James Brown. The above were the only buyers on the 22d and 23d of June, 1818, the only two days of sale, but several of them bought several lots or even many lots. As stated elsewhere, the total proceeds of this sale were \$14,326.85. The land upon which the new town was located had been secured from Jonathan and David Rogers and Robert Graham by the locating Commissioners. The Rogers Brothers were paid \$1,200 for such land and Mr. Graham \$900 for 150 acres soon after the first sale of lots. When the lots were laid out, there was growing upon a portion of them a crop of wheat and corn, which the Rogers Brothers were permitted to harvest without disturbance. At the first sale of lots, Jonathan Nichols was surveyor. He laid out 208 lots and was paid 30 cents each. Benjamin Parks, County Agent, was allowed \$33.50 for whisky furnished at the sale. The whisky was obtained of Whisenand. Robinson Graham was chain carrier; Aquilla Rogers, chain carrier; John Owen, chain carrier. Lewis Noel was the "crier" or auctioneer. James Parks was clerk of

the sale. Jonathan Rogers was "tapster" and dealt out the whisky to the crowd of thirsty men, and was paid at the rate of \$1 a day for his services. It must be remembered that the cash receipts were far short of the proceeds of the sale—probably about 15 per cent. The lots sold very high, considering the unsettled condition of the county. A few sold for over \$200 each. The bidding was very spirited, but in the end the county lost over 30 per cent of the purchase price.

OTHER BUYERS OF LOTS.

In November, 1818, at the public sale, the following men bought lots: William Hoggatt, Thomas Bailey, John Storm, James Parsons, Samuel Harryman, William Newton, James Gibbs, Pemberton Dickens, Anthony Chambers, Jesse Wright, Robert Hamilton, Samuel Scott, David Kello, Wesley Whitson, Haws Armstrong, William Cooley (colored), David Holland, George Rodenbaugh, Solomon Green, Isaiah Buskirk, Roderick Rawlins, Capt. Robert Hamilton, Jonathan Nichols, Amos Cox, David Clements, Addison Smith, John Cutler, Benjamin Parks, Jesse C. Moore, Aaron Wallace (colored), Tilghman Chance, Joseph Lebo, Joseph Perishaw, George Groves, Nelson Moore, Washington Moore, Joseph Baugh, Jesse Hughes, Josiah Buskirk, Michael Buskirk, Isaac Lebo, Chesley Bailey, John Whisenand, Thomas Graham, John Ketchum and Nathaniel Clark. The total amount of this sale was \$12,274.75. The County Board ordered that county orders should be received in payment for town lots. In the spring of 1819, the County Treasurer reported the following cash receipts from the County Agent from the sale of lots:

Received June 24, 1818.....	\$810 50
Received July 7.....	1,315 05
Received September 5.....	820 90
Received November 9.....	5 00
Received November 10.....	38 00
Received November 17.....	46 10
Received December 3.....	228 85
Received February 6, 1819.....	244 07
Received March 12.....	401 22
Received April 24.....	109 65
Received May 11.....	46 00
Total.....	\$4,065 34

This was about the fashion that the money came into the treasury. The cash receipts (from the sale of town lots only) from November, 1820, to November, 1821, were \$3,860.42. Of this amount, \$3,207.10 was expended. In February, 1822, the agent reported in his possession notes from the sale of lots to the amount of over \$18,000. This fund was the most extensive and useful of any in the county at its organization.

THE EARLY TOWNSMEN.

Among the earliest residents of the town were Enos Blair, Jonathan Rogers, David Rogers, Thomas Graham, Robert Graham, William Lowe, John Scott, Arthur Harris, W. P. Anderson, David Sears, Christian Ep-pinger, James Borland, James Dunning, James Newman, Thomas Smith, B. Miller, W. D. McCullough, J. B. Lowe, William Carroll, John Owens, Samuel Scott, Sr., Nathan Julian, Isham Sumpter, Hezekiah Woodford,

E. R. Maxwell, Benjamin Freeland, George Richey, David Matlock, James Denny, John Buskirk, Zachariah Williams, Moses Williams, T. B. Clark, William Hardin, Nelson Moore, Ebenezer McDonald, John W. Lee, Aquilla Rogers, John Foster, Thomas Heady, James Dickens, Stephen S. Bigger, Susannah Lee, Jonathan Nichols, Martha Brown, W. B. Brown, Joshua O. Howe, James Brown, William Hoggatt, James Parsons, William Newton, James Gibbs, Pemberton Dickens, Jesse Wright, David Kello, Wesley Whitson, Haws Armstrong, William Cooley (colored), David Holland, George Rodenbaugh, Josiah Buskirk, Roderick Rawlins, Addison Smith, David Clements, Rev. Aaron Wallace (colored), George Groves, Washington Moore, Jesse Hughes, Isaac Lebo, Chesley Bailey, John Whisenand, and others. It is possible that a few of the above did not reside in the town, and a few are known to have remained not over a year or two.

At the time of the organization of the county, of course the population was sufficient to warrant such organization. Much of this population was near the center of the county, or on Township 9 north, Range 1 west, where it was known the county seat was likely to be located. As soon as the State Commissioner had bought land for the county seat of the Rogerses and Graham, the land in the vicinity of Bloomington rose suddenly in value and was in great demand. The town was laid out, not by the State Commission, but by the County Board, and while this was being done under the direction of the County Agent, many citizens of the county visited the spot. The streets running north and south, beginning on the west were named as follows: Poplar, Cherry, Spring, West, East, Walnut, Blue and Buck, and those running east and west, beginning on the south, were Water, South, North and Washington. Some changes have since been made in these names. On the days of the first sale of lots, a large crowd of settlers of the county and speculators gathered to look on and possibly participate, and certainly to drink of the free whisky furnished by order of the County Board. Just why the sales were so large and at such a high figure cannot be stated, unless it was because it was known that Bloomington was destined to be a great educational center. One thing is historical:

The settlement of the town was phenomenal. At the close of the year 1818, not less than thirty families lived in the town in hastily built log cabins, or rude frame houses, from the saw mill of old man Blair. A log court house had been built in which the first school was being taught, probably by Addison Smith; stores had been started; blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors and saloon keepers had appeared; hotels had been thrown open for public entertainment, and an irregular mail route had been established with Vincennes and probably with other points. The town had a population of over one hundred and forty. The year 1819 saw this nearly double, as in 1820 the population was nearly 300. The first store was opened in June, 1818, by William Hardin, who sold whisky principally, and about \$150 worth of notions. He kept tavern at the same time. The following year, George Whisenand opened a tavern, and of course sold whisky and other liquors at the bar. About this time or soon afterward, Joshua O. Howe, Alexander Owens and Henry Batterton established separate stores of much greater pretensions than that of

Hardin, which scarcely deserved the name. The latter really kept grocery, as liquor in those days was classed as "wet groceries," and saloons, or the name, were unknown. The three men mentioned did not begin at the same time, but somewhere from 1819 to 1822, the exact date being unobtainable. Elias Abel says that when he came to Bloomington in 1824, the population was over 500, and was possibly 600. Others who came about the same time fix the population at about 400 in 1824. At all events, Bloomington at that time was the most prosperous town in this portion of the State.

About 1820, Austin Seward began manufacturing wagons, and did a general blacksmithing as did Benjamin Neal also. About the same time, William Alexander built a tannery in the eastern part of town. Col. Joseph Campbell started a tannery about a mile west of town. Day, Lucas and Campbell had some interest in the early tanneries. One stood where the railroad turn-table now is. Blair & Lowe owned an old horse mill. David Thacker owned another. The grain was ground in a rude manner, and was then bolted by hand, the owner of the grain doing the turning. The toll was one-sixth. Thacker's mill supplied his small distillery with ground grain. Not more than a barrel of liquor was manufactured per day, however. A man named Garner conducted a saw mill near the college, the motor being cattle or horses on a tread-wheel. Ellis Stone started a carding mill as early as 1820. It was operated by a tread-wheel. The building was of logs. He continued more than twenty years, and at times did a large business. He pinned up the packages of rolls with thorns gathered from the woods by boys whom he paid for the service. Haws Armstrong was operating a fulling mill in 1824. He had started it as early as 1820, and continued for a number of years to supply his patrons. Mr. Armstrong manufactured a superior article of gunpowder also. Samuel Dodds operated a tannery where the high school building now stands. John and Samuel Orchard started a carding machine about 1823, by means of a tread-wheel turned by oxen. They also manufactured considerable linseed oil, as did one or two others in the busy little town. Mr. Legg succeeded Thacker in the latter's tread-mill. Mr. Seward manufactured axes, plows, wagons and difficult work of the same character, and was so well patronized that he steadily increased his business until at last he began manufacturing general foundry work. E. C. Moberly kept tavern in 1823. Joshua H. Lucas opened a good store in 1823. He was an eccentric character of but little education, but of the highest natural ability. He was a fluent speaker, and always carried his audience with him. In 1824, he ran for the Legislature against William Alexander. The race was a close one, but Mr. Lucas was victorious, and it is stated that his victory was mainly due to his skill in telling stories and anecdotes of a *quasi* immoral character, which captivated the rabble.

A. & J. Owens, Henry Batterton and J. O. Howe still continued their stores, steadily increasing the value and variety of the stock. All kinds of goods then sold for twice or thrice as much as now. Calicoes and prints were from 25 cents to 50 cents per yard, and other articles similarly high, and what rendered the times harder was the lack of market for farm productions. Wheat, corn, oats, etc., were worth from 20

cents to 40 cents per bushel, and it was difficult to sell them at that. Money was scarce—good money. Paper money was in existence and was worth all prices below par. As the value of the bills constantly fluctuated, they were really merchantable property as gold and silver were during the last war. Silver money was scarce and gold scarcer. The smaller denominations were almost unknown except as they were created and used by mutual consent. A silver quarter was quartered or cut in half, and the pieces called “sharp shins” passed current for $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Money was so scarce, however, that merchants were forced to barter their goods and were compelled to do a provision, pork and grain business. Farmers could trade live or dressed hogs for goods, the demand regulating the supply and price. They could also trade their grain in the same manner. This forced the merchants into pork packing and grain buying, and to the construction of flat-boats for the conveyance of their products to the Southern markets. The towns along the larger streams had the advantage in these particulars, and nearly all the heavy grain and pork shipments were from such points. This accounts for the fact that extensive business in this direction was not done at Bloomington.

BUSINESS MEN.

During the remainder of the decade of twenties, the merchants of Bloomington were: Alexander & John Owens, Joshua O. Howe, Henry Batterton, A. F. Morrison, John Muir & Co., 1824; John Borland, 1826; G. M. Early, 1826; John Garner, 1827; George Henry & Co., 1828; Andrew Todd, 1827; Evans & Barnes, 1827; Patterson Officer, 1828; George Hardesty, 1828, and possibly others. One of the most noteworthy features of the town then was the liquor traffic. The most prominent of the merchants kept it on their counters free for their patrons, and a tavern or inn which did not keep it at the bar, was a rarity, probably unknown in the early history of Bloomington. Among the liquor sellers were some of the best citizens, morally and temperately. During the decade of the twenties the following men sold liquor: William Hardin, Clem Dickens, George Henry, John Borland, 1827; Notley Baker, 1827; Robertson Graham, 1828; Isaac Brown, 1828; Albert Literal, 1828; Jacob Kelley, 1829; W. D. McCullough, 1829; John Owens, 1829; John M. Berry, 1829; and Barton Byers, 1829. A man named Jordan manufactured liquor in Bloomington, though not on an extensive scale. Mr. Thacker also distilled a very good article of whisky, if the judgment of old settlers is to be relied upon. As such old settlers were natives of Kentucky, no attempt will be made to controvert their opinions. The tavern keepers during the twenties were William Hardin, Dr. E. C. Moberly, William Nowland, A. F. Morrison, John Sheets, George W. Hardin, Francis Taylor, Thomas Nesbitt and Mary Stockwell, J. O. Howe, Hannah Sheets, W. D. McCullough. The Orchards kept the “Temperance House,” where, it is said, liquor was not “on tap.” The early physicians were David H. Maxwell, W. C. Foster, Roach and Jenkins.

ANECDOTES.

Bloomington was the rendezvous for the general muster of the county militia once every year. In addition to that, there were company and

regiment musters, though the battalion or general muster was by far the most universally attended. On these occasions, old Brig. Gen. J. B. Lowe donned his uniform and turned-up continental hat, buckled on his sword, and conducted the muster in person. On that day men were free, that is, they were privileged from arrest, except for crime. They could fight, run horses, drink all kinds of liquid hell, and rave through the county seat at will on the public streets and grounds, and no one could molest or make them afraid. The old muster or parade ground was two or three or more blocks east of the public square, that portion of the town being open common at that time. The muster was little better than a farce, and was chiefly enjoyed for the sports invariably present. Wrestling, jumping and shooting at a mark were among the popular sports. At one of these gatherings, two men became involved in a question of honor, and with true Kentucky spirit proposed to settle the matter with a fist fight. One was an experienced fighter, the other was not, and both were athletic, full of pluck and wind. Both stripped to the waist, and the experienced man stepped into a door near by, where stood a barrel of soft soap, which he quickly smeared over the upper half of his body and resumed his position ready for the fight. The slight delay led friends to intercede and the fight was compromised at this juncture, though the experienced man refused to withdraw unless his antagonist paid for the soap, which cost a picayune, which was accordingly done. Many a savage and protracted fight was witnessed on the public square. Election days were similarly observed.

THE TOWN IN 1830-40.

In 1830, the population of Bloomington was not less than 700. At that time the "Indiana College" had a large attendance, an excellent corps of instructors and a superior curriculum. This institution, which was built in 1823, was the pride of the town and the means of rapidly and greatly increasing its population, enterprise and material wealth. The town also boasted a flourishing newspaper, if such an issue can be said to have been flourishing. The citizens had incorporated the village a number of years before, and this was another source of joy and congratulation. In addition to all this, there were numerous factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farming implements, flour, tailor goods, oil, and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen, educators, professional men and speculators. The incorporated town of Bloomington was a prosperous place.

MERCHANTS, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

The merchants during the decade of the thirties were Alexander and John Owen, Joshua O. Howe, Evans & Barnes, Parks & Hester, Henry Batterton, Patterson Officer, Notley Baker, George H. Johnson, John Borland, Labertew & King, William S. Wright, Nichols & Roach, John Bennett, Hardesty & Graham, J. & J. W. Carter, John M. Sluss, B. R. Byers, John Campbell, Rogers, Blakely & Co., Hardesty & Robertson, J. H. King & Co., F. T. Butler, John M. Berry, Asher Labertew, Sluss & Hall, Tilford & Glass, John S. Barnes, John Fee, William Alexander, Moore & Swarengin, and perhaps others. Among the liquor sellers were Notley Baker, George & John Hardesty, James Cochran; and among the

tavern keepers were Asher Labertew, Aquilla Rogers, Daniel Deckard, S. P. Seall and others. During this period, the population of the town increased to nearly 1,000, and enterprises of all kinds multiplied. The county seminary had been built in 1835, and had been so changed that females alone were admitted. In the State University, boys alone were admitted. The students attending both institutions at any time were about 200, and the influence exerted by the presence of such facilities for education gave Bloomington a literary and social caste at that time probably possessed by no other town in the State. There were two newspapers, each enjoying a fair circulation, and besides these there was issued by Marcus L. Deal a semi-monthly periodical in the interests of the college. The town had three or four churches attended by large congregations, and served by ministers of great ability and repute. Indeed, Bloomington was the center of the conference of most of the denominations, where the Presiding Elder or preacher resided, and where the religious interests of this portion of Indiana found their controlling head. The merchants had enlarged their stocks of goods and had begun to pack pork, though on a limited scale comparatively. The Searwards were doing a big business in all kinds of iron work; D. Batterton manufactured iron ware and stove furniture; Philip Murphy & Co., manufactured hats and caps, getting his wool from the surrounding country; Notley Baker, was the barber; J. McCullough was tanner and currier; S. P. Seall was proprietor of the Globe Inn; William Lowe was Postmaster; Watts, Dunning, Gorman, Denny, J. B. Lowe, J. A. Wright and others were lawyers; McCorkle, Hamill and Foster were the doctors; Chipman & Kirk made hats and caps; T. J. Ryan manufactured saddles; Day was the painter; John McCullough's tannery was an extensive establishment for the time. The master tailors were Abram Funk, W. J. Flurry, A. Labertew, S. T. Hardesty and H. Hardesty. They adopted a schedule of prices for cutting and making. In 1837, the old "market house" was erected, the County Board paying \$200 if the town would pay as much more, which was done. Here it was that the townspeople went to market instead of to the groceries as at present. The old house was continued until some time in the fifties. In 1838, an effort to secure a fire engine failed, but the attempts directed attention to that want, and not many years later the old Pioneer Fire Company was organized. This company has endured until the present day. During this decade also a saxe-horn band was organized, which furnished the town with public music until about the time of the last war. These are only a few of the enterprises of this decade.

THE TOWN IN 1840-50.

The merchants during the decade of forties were Peter Martineau, Labertew & Ray, Johnson & Stout, Thomas McCalla, E. P. Farmer, J. O. & J. M. Howe, A. & J. Owens, John Campbell, G. H. Johnson, Deitch & Block, William Wylie & Co., Catharine Owens, H. W. Woodward, J. McCorkle, Snyder & Isaacs, Andrew Helton, G. W. Moore, E. E. & G. W. Sluss, S. P. Chipman, Coleman, Levy & Co., J. & W. O. Fee, Richard Hardesty, J. W. Carter, S. & J. Pennington, Y. B. & J. W. Pullen, Alexander Sutherland and others. Among the grocers were Richard Hardesty, Aquilla Rogers, Jacob Young, J. M. C. Hunter,

Felix G. Hite and Rogers & Payne. It was during this period that the temperance struggle was prosecuted with such relentless vigor that nearly all the dealers were driven from the town mainly through the pressure of public opinion. The leading business enterprises were the carding mill of Thomas Hardesty; Maj. Hite's steam grist mill and carding mill; McCrum's grist mill, the various tanneries, wagon and iron shops, harness and saddle manufactories, batteries, etc., etc. The town had been again incorporated in 1847. The population had increased to about twelve hundred.

THE TOWN IN 1850-60.

During the fifties, the merchants were Sutherland & Jones, Tarkington & Abel, W. O. Fee, H. D. Woodward, Andrew Helton, Jesse Cox & Co., J. B. Mulky, J. O. & J. M. Howe, Thomas McCalla, S. P. Chipman, William McCrum, G. H. Johnson, E. E. Sluss, Tuley & McCrea, Samuel & Isaac Kahn, E. B. Pennington, James Millen, J. W. Davis & Co., Helton & Dodds, Miller & Moffett, Asher Labertew, John Campbell, Dunn & Co., Pennington & Tuley, J. B. Hobson & Co., Pleasant Williams, J. B. Mulky, drugs; Carsaw & Andrews, monuments; J. J. Cherry & Co., furniture; Tarkington & Aiken, Joseph Orr, drugs; Daniel Shrader, boots and shoes; A. Helton & Sons, Benjamin McGee, tailors; Theodore Johnson, saddle factory; George Heppert, butcher; Cox & Springer, drugs; Woodward & Buchanan, drugs; D. F. Tilford, stoves, etc.; Slider & Tibbetts, merchandise; Mason & Faris, drugs, and a host of kindred establishments too numerous to mention. The first bank was established during the fifties. The woolen factory of Mr. Holtzman had become large and prosperous. The following was his advertisement in the county paper:

BLOOMINGTON FACTORY!

The undersigned wish to inform the citizens of Monroe and the adjoining counties, that we have built a large addition to our Factory, and put up steam power; we are now ready to receive any quantity of *wool* to be carded into rolls or spun into yarn at the following prices: For carding white, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, or one-sixth of the wool. Mixed, $8\frac{1}{4}$. For Carding and Spinning, 17 cents per pound, if not reeled; if reeled, 20 cents. All wool should be well washed and picked. The following is the best mode for washing fine wool: Fill a large kettle with water, bring to near a boiling heat, add salt to make it a strong brine, put in some of the wool, not so much as to crowd the kettle, stir gently 3 or 4 minutes, take out the wool and rinse in clean water, do not empty the kettle, keep up the heat, keep it filled with water, adding a little more salt. We will also continue the manufacturing of double Coverlets and Carpetings, of a variety of Patterns. The work will be done by experienced workmen. We do it promptly and must have prompt pay.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 3, 1858.

A. HOLTZMAN & SON.

The grist mill of Mr. Helton had also become a large concern, as will be seen by his advertisement:

BLOOMINGTON MILLS!!

We would announce to the citizens of the surrounding country, that these Mills are in complete running order, and would respectfully solicit their patronage. We shall endeavor to do our "custom work" with the utmost dispatch. Having in our employ men of experience and skill, and having the most approved machinery, we flatter ourselves that we are able to give general satisfaction, both as to *quality* and *quantity*. We will grind either for toll, or exchange flour for wheat. Terms: One-sixth toll. Exchange: Thirty-eight pounds of flour for white wheat, and thirty-six for red wheat, and half bushel of bran for each merchantable bushel of wheat. Grist is to be ground we would prefer to be as much as 8 or 10 bushels. 50,000 bushels of wheat wanted! The highest

market price paid for wheat and corn. Flour, meal and feed always on hand and for sale. Extra family flour from selected white wheat, put up in half and quarter barrel bags, and *always warranted*.

BLOOMINGTON, August 20, 1858.

A. HELTON & Co.

In 1855, Tarkington & Akin began to issue "shinplasters" of the denominations of 50 cents and \$1, which were received at first at their face. J. M. Howe also issued a small quantity. This was done to facilitate exchanges, great want being experienced for denominations smaller than the banks or the Government afford. It is said that Tarkington & Akin issued several thousand dollars of these "shinplasters." In a year or two, they began to depreciate in value, and then the fun commenced. In 1858, the following action was taken by the leading business men, the proceedings being published in the *Republican*, as shown here:

"SHINPLASTERS."—We, the undersigned citizens of Bloomington, Ind., pledge our word and honor that we will not take any "shinplaster" currency after the 1st day of February, for more than *ninety cents* to the dollar; and that we will not circulate any more after this date—nor any other paper currency not regularly chartered according to law. January 20, 1858.

William O. Fee,
Thomas Mullikin,
A. W. Campbell,
Kahn & Bro.,
Howe & Co.,
W. D. Owen,
O. L. Draper,
Tuley & McCrea,
Benjamin McGee,
B. S. Gowgill,
J. S. Tibbets,
A. Helton & Co.,

M. L. McCullough,
Millen & Moffet,
A. Adams,
Mason & Faris,
P. Henoch,
A. S. Mercer,
E. E. Sluss,
Dunn & Co.,
E. Johnson,
S. J. Wade,
J. O. McCullough.

The Bloomington mails at this time were sent and received as follows:

THE MAILS.—*Arrivals at and Departures from the Bloomington P. O.*—From New Albany (by railroad) arrives at 5:25 P. M., and departs north immediately.

From Michigan City (by railroad) arrives at 10:25 A. M.; and departs south at 10:45 A. M.

From Columbus (by two-horse hack) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 M.; and departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.

From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary) arrives every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; and departs every Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.

From Indianapolis, via Martinsville (by two-horse hack), arrives every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M.; and departs same days at 1 P. M.

From Point Commerce, via White Hall (horse-back), arrives every Thursday at 1 P. M.; and departs same day at 1:30 P. M.

The New Albany Railroad, which had been built through the county early in this decade (fifties), had added materially to the growth and importance of the county seat, and the county as well. It gave the town the advantage of quick and cheap transportation. An account of the construction of this road will be found elsewhere. In about 1856, the Seward & Chase Iron Foundry doubled its capacity, and began doing a large business. Iron ware of all descriptions—stoves, plows, castings for all kinds of machinery, frying pans, andirons, axes, etc., and a general blacksmithing business. The following were the prices, in Bloomington, of sundry articles August 27, 1858:

BLOOMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected every Friday morning by Dunn & Co. :

Wheat, per bushel.....	55 to 65 cents.
Oats	30 cents.
Corn.....	35 to 40 cents.
Wheat flour, per 100 lbs.....	\$2 00.
Corn meal, per bushel.....	40 to 50 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	50 to 75 cents.
Bacon, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	4 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	7 to 8 cents.
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	10 to 12 cents.
Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	5 cents.
Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	14 to 20 cents.

MERCHANTS OF THE SIXTIES.

Among the merchants and business men during the decade of 'sixties were Dunn & Co., J. M. Howe, W. O. Fee, S. J. Wade, George Bollenbacher, J. S. Faris, Benjamin McGee, Milton Rogers, Mercer & Adams, Seward & Sons, G. W. Batterton, A. Holtzman & Sons, J. H. Hay & Co., E. Johnson & Co., Small & Riddle. Showers, Hendrix & Co., G. H. Morley, D. Batterton, J. O. & M. L. McCullogh, M. J. Smith, John McCrea, C. P. Tuley, A. P. Helton, W. L. Bates, Turner & Sidway, Cherry & McKinley, Chase & Co., Munson & Doughton, Stuart & Manley, Kahn & Co., J. Misener, Carter & Pering, E. M. Burt, T. B. McCune.

PRESENT BUSINESS MEN.

Dry goods—W. W. Wicks, Lane & Buskirk, McCalla & Co., L. S. Fields & Co., S. K. Rhorer, Mefford & Sons. Groceries—D. T. Raley & Co., Robertson & Bro., J. B. Clark & Son, W. H. Meadows, Lane & Buskirk, A. H. Wilson, J. W. Robinson, Dunn & Co., Collins & Karsell, J. W. Johnson, James M. Hunter, J. R. Anderson. Hardware—Stuart & McPheeters, W. J. Allen. Ready Made Clothing—Moses Kahn, Queen City Clothing Store, C. P. Turner, manager; Benjamin McGee. Merchant tailors—Benjamin McGee, John W. Davis, John Ehni. Books and stationery—E. P. Cole, James D. Faris, Hiram Lindley, Lewis H. Anderson. Drugs—H. Lindley, J. D. Faris, Peter Bowman. Agricultural implements—W. J. Allen, Stuart & McPheeters, R. C. Smith. Wagons and carriages—James Ryan, Gilmore Bros., W. J. Clark, W. J. Alexander, Hoover & Dobson. Jewelry—M. J. Smith, Leveret Cochran, J. O. Howe, Henry Turner. Boots and shoes—W. T. Blair, George Bollenbacher, George Atkinson, W. W. Wicks, L. S. Fields & Co., McCalla & Co., C. C. Mefford & Sons, S. K. Rhorer. Milliners and dress-makers—Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Harrold, Misses Bullard & Cooper, Mrs. Tilley, Misses Faris. Restaurants—Mrs. Lucky, Mrs. Rott, George Buckart. Hotels—National House, L. M. Sanders, proprietor; Orchard House, Walnut Street House. Livery—N. B. Rogers, Worley & May. Flouring mills—Baldrige & Gourley, Milton Height. Saw mills—Gamel Peterson, Joseph Alexander. Woolen mills—Holtzman & Bro. Spoke factory—Waldron, Hill & Co., Bollenbacher & Sons. Bedstead factory—Showers Bros. Chair and table factory—Showers, Dodds & Co. Tannery—John Waldron. Planing mills—C. J. McCalla. Brick yard—J. H. Garrison. Lumber

yard—W. B. Hughes. Builders and contractors—Adams & Denton, H. J. Nichols (architects also), M. D. Griffey & Co., W. C. Black, A. Robinson. Stonework contractors—Byerly & Stevenson, James Voss. Plastering contractors—H. H. & Benj. Voss, R. N. Denton. Furniture—Baker & Neeld, Matthews & Turner. Barbers—W. T. Voss, Ephraim Hughes, Benjamin Boss, William Proffet, Daniel Pinkston. Butchers—Cron & Roseberry, J. M. Phillips & Co., Walker & Bro., Bult & McConnell. Foundry and machine shops—Seward Bros. Cigar Manufactory—George Seiner. Stone quarries—Matthew Dillon, Moses Dunn, John Baldoff.

THE FIRST INCORPORATION.

As early as the 5th of March, 1827, the citizens of Bloomington, pursuant to notice, met at the court house to ascertain at the polls whether the county seat should become the incorporated town of Bloomington. Ellis Stone was made President of the meeting, and Benjamin V. Peele Secretary. On motion, it was decided to test the question *viva voce*, which was done with the following result: For incorporation, 18; against incorporation, 3; majority in favor of incorporation, 15. An election of the necessary Trustees was ordered, and was held with the subjoined result as shown by the returns of the board of election:

At an election held in the town of Bloomington on the 8th of September, 1828, to elect Trustees for the incorporation of the town, agreeably to the act of the General Assembly, we hereby certify that the following persons were duly elected: Joshua O. Howe, William Alexander, Asher Labertew, Robinson Graham and James Evans. Given under our hands and seals this 17th day of September, 1828.

Truly and duly done.
JACOB B. LOWE, Clerk.

ASHER LABERTEW,
JAMES EVANS,

Judges.

For some reason unobtainable, the municipal government was permitted to die out, and was not again revived until late in the forties. The proceedings of the Legislature were as follows:

THE SECOND INCORPORATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That such part of the township of Bloomington in the county of Monroe as is included within the following limits and boundaries, that is to say, beginning at the northeast corner of Outlot No. 21, thence west to the northwest corner of Outlot No. 39, thence south to the northwest corner of Outlot No. 38, thence west to the northwest corner of Outlot No. 41, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional Lot No. 26, thence east to the northeast corner of Outlot No. 35, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional Lot No. 9, thence east to the southeast corner of the university square, thence north to the southwest corner of Outlot No. 72, thence east to the southeast corner of Outlot No. 75, thence to the northeast corner of Outlot No. 21, the place of beginning, including all the inlots and outlots of said town, be and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate which shall henceforth be known and designated by the name of the town of Bloomington, subject, however, to such repeal, alteration and regulation as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe.

Section 2 of this enactment provided for the election of a Mayor, a Recorder and five Trustees, who should constitute a body corporate with perpetual succession, and to be known as the Common Council of Bloomington. Section 3 provided for the annual election of town officers. Section 4 provided for the administration of justice within the corporate limits. Section 5 provided for meetings of the Council, specified what should constitute a quorum, and regulated the passage or adoption of town

ordinances. Subsequent sections regulated the municipal government. This act was approved by the Governor January 13, 1845.

By an act approved January 16, 1849, the above act was amended so as to regulate the working of streets, and another amendment approved February 12, 1851, the corporate limits were changed as follows: "Said town corporate shall include the southeast quarter of Section 32, in Township 9 north, Range 1 west, and the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 9 north, Range 1 west, and also the following: Beginning at the southwest corner of Seminary Outlot No. 60, thence with and including the street to the southeast corner of Seminary Outlot No. 76, thence north with and including the street to the southeast corner of said quarter section secondly above mentioned.

This act also provided that eleven Trustees should be elected instead of five, and the name became "The Council of Bloomington." Several changes were also made in the administration of justice.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In pursuance of the above act of January, 1845, the citizens of Bloomington met in the court house (in March, 1847), and proceeded to ballot for a Mayor, Recorder, Marshal, Treasurer and five Councilmen. Upon counting the votes it appeared that John Lawrence was elected Mayor; Robert Acuff, Recorder; A. Labertew, Treasurer; D. B. Judah, Marshal, and W. M. Smith, Samuel Kirk, J. M. Howe, John Graham and Joseph G. McPheeters, Councilmen. The first meeting of the Town Council was held on the 6th of March, 1847, in the Recorder's office. The first act was to appoint a committee to draft such ordinances as they deemed necessary to be presented to the full Council for adoption or rejection. Orders were then given for the necessary record books, and the Council adjourned. At the second meeting, Samuel Moore was permitted to occupy a portion of the street for his brick shed. David B. Judah was appointed Street Supervisor or Commissioner. The Council then proceeded to adopt sixteen ordinances for the municipal government. One of the ordinances (which the writer thinks was a good one) was as follows:

"13th. No person shall be allowed to keep a dog within the limits of the corporation. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined 50 cents for each dog so kept, provided that no person shall be fined more than once during the same year for the same dog."

It will be seen that the ordinance amounted to nothing more than an annual tax of 50 cents on each dog. At the August meeting of the Council, a petition signed by one hundred and three citizens was presented the Council praying that the above ordinance be repealed, and after discussion, the prayer of the petitioners was granted. At the next meeting, the Mayor tendered his resignation, which was laid upon the table until the next day, and was then refused, and after some promises and assurances His Honor withdrew the document, and the skies were bright again. Samuel M. Orchard was granted permission to erect hay scales on Market street. Considerable time was spent in amending the city charter, which was then turned over to the Representative in the Legislature from the county, to be passed at the next session. In January,

1848, a tax of ten cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property was levied for town purposes. In February, 1848, the following was passed: "*Resolved*, That Hon. William Berry is entitled to the thanks of this Council for his promptness and energy in securing the passage of a new charter in the State Senate, which was all that this board asked or desired on his part, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to him." Just what change was made in the charter cannot be stated. James S. Hester was appointed Town Attorney. Mr. Smith resigned his position as Councilman, and Dr. R. C. Hamill was appointed his successor. The town officers elected in 1848 were as follows: David H. Maxwell, Mayor; J. G. McPheeters, Recorder; D. B. Judah, Marshal; Asher Labertew, Treasurer; Joseph M. Howe, Elias Able, Henry Tanner, William Owen and Alfred Mercer, Councilmen. Liquor license was fixed at \$25. In May and June, 1848, active work was done on the streets and sidewalks.

In 1851, an ordinance to tax retail liquor dealers with a town license of \$500 (additional to the county license), after long discussion and some strong opposition, was adopted. This was the year of the visitation of cholera, quite a number of the citizens dying. The Council purchased 200 bushels of fresh lime to be scattered through the town, and directed that all saloons should be closed temporarily until the scourge was past. It was during this year also the construction of the New Albany & Salem Railroad was going on in the town. Changes were made in the streets to admit the road. For several years after this expensive work was done upon the streets, so much so that a strong sentiment in opposition to a continuance of a municipal government was developed. This led, in January, 1858, to the opening of the polls to determine whether the corporation should be dissolved. One hundred and fifteen ballots had on them the word "yes," and 101 had on the word "no," being a majority of fourteen in favor of the dissolution. The municipal government was then dissolved.

The following article appeared in the *Republican* of August, 1858

Corporation Meeting.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the voters of the town of Bloomington was held at the court house in said town, on Monday evening, the 2d of August, 1858, for the purpose of disposing of the property, money and effects belonging to the late corporation of said town, which corporation has been abolished by a vote of the legal voters of the same.

The meeting was organized by calling Samuel H. Buskirk to the Chair, and appointing Milton McPhetridge, Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chair.

Robert C. Foster, President of the Board of Trustees of said town, submitted the following statement of the property, money and effects of said corporation, and liabilities of the same, viz.:

There is due said corporation as follows:

In Treasurer Sluss' hands.....	\$ 26 00
In Marshal Hight's hands (Citizens Bank)	133 00
In hands of Lemuel Gentry.....	830 54
Taxes unpaid for 1855 and 1856.....	1,679 50
Taxes unpaid for 1857	160 00
Due from James W. Throop for fines	4 00

Total\$2,833 04

Robert C. Foster offered the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That the corporation suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the State

of Indians, be dismissed, the appellants paying all the costs that have accrued in the Common Pleas Court, Circuit Court and Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the funds in the hands and now due from Lemuel Gentry, Treasurer of Monroe County, and paid in on the taxes of 1855 and 1856, be distributed to each of the persons who have paid the same, in proportion to the amount paid.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President of this meeting to make such distribution, and when so distributed issue certificates to the persons entitled thereto; when

Dr. William C. Foster moved to strike out the first resolution and insert the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to prosecute the suit in the Supreme Court, and to collect the delinquent taxes of 1855 and 1856; which motion was not adopted.

Whereupon a division of the question was demanded by Mr. McCullough, and a vote taken on the first resolution, which was adopted by the meeting.

Dr. McPheeters moved to amend the second resolution, by providing that the money in the hands of the Treasurer of Monroe County be applied as follows, viz.: "One-half thereof to be applied for the purchasing of a bell for the court house, and the residue donated to the Bloomington Band; which amendment was on motion of P. L. D. Mitchell, laid upon the table; whereupon the original resolutions were adopted.

M. McPhetridge offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we receive from Wallace Hight, late Marshal of said town, the notes as money on the Citizens Bank of Gosport, which were received by him for taxes in good faith, and when they were current here; which resolution was adopted.

On motion of Robert C. Foster,

Resolved, That James M. Howe be appointed to settle the suit as contemplated by the first resolution passed by this meeting.

Resolved, That the tax-payers of 1857 who have not paid their taxes, be released from the payment of the same; which resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the \$133 of the Citizens Bank now in the hands of Wallace Hight, be placed in the hands of the County Auditor for the purpose of aiding the County Board to purchase a bell for the use of the court house; also, that all the books, seal, etc., of said corporation be placed in the hands of said Auditor for the use of any future corporation of said town.

On motion of William F. Browning, it was

Resolved, That the Bloomington *Republican* and Bloomington *Presage* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned with the thanks of the President for the good order and decorum which had characterized the meeting.

M. McPhetridge, *Secretary*.

SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, *Chairman*.

The following year (1859), the town was incorporated anew, not under a special act of the Legislature but under the State law which thus provided. Since then the corporation has continued without interruption.

In October, 1866, an election was held to determine whether the town of Bloomington should become the city of Bloomington, with the following result: For incorporation, one hundred and seventy-eight; against incorporation, ninety-three. As there were five hundred and thirteen voters in the town, and as a majority of the same had not voted for the incorporation or at the late election at all, the question of incorporating the town as a city was for the time abandoned. In 1868, upon petition of the Town Council of Bloomington, the County Commissioners conveyed to the Council and their successors in office the old county cemetery within the town limits. For the year ending April 20, 1868, the receipts of the town were \$2,306.49, and the expenses \$2,268.94. In 1870, the School Trustees of the town reported that they had purchased ground for the erection thereon of a high school building, and asked the Council to issue town bonds to the amount of \$20,000 to defray the expense of erecting the contemplated building. Action on the matter was postponed by the Council until May, 1871, when the amount of bonds asked for were issued, as follows: Forty bonds of \$100 each, payable one year

after date, with ten per cent interest; sixty bonds of \$100 each; ten bonds of \$500 each, and five bonds of \$1,000 each, the last due in eight years with interest at ten per cent. A tax of 40 cents on each \$100 valuation and a poll tax of \$1 were assessed to meet this expense. The receipts for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1872, were \$4,989.35, and the expenses \$4,960.04. In August, 1872, the School Trustees reported that \$20,000 was insufficient to cover the expense of finishing the school building then in course of construction, and asked that an additional \$10,000 worth of town bonds might be sold. This was ordered done by the Town Council, as follows: Fifteen bonds of \$100 each, due in one year, interest ten per cent; forty-five bonds of \$100 each; four bonds of \$500 each; two bonds of \$1,000 each, the last due in twelve years, and over two years, interest ten per cent. The same town tax as above stated was ordered continued until the principal and interest of the bonds were paid. In June, 1873, the School Trustees asked for the sale of additional town bonds to the amount of \$15,000, to be used in completing the new school building. This was done as follows: Fifty bonds of \$100 each; ten bonds of \$500 each; five bonds of \$1,000 each, all to be due within twenty years and after five years, interest ten per cent. The tax to pay the principal and interest of the bonds was increased to 50 cents on each \$100 valuation, with the poll tax at \$1. At this time the entire corporation tax was as follows:

For corporation purposes.....	20 cents on each \$100
For road purposes.....	5 cents on each \$100
For general poll tax.....	25 cents on each poll
For male dogs.....	\$1 each
For female dogs.....	\$1 each
For school building.....	50 cents on each \$100
For school building.....	\$1 each poll tax
Total tax	75 cents on each \$100 valuation, and a poll tax of \$1.25

In 1873, a large number of fire buckets, ladders, etc., were purchased. In January, 1876, the School Trustees reported that the new school house was completed, and that an indebtedness of \$7,000 had been incurred in addition to the bond indebtedness of \$45,000, in finishing the building, and asked that \$7,000 worth of new bonds might be issued to meet such extra expense. The Town Board ordered the following bonds issued: Twenty bonds of \$100 each; ten bonds of \$500 each; all to be due within twenty years and after five years, interest ten per cent.

In July, 1876, the Council were petitioned to take action to have the town incorporated as a city, the petition being signed by 217 citizens. An election was held, and resulted as follows: For incorporation as a city, 184; against such incorporation, 169. The first city officers were C. W. Henderson, Mayor; John Waldron, H. H. Voss, W. N. Showers, A. T. Massey, Andrew Hoover and M. B. Dillon, Councilmen. The first meeting of the City Council was held September 13, 1876. R. C. Greeves was Clerk; C. H. McPheeters, Treasurer; and James Slocum, Marshal. In a short time, all the old-time ordinances were revised, corrected, rejected and adopted, and the new municipal machinery was set in effective motion.

By April, 1877, the bonded indebtedness of the city was \$39,700, there having been paid \$12,300. The City Council ordered new bonds, bearing seven per cent interest, issued to the amount of \$16,000, that

amount and \$1,700 more being then due, for the purpose of refunding the old bonds at a lower rate of interest; 120 bonds of \$100 each, and 8 bonds of \$500 each, were ordered sold. A tax was ordered levied which would pay the interest on the bonds, and at the same time create a sinking fund of not less than 5 cents on each \$100 valuation, to be used in reducing the principal of the bonded debt.

The receipts and expenses for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1877, were: Receipts, \$3,318.72; expenses, \$3,316.25. School fund receipts, \$6,018.95; expenses, \$5,987.05. The old Pioneer Fire Company No. 1 was re-organized at this time, and fully provided with the means of fighting fire. In August, an increase of 15 cents on each \$100 valuation was levied for the school fund. C. F. Dodds became Mayor in 1878. In January, 1879, twenty-nine street lamps were erected around the square and along the principal streets, at a cost of about \$75. In 1880, permission was granted to S. Solomon & Co., to erect gas works and lay down pipes through the streets of Bloomington. In November, 1880, school-house bonds to the amount of \$32,000 were refunded with new bonds bearing six per cent interest. In 1881, permission was granted the Bloomington Electric Telephone Company to erect poles, and stretch wires on the streets. In March, 1883, the City Council of New Albany presented Bloomington with a fine fire engine, as a return for \$500 sent by the latter to the former a few months before during the great flood on the Ohio. The city has at this writing (October, 1883) \$1,000 invested in the "artesian well" now being bored on the public square. Ever since the war, the Town or City Board has been constantly engaged in providing the county seat with good streets. The paving, macadamizing, guttering, etc., have gone on until all the leading thoroughfares of the city are water and mud proof, so to speak. Bloomington has without exception the cleanest and solidest streets of any city in the State. The present city officers are: C. F. Dodds, Mayor; R. C. Greeves, Clerk; G. W. Reeves, Marshal; H. H. Friedley, Attorney; John Waldron. N. U. Hill, J. W. Shoemaker, B. A. McGee, M. D. Griffey and O. J. Hoover, Councilmen.

Following is a table giving the "section of the bore" of the artesian well at Bloomington:

STRATA.	Depth of Strata.	
	Feet.	Total Depth. Feet.
Surface.....	6	6
Limestone (grayish).....	119	125
Shale (blue).....	630	755
Shale (dark red).....	20	775
Limestone (blue).....	5	780
Shale (brown).....	10	790
Slate (dark).....	120	910
Limestone (grayish).....	15	925
Limestone (brown).....	240	1,165
Shaley limestone (blue).....	15	1,180
Limestone (light).....	130	1,310
Flint limestone.....	30	1,340
Limestone (light, latter part brown streaks).....	170	1,510
Shale (blue).....	40	1,550
Limestone (blue).....	40	1,590
Shale (blue streaks line).....	60	1,650
Shale (blue).....		1,835
Limestone (light brown).....		

At 125 feet, struck crude coal oil, and inflammable gas at about 775 feet, at end of "dark red shale."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Cecilia Lodge, No. 166, Odd Fellows, was instituted by J. B. Anderson, G. M., on the 1st of August, 1853, the following being the charter members: H. C. Smith, John W. Smith, L. M. Hays, C. H. Laird, Daniel Shrader, C. R. Miner, John Warner, Theodore Johnson, Peter Cleminson, and Thomas H. Sinex. The first officers were: Daniel Shrader, N. G.; Peter Cleminson, V. G.; L. C. Stinson, Secretary; John Miken, Treasurer. This lodge has endured until the present, and is in a highly prosperous condition, with a membership of nearly 150. It has a fine lodge room on College avenue. Herndon Encampment, No. 56, was instituted at Gosport, in August, 1858, but in January, 1862, was removed to Bloomington, where the following officers were installed: Cyrus Nutt, C. P.; C. P. Tuley, H. P.; M. J. Smith, S. W.; Daniel Shrader, J. W.; A. R. Yates, Treasurer. Arizona Tribe, No. 52, I. O. R. M., was organized in December, 1874, with the following charter members: J. C. Orchard, J. F. Fee, Adam Geiger, D. W. Browning, T. H. Sudbury, C. P. Tuley, J. B. Mulky, C. J. Axtell, W. W. Wicks, I. W. Walker, D. J. Hodges, A. T. Massey, H. J. Nichols, A. W. Rose, J. D. Walker, R. R. Strong, J. A. May, J. M. Mason, M. F. Arnold, H. A. Holtzman, M. C. Fee, R. A. Rogers, J. M. May, C. S. Cookerly, F. M. Bishop, George Findley, T. S. Lyons, Z. T. Coffin, A. Holtzman, C. A. Mobley, R. H. Gentry, Lem. Whitsel, Charles Artz, Fred Fess and C. E. Voss. The first officers were: J. C. Orchard, Sachem; J. F. Fee, S. S.; Adam Geiger, J. S.; D. W. Browning, C. of R.; T. H. Sudbury, K. of W.; C. P. Tuley, Prophet.

Bloomington Chapter, No. 70, F. & A. M., was organized in 1867. The charter members were: Cyrus Nutt, Hiram Gilmore, G. W. Hardin, J. J. Durand, J. J. Hight, Asher Labertew, George Sheeks, M. C. Hunter, J. G. McPheeters, M. L. McCullough, J. B. Hamilton, Augustine Holtzman, and J. T. Holtzman. The first officers were: J. J. Durand, H. P.; A. Holtzman, K.; Cyrus Nutt, S.; M. L. McCullough, C. of H.; S. E. Holtzman, P. S.; J. T. Holtzman, R. A. C.; J. G. McPheeters, G. M. 3d V.; George Sheeks, G. M. 2d V.; L. Tannenbaum, G. M. 1st V.; P. L. D. Mitchell, Treasurer; J. G. McPheeters, Jr., Secretary; J. H. Thacker, Guard.

There are several other lodges in Bloomington—the Masons, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, etc., but the writer was unable to gain access to the records, and hence must omit an account of them.

BANKING.

The first banking business was done in the fifties, by Tarkington & Aikin, who issued at first only shinplasters: J. M. Howe did the same. In about 1857, the Bloomington Bank was regularly organized, with a capital of about \$20,000; and soon bank bills were issued, signed by the above men. Missouri and other State bonds were deposited with the Auditor of State, but in 1860, these bonds so depreciated in value as to cause the suspension of the home bank. Its paper was worth only about 30 cents on the dollar. Soon after this, a private bank was organized, and continued until about 1870, when it was transformed into the First National Bank of Bloomington, with capital stock of \$50,000—since in-

creased to \$100,000. The cashier neglected to furnish the information necessary for a further sketch.

The actual population of Bloomington in 1866 (August) was 2,118, and in July, 1876, was 2,404. It is now about 3,200.

THE SCHOOLS OF BLOOMINGTON.

The first school in Bloomington was taught in the old log court house during the winter of 1818-19, but the name of the teacher cannot be given, although it was probably Addison Smith. The next summer a log schoolhouse was built not far from where the old County Female Seminary now stands. The growth of the town was so rapid, however, that it was found necessary within two years to build another log schoolhouse, which was done in the eastern part. In 1822, or perhaps 1823, a brick schoolhouse was erected, which, with the two log cabins and other schools taught in private residences or elsewhere, supplied the town with public schools for several years. In the thirties, forties and fifties, other houses were built mainly for the accommodation of smaller scholars. All these schools were principally supported by subscription, there being no free schools as we now know them. Churches were often used, and the upper stories of business blocks on the square were rented for a series of years by educators, who transformed them into seats of learning. All these schools were more for the use of small children who could not enter the seminary or university. Prof. D. E. Hunter was prominently connected with the town schools proper late in the fifties and during the sixties. The teachers of the public schools were mostly ladies, who were scattered throughout the town in buildings which could be rented or leased for the purpose. No grading was done; the scholars, large and small, in any portion of the town, attended the school nearest their residence or the one where the teacher was liked best. Many of these schools were of the highest excellence, being taught by the graduates of the university or the seminaries, or had come from abroad to follow their profession. In 1863, the subject of grading the schools was strongly urged, the leader in the movement being Prof. Hunter. The first public meeting of the citizens to consider the subject was held July 21, a large number being present. Prof. Hunter explained the character of high or graded schools. Other meetings were held and arrangements were completed to open the first graded school in Monroe County early in September. The Principal was Prof. Hunter; assistants in the old Baptist Church, Miss Mattie Cherry, Miss Lizzie Anderson and Miss Laura Verbryke; assistant in new building, Miss M. McCalla; assistant in Second Presbyterian Church, Miss Mary Anderson. The Principal held forth in the "new building," which was none other than the old tannery on the site of the present fine high school building. Milton Hight was the Trustee, and announced that the school system was "free to all in the corporation." It was found necessary to increase the school fund by several hundred dollars, which amount was raised by subscription among the citizens. At the end of three months, the Principal submitted the following report:

Abstract from weekly reports for three months, ending November 27, 1863:

	High School.	1st Intermediate	2d Intermediate	1st Primary.	2d Primary.	3d Primary.	Total.
Pupils ticketed.....	60	56	79	64	111	11	881
Pupils withdrawn.....	11	3	7	3	5	.....	29
Average daily attendance.....	39	40	57	50	48	38	272
Tardy marks charged to pupils.....	61	58	38	7	106	64	334
Tardy marks charged to parents.....	80	54	144	27	30	23	358
Cases of truancy.....	1	4	4	2	5	7	23
Corporal punishment.....	.....	.....	4	10	1	5	20
Parents visited by teacher.....	6	11	19	50	36	5	129
Parents visited the schools.....	5	4	2	2	15	1	29
Other visitors.....	23	10	7	7	10	3	60
Pupils promoted.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Pupils not tardy.....	9	13	7	25	14	6	74
Pupils not absent.....	3	.....	3	.....	8	3	12
Pupils neither tardy nor absent.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4

Primary No. 2 was divided, and part of the pupils sent to Primary No. 3.

The following-named pupils have never been absent: Emma Batterton, Fransina E. Green, Laura A. Mitchell, Samuel W. McCune, Caroline Ehni, Eugene Fee, Samuel Curry, Amelia Sutter, Charles Tournier, Pauline Ehni, William Finn and William Harrington.

The following named pupils have never been either tardy or absent: Emma Batterton, Fransina E. Green, Samuel W. McCune and Caroline Ehni.

The great want is room. If our accommodations were sufficient, the number of pupils ticketed would soon reach 500.

The schools have been visited *eighty-nine times*. Twenty-nine of these visits were by parents.

Out of six hundred and ninty-two cases of tardiness, three hundred and fifty-eight (more than half), are charged to parents.

The daily attendance has never been less than two hundred and forty-nine. The average is two hundred and seventy-two.

The following promotions have been made, viz: Ella Fellowes from intermediate department to grammar school, and Horace Mulky, Fannie Neal, Jane Thornton, Martha Winfrey and Esther A. Smith, from primary department to intermediate.

The first session of five months will close January 29, 1864.

D. ECKLEY HUNTER,
Superintendent B. G. S.

Soon after the school started, another primary department was started with Mrs. S. S. Getzendanner, teacher. The old Center Schoolhouse, as it was called, was used, also a frame building on Seventh street, between Lincoln and Grant streets. The old tannery was thoroughly fitted up, and four departments were there established in 1864. This was about the state of affairs until the present high school building, begun in 1871 and finished in 1875, was completed as detailed elsewhere, at a cost of over \$50,000. Among the high school Principals or Superintendents have been D. E. Hunter, E. P. Cole, G. W. Lee, James M. Wilson, W. R. Houghton and Miss M. H. McCalla. The public schools of Bloomington are not surpassed by any in the State, and are far ahead of the average in discipline, and effective, practical work. The school under the management of Miss McCalla is spoken of in the highest terms, as a model of the result of professional skill.

Report of the School Trustees of Bloomington for the year ending July 1, 1881:

Number of school days.....	180
Number of male teachers.....	4
Number of female teachers.....	10
Male pupils enrolled between 6 and 21 years.....	266
Female pupils enrolled between 6 and 21 years.....	260
Males in high school between 6 and 21 years.....	71
Females in high school between 6 and 21 years.....	81
Males in high school over 21 years.....	18
Females in high school over 21 years.....	2
Males in colored school between 6 and 21 years.....	30
Females in colored school between 6 and 21 years.....	24
Males in colored school over 21 years.....	2
Females in colored school over 21 years.....	1
Whole number of males enrolled.....	387
Whole number of females enrolled.....	368
Average daily attendance.....	380
Salary of grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 each.....	\$400
Salary of grade 7.....	\$450
Salary of grade 8.....	\$500
Salary of two colored teachers.....	\$500
Salary of high school assistant.....	\$600
Salary of Superintendent.....	\$700
Salary of music teacher, 24 days.....	\$272

As will be seen from this, Bloomington has a well-attended and interesting colored school.

THE MONROE COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY.

The old County Seminary was established as soon as the county was, though no building was erected until 1835. The funds from fines, penalties, etc., had continued to accumulate until at the time of the erection of the house they amounted probably to nearly \$2,000. The structure was begun in 1833, and completed in 1835. Before this, however, aside from the Indiana College, now the University, Prof. Pering had established in the town a Female Institute, which, from the affability, culture and general worth of the man, had grown into considerable prominence. The popularity of this institute, the effective and satisfactory character of its work, and the fact that the Indiana College admitted no females to its course of study, led the citizens of the town, in order to obtain the best use of the seminary fund, and at the same time secure the higher education of their daughters, to petition the Legislature to have the County Seminary transformed into the County Female Seminary, and accordingly, during the session of 1832-33, this was done. This act was approved January 29, 1833, and the Monroe County Female Seminary was established with the following incorporators: John Borland, John Hight, William Alexander, James D. Robertson, Frederick T. Butler, Austin Seward, Richard Hardesty, Ellis Stone and John Graham.

The building was erected in 1835, was a brick structure 30x50 feet, two stories high, containing two large halls and four smaller rooms. The halls were the principal recitation rooms, and extra care was ordered taken by the Trustees to have them well ventilated. The doors and windows were ordered thrown open at hours of intermission, until the entire volume of air had been renewed. Single desks were ordered to take the place of longer desks, to prevent crowding and discomfort. The first Principal, employed in 1835, was Cornelius Pering, A. M., a professional teacher, never having been engaged in any other pursuit, who about

two years previous to his appointment had removed from London, England, to Indiana, and had opened in Bloomington, as already noticed, the first female institute in the State. He had been educated at the Royal Academy, London, and had become a member of the London Literary and Scientific Institute. He was eminently qualified for the position, which he filled with the highest credit to himself for thirteen years. His assistant was Mrs. Hinkston, a lady of unusual mental and moral endowments, who had herself been educated at the seminary. From the summer of 1835 to September, 1842—a period of seven years—nearly four hundred young ladies *finished* the seminary course. The following tabular statement shows the attendance:

Summer session, 1835.....	56 pupils.
Winter session, 1835-36.....	38 pupils.
Summer session, 1836.....	48 pupils.
Winter session, 1836-37.....	37 pupils.
Summer session, 1837.....	62 pupils.
Winter session, 1837-38.....	61 pupils.
Summer session, 1838.....	62 pupils.
Winter session, 1838-39.....	46 pupils.
Summer session, 1839.....	68 pupils.
Winter session, 1839-40.....	60 pupils.
Summer session, 1840.....	79 pupils.
Winter session, 1840-41.....	50 pupils.
Summer session, 1841.....	42 pupils.
Winter session, 1841-42.....	44 pupils.
Summer session, 1842.....	42 pupils.
Total.....	795 pupils.

The courses of instruction were divided into three departments—primary, juniors and seniors—and the branches taught in the three departments were as follows:

Primary.—Orthography, reading, writing, first lessons in arithmetic and Parley's geography and history; tuition, \$5. *Junior Class*.—Orthography, rhetorical reading and speaking, writing in various hands, arithmetic in a manner calculated to insure practical utility, modern geography and history, English grammar and composition; tuition, \$8. *Senior Class*.—Ancient and modern geography and history, English grammar completed, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geometry, mental and moral philosophy, rhetorical composition, etc.; tuition, \$10. *Extra Studies*.—French, \$8; music, with the use of piano, \$10; drawing and painting in water colors, \$8; painting in crayon and oil, \$10; short-hand, \$3. There were two sessions annually of five months each, the summer session commencing the first Monday in May, and the second the first Monday in November.

The seminary was conducted by Prof. Pering with increasing popularity and merit until about 1849, when Mrs. E. J. McFerson succeeded him. In July, 1855, the *News Letter* published the following regarding her success:

Our readers will find a notice in another place of the Examination and Commencement exercises of the Monroe County (Mrs. McFerson's) Female Seminary, to take place next week. The name of Mrs. McFerson, the excellent Principal of this school, is a praise in our midst. By untiring efforts for seven or eight years she has made the academy what it is, the pride and ornament of the place, and has won a higher and wider reputation as an educator than any lady in Indiana. We hope there will be a large attendance at the Examination and Commencement exercises.

The seminary had greatly increased in usefulness under the superintendence of this lady—not that it was not excellent under Prof. Pering, but the growth of the town, the presence of the railroad, and the advanced views on educational questions, led the management of the institution into innovations on obsolescent customs, and into theories and practices more in accordance with the times. The school was the pride of the town, and the lady was universally beloved for her rare elements of mind and heart. In 1855, a change was made in the mode of support, as will be seen from the following advertisement of the seminary :

MONROE COUNTY FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution will open its fall session on Thursday, the 20th of September, 1855, under the charge and superintendence of the undersigned. She would state to the public that a change has been made in the management of the institution. Under the present arrangement it is to be self-sustaining. She has agreed to take charge of the school and furnish her own teachers, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, receiving as a compensation the tuition fees. She therefore asks a liberal patronage from the public, and requests prompt payment for her services.

TUITION FEES.

Primary Department.....	\$3.00
Secondary	4.00
Preparatory	5.00
Seminary proper.....	6.00
Music, with the use of the piano.....	10.00

A contingent fee of 50 cents will be added to the fall session for the purpose of furnishing wood.

E. J. McFERRON, *Principal*.

Bloomington, September 14.

In 1857, Prof. E. P. Cole succeeded Mrs. McFerson as Principal of the seminary.* The following was the announcement of the Trustees in 1858 :

MONROE COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Located at Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., on the New Albany & Salem Railroad.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS:

E. P. COLE, <i>Principal</i> ,	
MISS LOUISA M. MORGAN,	} <i>Assistants</i> .
MRS. E. P. COLE,	
MISS MARGARET MCCALLA,	

The next term of this institution will open on Monday, 13th of September next, and continue thirteen weeks.

BOARDING.—Good board can be had in private families at prices varying from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week. Desirable facilities are afforded for ladies wishing to board themselves.

Arrangements will be made by which young ladies can be boarded in private families, into which no male boarders will be received, and where a careful supervision of health and the morals of the students will be exercised.

CHARGES FOR TUITION.—Tuition in the Primary Department, \$4 per term; Intermediate, \$5.50; Academic, \$6.50 to \$8.50.

No charges for contingencies.

Music, \$10 per term. Use of instrument for practice, \$2 extra.

Drawing, painting, and fancy work in general will be taught at extra prices.

The entire expense of a student for one year need not exceed \$130. This includes boarding, fuel, lights, washing, books and tuition in all the branches except music, drawing, painting and fancy work.

Tuition and other charges must be met promptly within the first two weeks of the term, at which time bills will be forwarded.

No allowance for lost time, except in case of protracted illness upon the part of the student herself. This position is taken, that all inducements to irregularity may be removed. Irregular students receive but little benefit from their casual attendance, and likewise occasion much trouble, both to the teacher and also to the class with which they are associated.

By order of the board.

M. C. HUNTER, *Sec'y*.

REV. WILLIAM TURNER, *President*.

Bloomington, Aug. 20, 1858.

* It will be observed that the advertisement speaks of the institution as an academy. It was, really, the Monroe County Female Seminary, made so by the Legislature in 1832-33.

Prof. Cole continued at the head of this institution until 1863. At that time the high school was founded, taking from the faithful old seminary its usefulness—or much of it—though it still continued, under various Principals—Rev. J. S. Reed being one—to hold forth educational inducements. Its day, however, was soon over. The building is now used as a dwelling.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

A school which flourished for a few years, as a sort of preparatory department of the university, was the Model School, conducted by Prof. H. D. Riddle. The following was the advertisement:

THE MODEL SCHOOL.—The next session of the Model School of the Indiana University will commence on Thursday, April 30, 1857, which is the first day of the college term.

TERMS:

Orthography, Reading and Penmanship.....	\$3.00
Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic and History.....	3.50
Written Arithmetic, Geography with the use of maps and globes, and English Grammar.....	4.00
Natural Philosophy, Algebra and Physiology	4.50

All tuition will be required in advance. No deduction in price will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. We hope the patrons of this school will continue their patronage, as we have been at considerable expense in fitting up the school-room with maps, &c., making it more interesting for our students.

H. D. RIDDLE,
Teacher.

THE BLOOMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The school law of 1852–53 provided for the sale of county seminaries, and the transfer of the proceeds to the common school fund. It is stated that the Methodists of Bloomington, who had talked for some time of founding an academy or seminary of their denomination, purchased the old seminary at auction; but, becoming alarmed regarding the title to the lots upon which the building stood, annulled the purchase before the deed was signed. They immediately founded the Bloomington Female College, however, their church being used for that purpose. Rev. T. H. Sinex became the first President. The following was his advertisement in 1855:

BLOOMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY.—The fall term of this institution will commence on the 20th of September, and continue thirteen weeks.

TUITION.

In Primary Department, 1st Class, embracing Orthography, Reading and Writing, per Term.....	\$3.00
In Primary Department, 2d Class, embracing the above and Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography.....	3.50
In Academic Department, 1st Class, embracing Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History and Analysis.....	4.50
In Academic Department, 2d Class, embracing the above with Natural Philosophy.....	5.00
In Collegiate Department	6.00
Music, including use of Instrument to practice.....	8.00

Tuition bills payable in advance. THOMAS H. SINEX, *President.*
Sept. 8, 1855.

In 1856, immediately after the spring session, Rev. Sinex severed his connection with the college, and was succeeded by Rev. M. M. Tooke. In 1857, the courses of study, etc., were as follows:

FACULTY.

Rev. M. M. Tooke, A. M., President, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science; Samuel L. Bankley, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics; Mrs. L. P. Tooke, M. P. L., Adjutant Principal Teacher of Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches; Miss Sarah A. Purdy, M. P. L., Teacher of Natural Science, and Assistant Teacher of English Branches; Edmond Jaeger, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary.—Orthography—spelling; reading—first, second and third Indiana readers; and exercises in mental arithmetic.

Model School.—Orthography, reading, elementary grammar, mental arithmetic, penmanship, primary geography and history.

Academic.—United States History, elements of physiology, geography completed, composition—Parker's exercises, analytical grammar and arithmetic, continued.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Year.—Analytical grammar completed, anatomy and physiology completed, composition continued, elementary algebra, ancient history, botany, modern history, elements of the French and Latin languages and orthographical parsing.

Junior Year.—Algebra completed, natural philosophy, domestic economy, chemistry, rhetoric, natural theology, geometry, logic—French and Latin, elective, with the elements of Greek, also elective.

Senior Year.—Geometry completed, evidences of Christianity, science of government, plane and spherical trigonometry, German, elective, mental philosophy, geology, physical geography, elective, moral philosophy, elements of criticism, astronomy, Latin and Greek. Weekly exercises in composition, oratorical readings, etc., will accompany the whole course.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in primary department, per term.....	\$3 50
Tuition in model school, per term.....	5 00
Tuition in academic, per term.....	6 50
Tuition in collegiate department, first year.....	8 00
Tuition in collegiate department, junior year.....	10 00
Tuition in collegiate department, senior year.....	11 00
For incidentals and janitor's fees—each term.....	50
Vocal music through the course, free of charge.	

EXTRAS.

Oil painting.....	\$12 00
Music on piano.....	10 00
Lessons on organ.....	8 00
Lessons on guitar.....	8 00
Use of instruments, each.....	2 00
Drawing, crayoning and painting, each.....	2 50
Monochromatics and tissue flowers, each.....	3 00
Pellis, floral work.....	5 00
Raised embroidery, in worsted and common.....	2 00
Spanish and Italian languages, each.....	6 00
Gymnastics, and ornamental penmanship and bookkeeping.....	5 00

Music on the piano, organ, etc., extra penmanship, bookkeeping, painting in oil and water colors, may, with the consent of the faculty, be substituted for those studies designated in the course as elective.

A large college boarding house was kept on Sixth street, between Walnut and Washington. In 1858, Rev. A. D. Lynch succeeded Rev. Tooke as President of this college. He continued with satisfactory success until about the breaking out of the last war, when the college was permanently closed.

THE INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

An early act of Congress provided for the reservation of two townships in each State to be devoted to school purposes, and in accordance

with this provision the General Assembly of Indiana passed an act, approved January 20, 1820. appointing a Board of Commissioners to locate the two townships in Indiana, and appointed Trustees to superintend the sale thereof, and the appropriation of the proceeds for the establishment and maintenance of a State Seminary. In accordance with this act of the Legislature, the Commissioners appointed selected the present township of Perry, Monroe County, as one of the two townships, and made arrangements to erect the necessary buildings on the present site of the State University. In 1822, the Trustees let out the building of two seminary houses, one to be used as a dwelling for a teacher, and the other for the State Seminary. William Snodgrass was to furnish shingles at \$4 per thousand; John Robinson to deliver brick at \$4.75 per thousand; John Wright, father of Gov. Joseph A. Wright, to do the stone work, and lay the brick in good mortar, made of well sifted dirt and plenty of good lime, at \$4.25 per thousand. Edward and John Borland, Samuel Hardesty and David Kello, engaged to do the carpenter work of the small house, which was to be the size of W. D. McCullough's house, which he had rented to Thomas Allen, of Kentucky, except to be four feet longer. These buildings were both erected. On the 20th of November, 1824, the Trustees elected Rev. Banard R. Hall, the first and only teacher of the seminary, to open school as early as practicable in the following spring, at a salary of \$250 per year, with the promise of an additional sum if the funds of the seminary would admit. The tuition fee of students was fixed at \$2.50 per session, and two sessions were established for each year. On the 15th of May, 1827, the board elected John H. Harney teacher pro tempore of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, with a salary of \$150 for the first session of five months, \$40 to be paid in advance. On the 2d of November following, upon the advice of the Honorable Board of Visitors, he was elected permanent Professor at a salary of \$400 and \$40 house rent, with the promise, if the initiation fees of the students amounted to more than \$100 per year, to divide the overplus between the teachers to such amount as would not make their salaries more than \$6 00.

THE INDIANA COLLEGE.

At the session of the Legislature in 1827-28, an act was passed to transform the State Seminary into the Indiana College, and Edward Borland, Samuel Dodds, Leroy Mayfield, Jonathan Nichols, James Blair, David H. Maxwell, William Banester and William Lowe, of Monroe County, Seth M. Levenworth, of Crawford County, and William Dunn, of Montgomery County, were appointed to make the alteration and establish the new institution in accordance with the provisions of the enactment. On the 5th of May, 1828, the above named Board of Trustees met in the seminary building at Bloomington, elected Dr. D. H. Maxwell President of the board; Rev. P. M. Dorsey, Secretary; and James Borland, Treasurer, and on motion of Mr. Dunn, proceeded to the election of the officers of the new "Indiana College." Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., of Washington County, Pennsylvania, was unanimously chosen President of the college; B. R. Hall, Professor of languages; and John H. Harney, Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy for one session, at a salary of \$400 per year, with the addition of \$10 to Harney for

house rent. The following is a copy of an allowance made to Joseph A. Wright, afterward Governor of Indiana :

MAY, 12, 1828.

Ordered, That Joseph A. Wright be allowed for ringing the college bell, making fires in the college building during the last session of the State Seminary, \$16 25; also for lock, bell-rope and brooms \$1.37½, and that the Treasurer of the late State Seminary pay the same.

In the fall of 1828, President Andrew Wylie, having accepted the position tendered him by the Trustees, arrived in Bloomington, and the occasion was considered of much importance; a torch-light procession and public illumination was given in his honor. President Wylie's connection with the college proved very advantageous, not only to that institution, but to Bloomington and Monroe County. He was famed for his learning all over the East and South, and soon students from distant States came to Bloomington to place themselves under his instruction. But the sudden and permanent popularity of President Wylie led to bitter jealousy on the part of Profs. Hall and Harney, who no doubt envied him his good fortune, and wished for the possession of his place and honors. The unpleasantness ceased with the permanent departure of Hall and Harney, in 1832. The college flourished greatly under the management of President Wylie, and its influence was soon felt upon the community. People of culture and refinement came to reside in the town; churches grew strong, and shed their influence abroad, and the presence of superior intellectual and moral culture gave a tone to Bloomington society that had a marked effect upon youth, and made the town justly famous throughout the State.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In 1838, an act was passed by the Legislature to establish a university in the State, and John Law, of Knox County, Robert Dale Owen, of Posey County, Richard W. Thompson, of Lawrence County, Samuel R. Hosovuer, of Wayne County, P. C. Dunning, James Blair, Joshua O. Howe, Chesley D. Bailey, William Turner and Leroy Mayfield, of Monroe County, were appointed Trustees to make the change from Indiana College to Indiana University. The Board of Trustees met on the 24th of May, 1838, elected Paris C. Dunning, President of the board, and James D. Maxwell, Secretary, and made such changes as they deemed necessary. A new building was erected of brick, and the course of study was widened. Andrew Wylie, D. D., served as President until his death in 1851, when, for two years, Theophilus A. Wylie, Daniel Reed and Alfred Ryors acted as such. In 1853, William M. Daily was appointed President, serving as such until 1858, when, owing to serious trouble which arose, he resigned. On All Fools' Day, 1854, the college building was destroyed by fire, which loss embarrassed the institution very much, as not only were the recitation rooms gone, but a valuable library of rare works was burned. This was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The citizens immediately went to work to raise funds for a new building. They received a meager sum from the State, and in 1859 completed the present college building, on the old campus south of town. After the resignation of President Daily, in 1858, T. A. Wylie acted as such for a year, and John H. Lathrop for a year, or until 1860, when Cyrus Nutt

was appointed, the latter serving from 1860 to 1875. In the last-named year, Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., was chosen President, in which capacity he is still serving. A detailed history of this university cannot be given in this volume; neither can suitable or merited personal sketches be written of the many eminent men who have been connected with it, or who have gone as students from its halls to honored positions in almost every State in the Union. It is appropriate, however, to say that the institution has been the soul of Bloomington. A majority of the older citizens are graduates or under-graduates, and their children and grandchildren are now treading in their footsteps.

The fine brick building, erected on the old campus late in the seventies for the scientific department, was destroyed by lightning in July, 1883. The loss is said to have been \$300,000. The library of 12,000 volumes, the Owen collection of fossils, etc., and other valuable articles were destroyed. In 1883, the Trustees of the University purchased a tract of twenty acres in Dunn's Woods, fronting Fifth street, and made preparations to erect thereon two brick buildings, one for the main university edifice, and another for the scientific department. The estimated cost of each building is about \$50,000. The old building is to be used as a preparatory department. The twenty acres cost \$6,000. This is the situation at present (October 20, 1883).

THE CHUCHES OF BLOOMINGTON.

The Presbyterian Church of Bloomington was organized September 26, 1819, by Rev. Isaac Reed, the first members being Henry Kirkman, Mary Kerkum, David H. Maxwell, Mary D. Maxwell, John Ketchum, Elizabeth Ketchum, Elizabeth Anderson, Elizabeth Lucas and Patsey Baugh. The church was organized at the old log court house which stood where the jail now does. The first three baptized were the children of Dr. Maxwell—Martha Ann, James Darwin and Samuel Franklin. The first regular minister was Rev. David C. Proctor, who assumed the charge in 1822, preaching three-fourths of his time at Indianapolis, and the remainder at Bloomington. In 1825, he was succeeded by Rev. B. R. Hall, Principal of the State Seminary (now the University). Andrew Wylie, D. D., supplied the church from 1830 to 1834. He was President of the Indiana College, into which the State Seminary had been transformed in 1828. Rev. Ranson Hawley served from 1834 to 1841; Rev. W. W. Martin, from 1843 to 1845; Rev. Alfred Ryors, from 1845 to 1847; Rev. Levi Hughes, from 1847 to 1851; Rev. Thomas Alexander, from 1851 to 1853; Rev. F. H. Laird, from 1855 to 1856; Rev. Lowman Hall, from 1856 to 1857; Rev. T. M. Hopkins, from 1858 to 1869; Rev. A. Y. Moore in 1869. The first church was erected in 1826, and the last, the present one, in 1859-63.

In June, 1852, the Second Presbyterian Church was organized with a membership of eleven, eight of whom had been connected with the other church. Rev. Bishop became stated supply of the church, and continued with it until 1867. Rev. Elisha Ballentine, after 1854, supplied the pulpit during the absence of Rev. Bishop. Rev. Ballentine served from 1867 to 1869 without assistance.

In April, 1870, the First and Second Churches were united under

the pastorate of Rev. A. Y. Moore, and were called the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Thus the church remains at present with a membership of about 250. Since the organization of the church in 1819, there have been received into its communion through the First, Second and United organizations, 812 members. Twelve ministers of the Gospel have gone forth from the church.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bloomington is composed of three branches—the Associated Presbyterian (Seceder), the Associated Reformed Presbyterian (Union), and the Reformed Presbyterian (N. L. Covenanter), which were separately organized in 1833, 1834 and 1838 respectively. The three branches remained apart until 1864, when the Associate Reformed under Rev. William Turner and the Associate under Rev. John Bryan came together and formed the United Presbyterian congregation. In 1869, the Reformed congregation, under Rev. T. A. Wylie, came into the union. The early accounts of the separate branches are meager. The members were mostly from North Carolina, having left there owing to their abhorrence to slavery. They were largely farmers and were scattered outside of the county seat. At the time of union the membership was about 200. It is now nearly 250. Their church, in the northern part of the city, was built early in the seventies. Rev. W. P. McNary became pastor in 1870.

The Methodists organized their class at Bloomington in 1820, and built their church about six years later. Among the early members were Joshua O. Howe and wife, Daniel Rawlins and wife, Benjamin Freeland and wife, Samuel Hardesty and wife, Ebenezer Shepard and wife, Mrs. Wright, Jonathan Legg and wife, Naomi Otwell and family, James H. King and wife, Abraham Pauley and others. The Wrights did the brick work on the old church. Elias Abel wheeled mortar. The building cost about \$600. In the forties, it was sold to the Baptists, and in the sixties to the Catholics, who yet own it. In about 1846, the Methodists erected a new church. Rev. Owen was pastor at the time. It was the early custom in this church to have a door-keeper, and instead of a bell a great tin horn called to the house of worship. Other members in early years were the families of John S. Watts, Benjamin Neeld, J. D. Robertson, C. G. Ballard, J. S. Jones, W. E. Waugh, Zimri Worley, John Henry, G. W. Moore, J. W. Throop, C. P. Hester, B. F. Crary, W. F. Browning, J. W. Davis, Wesley Robertson, and others. The present church was built about 1873 and cost about \$12,000.

The Christians, or Campbellites, organized a class not far from 1820, and built a church late in the twenties. The families of Haws Armstrong, David Batterton, William Armstrong, Eli Lee, George Isominger, Johnson McCullough, D. C. Smith, D. Eckles, J. W. Hardin, John P. Rader, William A. Clark, Thomas N. Williams, D. F. Tilford, and many others were members. They have had two houses since.

The Baptists started a small class at a little later period, the leading members being the Fosters, the Stones, the Vanoys and others. They built a brick church also, but were not as strong as the other three denominations. In 1861, the following statistics of the four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist—were ordered prepared by the Bloomington Ministerial Association :

CHURCHES.	No. Sittings.	Av. Congregation.	Members.	Prayer Meetings.	Attendance.	Sabbath School.
O. S. Presbyterian	850	200	105	1	25	75
N. S. Presbyterian	225	150	83	1	35	70
U. Presbyterian (Prof. Wylie's)	300	100	60	2	30	35
U. Presbyterian (Mr. Turner's)	500	250	225	1	100	125
Methodist	500	300	230	2	50	130
Baptist	250	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Christian	409	200	175	1	40	100
Totals	2525	1200	916	8	280	540

Counting the number from the country attending the above churches, as about equal to the statistics of Mr. Turner's church, we have in Bloomington, church sittings, 2,025; attending church, 950; members, 690; prayer meetings, 7; attendance, 180; and in Sabbath school, 405. Taking the population of Bloomington as 2,200, and counting of this number 600 for the children, we have as not usually attending church 640; not members of church, 900; children not in Sabbath school, about 200. Surely, if these statistics approximate the truth, there is much ground still to be occupied.

Other religious classes have been organized since then. The Catholics have a small organization, and have a handsome brick church west of the railroad, on Sixth street. The colored people have two small brick churches in the city. Bloomington may be compared to Oberlin, Ohio, in the number of its colored population, and in many other respects—such as churches and schools. The city contains over 100 colored people, many of whom are well educated and well mannered.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

TIMBER, SOIL, ETC.

THERE is no better soil in the county than in some portions of Perry Township. That fine, small stream, Clear Creek, has its source within its limits; and along many of the smaller branches are heavy deposits of mingled silica and alluvium, which constitute the basis of the very best soil for all the cereals, and for grass—especially timothy and clover, the staple grasses of the Mississippi Valley. There is no better soil in the State for wheat than in a few places in Perry Township; but corn requires more alluvium than the surface generally affords, though here and there are fields which much resemble the black corn-fields of Illinois, Iowa and Northern Missouri. Springs of good water abound. In the eastern part, a few are slightly impregnated with sulphur. As the early settlers did not have wells as we do now, they usually located where some

good spring promised an abundant supply of good water. Perry had many of these springs.

THE SEMINARY TOWNSHIP.

Township 8 north, Range 1 west, was one of two in the State of Indiana, devoted by Legislative enactment to special school purposes. The Indiana State University was then unknown, and its future place in the social system of humanity was unthought of. In the year 1820, the General Assembly of Indiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, selected two full Congressional townships—one in Gibson County, and the other in Monroe County—to be used in founding and maintaining two State Seminaries. The selection was made through the medium of commissions appointed by the State Legislature, such officers being required to locate the townships, and carry into effect other provisions specified. This was done, Perry Township, or as it was only known then, Township 8 north, Range 1 west, being the one selected in Monroe County. Trustees were appointed to superintend the erection of the necessary seminary buildings—two, one for the school, and the other for the Principal to occupy. This work was done in 1822, four sections of land on the north side of the township being reserved for the grounds, etc., of the seminary. The sections thus reserved were all of No. 4, No. 5, the west half of No. 3, the east half of No. 6, the west half of No. 9, and the east half of No. 8, making in all four full sections. These sections were reserved from sale, and squatters were not permitted to make improvements, such as clearing the land, erecting buildings, planting crops, etc. It was different, however, on the remainder of the township. The citizens were, of course, aware that at some future day the lands of the township, except perhaps the reserved sections, would be thrown into market and sold in parcels to suit purchasers for the highest price that could be obtained. None of the land was remote from the county seat, and much of it was near, and, in addition, the rapid growth of Bloomington, the location of a State Seminary there and the appearance of educators and citizens of unusual culture, caused the soil of Perry Township to be greatly coveted, and early in the twenties its bounds were invaded by an army of eager squatters, who, regardless of the fact that they had no right there, went to work erecting buildings in which to live, cutting down the forests to get fields for agriculture, constructing mills, etc., etc., as if the land were already their legal property. The years passed, but still the lands remained unsold, though quite numerous occupied. The squatters continuously clamored for the sale to be made, and at last, in 1827, the Legislature provided for the appraisement of the land and for its appearance in market. This caused the squatters to become anxious. Several of them had made quite extensive improvements in clearing and building, and the sale meant that their claims should be subjected to the competitive bids of speculators, prospective residents and themselves. The speculators, for instance, could bid on a squatter's claim, and, if willing to buy the improvements which the law of pre-emption required of him, could run the farm above the price which the squatter himself was willing or able to give, and could secure the home of the settler in spite of all that he could do. Nothing serious, however, was done, though there was some sharp competition for tracts of land of superior quality, or of favor-

able location. The appraisement of the land was made by James Borland, in June, 1827.

The rating of the land was done in June, 1827, as will be seen from the following certificate of Mr. Borland:

I hereby certify that the above is a plat of the Reserve 1 Township of seminary land in Monroe County as rated by me agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 25, 1827.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1827.

JAMES BORLAND, *Commissioner*.

The poorest land, class 3, could not be sold for less than the Government price of \$1.25 per acre, and might be sold for any amount above that figure. A minimum price was also fixed for the first and second classes. The sale began in October (the sections and parts of sections marked reserved in the plat not being subject to sale), and during the remainder of that year (1827) the following men became purchasers: Alexander Kelley, Joseph Piercy, John Armstrong, and John Griffith on Section 1; James G. Fleener, Granville Ward, Milton McPhetridge, Isaac Rogers, Aquilla Rogers and Samuel Dunn on Section 2; Thomas Smith on Section 3; George Henry, James Borland, Ellis Stone and Hiram Paugh on Section 6; Emsley Wilson, Andrew Dodds, Abraham Pauley, Richard Hunter and Alexander Murphy on Section 7; Samuel Dodds, Richard Shipp and John Hight on Section 8; William Bilbo on Section 9; Benjamin Rogers, David Batterton and Zachariah Williams on Section 10; John Griffith and Jacob Isominger on Section 11; Garrett Moore, John A. Wilson and Moses Williams on Section 12; Benjamin Rogers on Section 14; Josiah Baker and Abel Nego Walden on Section 15; William Dunning, Levi Thatcher and Williams Knatts on Section 16; Isaac Pauley, Daniel Davis, Thomas Carter and Absalom Kennedy on Section 17; Isaac Pauley, Edward Borland and Samuel Moore on Section 18; Simon Adamson on Section 19; Jacob Depue, Evan Dallarhide, David Sears and John Mathers on Section 20; Robert D. Alexander, William Davis, John W. Nicholson, William Taylor, Michael Keith and David Findley on Section 21; John Boltinghouse, William Patrick and William Taylor on Section 22; Solomon Butcher, Banner Brummet and James Berryman on Section 27; William Taylor, James Alexander, William Alverson, John Musser, Robert Sanderson, James Brummet and Thomas Abbott on Section 28; William Alverson, Carey James, David Sears, William Henry, James Parsons and Charles Brookshire on Section 29; Samuel Rhorer, Solomon Green, John Smith and Absalom Cooper on Section 30; John Smith on Section 31; William Ross and Alexander Miller on Section 32; George Short and Moses Grantham on Section 33; William Chandler on Section 34. These were the only purchasers in 1827, and, of course, include all the squatters who were very anxious to get a title to the land upon which they had been living and had been for years saving money for that purpose. Several residents of Bloomington and other portions of the county were among the buyers. During the following year, 1828, the entries, though quite numerous, were not half so many as in 1827. After the first rush, the sale languished and fell back to its place with the remainder of the county. The land was not subject to entry in the usual way at the land offices. It was under the control of a special Commissioner who was em-

powered to negotiate the transfers. James Borland was for a period of years this Commissioner.

ORGANIZATION.

Previous to 1830, the township remained attached to Bloomington Township for election and judicial purposes, but at the latter date it was given a separate organization and was named in honor of Commodore Perry, the author of the famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," referring to his victory on Lake Erie. Elections were ordered held at the house of Benjamin Kenton, for two Justices of the Peace. Mr. Kenton was appointed Inspector; Jesse Davis and George A. Ritter, Overseers of the Poor; Solomon Butcher and Finney Courtney, Fence Viewers. The first election was held on the 26th of May, 1830.

THE TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

The poll-tax payers of the township in 1841 were: Elias Abrams; Robert D. Alexander, who owned 158 acres on Section 21, and paid a tax of \$12.48; Samuel Boruff, on Sections 4, 22, 27, whose tax was \$16.48; Edward Borland, on Sections 17 and 18, paid \$30.73; Solomon Butcher, on Sections 22 and 27, paid \$17.01; David Briggs, paid \$2.05; Alexander Blakely, on Section 28, paid \$7.27; William Blakely, on Sections 21 and 28, paid \$14.34; John M. Bruster, paid \$2.40; John Berry, paid \$6.67, on Section 14; John Blakely, paid \$2.05. Other poll-tax payers were Mansfield Bennett, John Ballenger, William Boruff, Able Carter, Absalom Cooper, John Carlisle, William Crossfield, John Cathcart, William Campbell, William Chandler, Thomas Carter, Andrew Dillman, Joseph Davis, Ira Davar, James Dawden, Bailey East, Charles Irvin, John Fullerton, Andrew Fullerton, David Finley, Enoch Green, Solomon Green, Thomas Gorley, Samuel Gordon, Reuben Guy, John Grimes, Noah Hammock, John Howard, Thomas Hemera, Sampson Hemera, Tilghman Howard, Samuel Hall, Robert Hemphill, Andrew Hemphill, John Hornbaker, Joshua Hoover, Joseph Hobson, Robert Helms, Robert Hartness, William Harbison, John Hines, Daniel Isominger, Michael Keith, Daniel Ketchum, Thomas Kelsey, Amos Lock, Samuel Little, Isaac Laughhead, Solomon Lucas, David May, Ren Mitchell, John Mitchell, I. P. Mathers, John Moffit, Samuel Mathers, Milton McPhetridge, William McKissick, Joseph Mitchell, Matthew McPhetridge, John Moore, John Mathers, Benjamin Mathers, Ezra Pering, Fleming Parish, David Perry, Samuel Patton, James Riley, Christopher Rhorer, Samuel Rhorer, William Rush, Jacob Rhorer, James Sutphin, J. P. Siscal, James Steel, John Small, William F. Siscal, Samuel Snoddy, John Shields, David W. Shields, Lewis G. Shryer, Arthur Sutphin, Stacey Smith, James Sylvester, William D. Snodgrass, James Sarvis, Joel Thrasher, John Thompson, Gilmore Thompson, Jacob Tresler, John Tate, David Wells, William Wylie, Edmund Waugh, Solomon Wagoner, John Woodburn, Robert White and William White. The highest tax payers were Edward Borland, \$30.73; Hugh Campbell, \$29.68; John Ketchum, \$29.96; John Moffit, \$24.39; Thomas Carter, \$18.33; Jesse Dever, \$17.90; Thomas Grimes, \$15; Joshua Hoover, \$16.85; Benjamin Mathers, \$15.10; Joseph Mitchell, \$14.42; James Rogers, \$15.95; Samuel Patton, \$13.90; John Smith, \$22.55; Samuel Wylie, \$21.50.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The country schools of Perry have been as a rule superior to the average in Monroe County. This is due, in a large measure, to the intelligence of the citizens, and to the presence of the State University in the northern part. The question of education was brought directly to their door and appealed to their better judgment. Country schools were taught in the twenties—one in the vicinity of the Pauleys' and one in the southwestern corner. Two houses were built in the thirties, and one or two more in the forties. By 1854 or 1855, not less than five houses were standing, in which school was taught regularly—one on Section 2, another on Section 14, another on 20, another on 27 and another on 29. If reports are correct, all were log houses. The patrons of the school on Section 2 were the Hemphills, Currys, Harbisons, Smiths, Westbrooks *et al.* The patrons of the school on Section 20 were the Snodgrasses, the Perings, the Carters, the Mathers, the Rhorerers, the Hoovers, the Finleys, *et al.* The Nichols, Campbells, Dillmans, Rhorerers, Moffits, Blakelys, Rosses, Searses, etc., sent to the house on Section 29. The Moffits, the Adamases, the Fullertons, the Halls, the Butchers, the Boruffs, the Tates, the Millers, the Lucases, the Siscos and others sent to the little house on Section 27. The Rogerses, the Houstons, the Snoddys, the Hemphills, the Ervins, the Servies, the Shieldses, the Moores, etc., sent to the house on Section 14. Since the decade of the fifties the schools of Perry have kept pace with the development of the township and the county. There are now eight houses, and more of them are brick than in any other township of the county. The following table shows the teachers of 1880-81, the number of the school district, the enumeration in each school (not the enumeration in each district) and the kind of houses:

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Number of Pupils.	Kind and Dimensions of House.
Kate Phillips.....	1	26	Brick, 20x26 feet.
Emma Baxter.....	2	35	Brick, 20x26 feet.
Morris Cain.....	3	36	Brick, 20x26 feet.
John Holsapple.....	4	33	
John L. May.....	5	38	Brick, 22x28 feet.
Ella Vourner.....	6	40	Brick, 22x28 feet.
Lida Pickel.....	7	43	
Josie Woodward.....	8	48	Brick, 24x30 feet.

CHURCHES.

The Bethesda congregation of Presbyterians east of Bloomington was organized in the thirties, among the earliest members being the families of James Faris, David Smith, Thomas Moore, John Gamble, Robert Ewing, Thomas Smith, Martin Gamble, Samuel Curry and John A. Russell. One acre of ground was purchased in Section 3, Township 8 north, Range 1 west. Another early class was composed of the families of Hugh Campbell, Andrew Dillman, Joshua Hoover and others. Mr. Campbell donated land in Section 29, for the church, which was built soon after 1855, and was called "Christian Union."

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.

SURFACE FEATURES AND GEOLOGY.

THE chief natural characteristic of Bean Blossom Township is the rough, precipitous and stony appearance of the country. Outcroppings of fine stone are seen all along Bean Blossom Creek and in remote portions of the township. The stream above mentioned enters the township from the east side, about two miles from the southeast corner, and takes a northerly course, emptying into White River, which forms a portion of the northwestern boundary. No portion of Indiana furnishes a more superior quality of limestone. The stone belongs to the Warsaw division of the Lower St. Louis Group, and known by the local name of American marble. It is light gray with bluish streaks, and is susceptible of a high polish. Many thousands of tons of this and other varieties of limestone, noticeably the kind so rich in the smaller species of fossils, are quarried annually and shipped to all portions of this and neighboring States. Within the last six or eight years, the facilities for quarrying stone have been wonderfully improved, so that now blocks of enormous size and great value are lifted out, sawed by steam into any shape and size, and loaded with the greatest ease on cars for transportation. The "American marble" is used extensively for local monuments, affording a cheap, durable and beautiful means of marking the last resting-place of the dead. The geological section at Big Creek Quarry, about one mile west of Stinesville, where the best marble is obtained, is as follows:

The Lower St. Louis Group of the Warsaw Division of limestone, light gray, clouded with bluish gray streaks, pleasing to the eye and susceptible of a high polish. It is excellently suited for interior decorations and monumental work generally, as may be seen at Stinesville. This is a valuable bed of limestone and quite accessible	4 feet.
Lower St. Louis Group of the Warsaw Division of limestone, coarse grained, light blue color, containing the following fossils: <i>Nautilus</i> , <i>Collectus</i> , <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Sublevis</i> , <i>Euomphalus planispira</i> , <i>E. spurgroneusis</i> , <i>Terebratula bovideus</i> , <i>T. formosa</i> , <i>T. sub cuneata</i> , <i>Rhynchonella mutata</i> and <i>R. grosoenari</i>	2 feet.
Limestone of the same group, light gray color, soft and easily worked, hardens on exposure, and is entirely without fossils	6 feet.
Limestone, same group, dark gray in color, very hard and containing numerous small fossils, highly silicified	8 feet.
Total	20 feet.

The section at the quarry half a mile west of Stinesville, is as follows:

Chert and argillaceous layers	8 feet.
Limestone (Warsaw Division of the Lower St. Louis Group), light gray, fine grained, easily worked, without fossils. bleaches white and hardens on exposure. This stone is regularly bedded and accessible	15 feet.
Limestone, same group, dark gray, coarse grained and containing fossils silicified	6 feet.
Total	29 feet.

The section at the quarry adjoining the east on the north, is as follows :

Ferruginous clay, chert and argillaceous layers.....	8 feet.
Limestone (Warsaw Division of the St. Louis Group), dark gray, coarse grained, hard, water-worn, containing numerous fossils in a silicified condition.....	4 feet.
Limestone, same group. light gray, fine-grained, free of fossils and without partings or seams.....	30 feet.
Limestone, same group. dark gray, with numerous small (Spurgeon Hill) fossils	6 feet.
Total	48 feet.

The formation on Section 31, is as follows :

Arenaceous soil.....	4 feet.
Chestin sandstone, irregularly bedded, without fossils	40 feet.
Argillaceous and cherty layers, containing <i>Zaphrentis spinulosa</i> , <i>Athyris triuncle a.</i> <i>A. lamellosa</i> , spines and plates of <i>Archæcidaris sp.</i> ; <i>Springopora multattenuata</i> , <i>Lithostroton mammillare</i> and fragments of <i>L. proliferum</i>	10 feet.
Limestone, upper St. Louis Group, light gray, hard, siliceous and regularly bedded.....	40 feet.
Total.....	94 feet.

These tables illustrate the wealth of the township in first-class limestone. And the beauty of the fact lies in the ease with which the stone is worked.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement is so remote that it is difficult to get at with any degree of reliability. The entries of land were early, but many of the heaviest purchasers were speculators who did not expect to reside in the township, but afterward, from time to time, sold to those who located permanently. John Fullen bought all of Section 4, as soon as the land was thrown into market in 1816. Nathaniel Gilbert, who became a resident soon afterward, bought a tract in 1816, on Section 15. He was one of the first settlers in the township, if not the first. John McCormick, a speculator, bought tracts on several sections, in 1816, and during a few of the succeeding years. Hugh Barnes, another very early resident of the township, bought on Section 20, in 1816, and Abner Evans, who is said by several old settlers to have been the first permanent settler of Bean Blossom Township, located during the same year on Section 21. He built a saw-mill on Jack's Defeat Creek, at a very early day—probably as early as 1819, which was operated by him for a number of years. Archibald Wood, who did not live in the township, bought several tracts quite early—several in 1816. Jonathan Gilbert bought not only on Section 15, in 1816, but on Section 22 as well. He was a prominent citizen in early years. C. & F. Bullett and Feters & Hughs, speculators, bought several tracts at an early day. Julius Woodward bought on Section 32, as early as 1816, and William Millikan on Section 34 during the same year. Millikan built a saw mill early, which he operated a series of years. Traces of the old dam are yet visible, a memento of the early times. William Kelso bought on Section 34 in 1816, and soon afterward became a resident. John Bigger bought on Section 35, the same year, but whether he became a resident cannot be stated. Jonathan Lindley who did become a resident, secured a piece of land on Section 35 in 1816. Phineas Stevens became a land-holder on the same section the

following year. Samuel Jennings also bought on Section 36 in 1816. These were the only entries of 1816. In 1817, Robert Blair bought land on Section 15; F. V. Hall, on Section 17; James Bailey, on Section 23; William Puett, bought on Section 25; Moses Slaughter, on the same section; Nathaniel Clark, on Section 26, and John Kays, on Section 36. In 1818, the entries were as follows: Isaac V. Buskirk, on Section 5; William Ray, on Section 26. John Burton purchased a piece of land on Section 9 in 1819. He became one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the township. He founded the town of Mt. Tabor, established the first grist and saw mill there, and was actively engaged in the early history of the village. More of this will be found further on in this chapter. There does not seem to have been a single tract purchased in the township in 1820. In 1821, the following entries were made: William Burton on Section 2; Francis Evans on the same section; Anthony Reese on Section 18; John Moore on Section 30. Reuben Loving bought on Section 2 in 1824; Simon Lindley on the same section the same year. John Lemon bought on Section 3 the same year. John Burton secured an additional tract on Section 11, in 1824, and William Burton increased his farm by a purchase on Section 2, in 1822. Charles Devore settled on Section 17 in 1823. L. L. Waldron bought a tract on Section 19 in 1825, and has since been a resident of the township. William Puett bought on Section 19 in 1827, and John Summit on the same section in 1828. Nicholas Whisenand and Solomon Teague bought on Sections 20 and 21, respectively, in 1827, and Henry Ritzel on Section 21 in 1826. Alexander Wilson bought on Section 27 the latter year. W. O. Stansberry purchased a tract on Section 29 in 1824, and George Sharp and Armstead Puett on Section 30 the same year. In 1823, Henry Hopewell bought on Section 33, and in 1826 Martin Wampler on Section 36. David Bight bought on Section 32 in 1829; Joseph Wampler on Section 30, in 1826; Gilbert Lytton on Section 28, in 1828; Samuel Hartsock, who is said by some to have been the first settler in the township, on Section 16, in 1830. John L. Ashbaugh, another very early settler and prominent man, on Section 16, in 1831; John Blain on Section 16 in 1830; Henry Wallace on Section 9, in 1829; Richard Shirley on Section 6, in 1829; Peter Abel on Section 3, in 1826; Benjamin Utterback on Section 2, in 1829; Andrew Robinson on Section 1, in 1826, and John Barton on the same section in 1828. These were the only entries prior to 1830. The names of all the early residents, however, have not been given.

ANECDOTES.

Old Daniel McHolland, who settled in the vicinity of Ketchum's Mills, in Clear Creek Township, in the year 1815, and who was probably the first white man to bring his wife and family to the county of Monroe, became a resident of Bean Blossom Township at an early day. He was a jovial old fiddler of exceptional backwoods skill, and officiated in the capacity of orchestra at many an early dance in the township. His musical proclivity was too preponderant for financial success. He owned no land and was content with enough to eat and wear so long as his fiddle could be played upon. He passed away with the old times. At the

early settlement of the township, bears were quite numerous and several were killed. Thomas Allen killed several, and was a famous hunter of deer. A man named Wrightsill killed a bear in 1829 or 1830 south-east of Stinesville. He was hunting in the woods with his dogs and succeeded in treeing the bear in a large sycamore. He was a good shot, and brought it down at the first fire. The ground was so soft under the tree that the falling animal made a deep indentation which remained there for a year or more. The marks of the bear's claws on the bark of the tree could be seen there for several years. Thomas Wilson was another skillful bear hunter. At an early day, he went up to the vicinity of Baker Township, Morgan County, where he encamped in the hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore tree which was yet standing, and remained there for a week or more, traversing the surrounding country for bears. He killed four or five, it is said, some under rather thrilling circumstances, besides numerous deer. David Ellett killed bears in Bean Blossom Township, it is said. Coleman Puett shot one near the south-east corner of the township during the twenties. Jerry Devore crippled one west of Stinesville in later years, but the animal succeeded in eluding all pursuit. Old man McHolland was an experienced trapper and deer hunter. He killed many of the latter animals in the township. The hides were worth from 25 cents to \$1 each, and were largely used for "breeches" by the earliest settlers. When the weather was fair, they were good enough, but in rainy or foul weather they took water like a blanket, and when dried were stiff enough to stand alone. Then it was laughable to see the old settlers draw them on. The "saddles" of the deer were worth about the same as the hides. The venison was dry and required lard in which to be cooked before being palatable. The old settlers much preferred fat and lean pork, combined, to any other meat that they could get. The Baileys and the Turners and others were skillful deer hunters. It is said that one of the Baileys once had a fight with a wounded deer, and had the clothing nearly all torn from his body, besides receiving numerous bruises from the sharp hoofs and antlers before he vanquished the enraged animal.

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

Ephraim Abel, John Ashbaugh, John Allen, John Adams, William Abel, Elisha Allen, Jacob Ashbaugh, Peter Abel, Joseph Ashbaugh, William Brady, J. V. Buskirk, John Blain, Frederick Burris, Jeremiah Briscoe, John Burton, H. W. Burton, Henry Berry, Jesse Burton, B. R. Byers, Solomon Berry, Zachariah Catteran, Andrew Cosner, Valentine Cline, John S. Constable, John Childers, Joseph Campbell, G. W. Chambers, J. M. Campbell, John Cooter, Israel Clutter, Luther Coffee, Elisha Chambers, John Cox, Robert Camden, Jacob Duncan, Henry Devore, John Davis, Squire Ellett, D. W. Ellett, Tanner, Moses Fare, P. S. Tanner, W. F. Farley, James Gentry, Lemuel Gentry, Henry Gross, Joseph Houston, Benjamin Houston, Lawson Hewett, P. Houston, Lewis W. Hayes, James Hughes, Felix G. Hite, Nelson Johnson, Samuel Jemison, Joshua Jones, Joseph James, John Johnson, Jacob Keizer, James Lewis, William Langwell, Abraham Lemmons, S. Landy, Lawrence Lytton, Bartlett Laman, Joel Lytton, James Lee, Charles May, G.

S. Mayfield, John Moore, John McHenry, Harrison Moore, William Neice, Calvin Percival, Benjamin Putnam, William Puett, Hines Paul, Jesse Runnells, W. B. Robertson, John Rocket, A. Shelburn, Willis Smith, Noah Stine, Daniel Summit, Henry Stine, John South, David Stephens, Christopher Shover, Johnson Stites, Andrew Stine, Peter Stine, Henry H. Stine, Paul Stine, Eusepheus Stine, Daniel Stine, David Shook, Hubbard Sharp, John Summit, Richard Shirley, L. Shirley, James Turner, Brinkley Turner, Henry Wilson, James W. Warren, Eli Warren, Austin Ward, Thomas Wilson, Lewis Waldron, Gideon Walker, Joseph Wampler, Hezekiah Wampler, Hugh Warren, Martin Wampler, Emanuel Yates, Thomas Vint, Robert Vint and Lewis Zink. The highest tax payers were the following: John Ashbaugh, \$8.10; John Allen, \$22.40; Peter Able, \$13.27; William Brady, \$10.30; James V. Buskirk, \$18; Fred Burris, \$8.51; Isaac Buskirk, \$15.95; John S. Barnes, \$20.07; Henry Burton, \$12.06; George Bowman, \$8.36; Jesse Burton, \$14.15; B. R. Byers, \$16.90; F. T. Butler, \$8.80; John Burton, \$17.98; Lawrence Cooter, \$11.40; Reuben Coffee, \$16.50; Elisha Chambers, \$7.55; John Davis, \$19.10; Squire Ellett, \$7.27; Moses Fare, \$26.14; P. S. Tanner, \$13.07; Peter Goss, \$8.12; William Hite, \$14.79; F. G. Hite, \$7.22; Lavina James, \$7.70; Lawrence Lytton, \$8.65; Bartlett Laman, \$7.27; John Moore, \$11.40; John McHenry, \$10.30; William Neice, \$8.65; William Puett, \$14.70; Jessie Runnells, \$11.67; John Rocket, \$10.85; Arynotte Shelburn, \$7.96; Daniel Summit, \$7.70; Christian Summit, \$10.82; Christopher Shover, \$7.41; Johnson Stites, \$13.70; Henry Stine, \$23.65; Hubbard Sharp, \$13.05; John Summit, \$9.53; Richard Shirley, \$8.10; Thomas Wilson, \$25.15; Lewis Waldron, \$14.15; Gideon Walker, \$16.61; Joseph Wampler, \$10.75; Hezekiah Wampler, \$34.36; Martin Wampler, \$9.10; Joshua Vint, \$11. The total number of polls was 148; acres of land, 13,617; value of goods and improvements, \$101,605; value of lots and improvements, \$2,883; aggregate value of taxable property, \$49,515; total amount of taxables, \$154,003; State tax, \$727.32; county tax, \$343.97; total tax, \$1,071.29.

MT. TABOR.

The most important feature of Bean Blossom Township in early years was the village of Mt. Tabor. There was a time in the history of this village when it was the leading commercial center of Monroe County, as far as grain and live stock were concerned. The town was the important place before any town was there, if that is not an ambiguous statement. As early as 1820, John Burton erected a saw mill there on a dam which he constructed, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, he also began grinding corn and wheat, though the bolting of the latter was done by hand. These continued to operate with a wide and useful patronage for several years before any other buildings were erected. It is said that about 1825, James Turner and Jefferson Wampler established blacksmith shops there, though probably not at the same time. William Ellett opened the first salesroom there as early as 1828, in the shape of what later generations would demoninate "a saloon." He sold whisky and other kinds of liquor, and within a year began to sell from a small stock of groceries. He remained but a few years.

In April, 1828, the village was properly laid out and recorded at the county seat. W. D. McCullough was the surveyor. Sixty-six lots were laid out on the north side of the creek, and the old plat shows the bridge, the saw-mill and the grist-mill.

In 1829, James Gilbert began selling liquor there, as did Andrew Wampler. It is likely that these men were not there at the same time. The first store of any consequence was opened by Parks & Hite in 1829, or perhaps 1830, and during the latter year Hezekiah & David Wampler opened a combined liquor establishment and grocery. Saloons at that day were called groceries, and usually comprised groceries as we know them and liquors which were classed as "wet groceries." The name saloon was never applied to such houses. About this time William Ellett also sold a small amount of merchandise. In 1831, Ellett & Kirkham were engaged in the grocery business together. In 1832, Hezekiah Wampler brought on a stock of general merchandise, which he continued to increase as the years passed, until he had the largest stock, it is said, in the village. John S. Barnes started a store in 1834, and Gideon Walker a grocery the same year. Parks & Hite were yet in business with a large stock and an increasing trade. The Wampplers were similarly situated. John Bennett began to sell goods in 1835. J. K. Hemphill was also in business in the town about this time. After this came Wampler, Shelburn & Dunning, in 1836; Ellett & Barnes, 1837; William Hite, 1839; James Whitesill, 1841; Felix G. Hite, 1841; A. W. Hill, 1843; W. J. Sparks, 1845; Sparks & Davis, 1847 (the Wampplers, Sparks, Whitesill, Hill, *et al.*, were yet in business); George L. and Milton Brown, 1848; William Houston, 1848; John C. Mays, 1849; Parks & Egbert, 1849; Sparks & Davis, 1849, and others later and on, until about the time of the last war, when Levi Kean kept store, the last one in the village. William Chambers was an early wheelwright. The Posey Brothers made quite a number of hats from lambs' wool, which were bought in the surrounding country.

In about 1828 or 1829, Samuel Hartsock bought the old Burton saw mill and grist mill, and rebuilt both on a much larger and better scale. He also greatly improved the old dam, until an excellent water-power was obtained. Within a year or two, he sold out to Parks, Shelburn & Hite, and in 1831 Gideon Walker bought a half interest. Other changes were afterward made. The old grist mill had a very large local trade, and in addition shipped by boat to the Southern markets large quantities of good flour. In the thirties, and during about all of the forties, large quantities of produce were sent South by Nathan Hill, Parks & Egbert, Wampler & Co., W. J. Sparks and others. As high as 5,000 hogs were slaughtered there in one season, and shipped down the river. In the spring of the year, White River rose so high that back water on Bean Blossom Creek rose in the town of Mt. Tabor to a sufficient depth to float boats. It is said that when a freshet would occur, a flat-boat would be constructed hurriedly, loaded with pork, flour, corn and wheat, and sent down the stream. There was but little, if any, current in the creek, so that the boats were poled down to the river current, after which the hand labor was over until the destination was reached. As high as fifteen boat loads were sent from Mt. Tabor in one season; and the season,

be it remembered, was only during the flood of the springs. Dr. W. S. Walker said he went nine times to New Orleans with flat-boats, and Matthias Berry went thirteen times. Late in the forties, it is said, Mr. Hill introduced steam into his pork packing house, to scald the slaughtered swine and operate the machinery for hoisting. The trade of Mt. Tabor extended far beyond Bloomington. It is said that Hezekiah Wampler shipped the first boat load of pork, grain and provisions down the river about 1836. Noah Stine owned and conducted a large cooper shop, where scores of barrels were made for the pork packers and the grist mill. Mr. Turner was an experienced gunsmith, and had a big shop. Mr. Chambers manufactured all kinds of spinning wheels and reels. Amsden, Hatterbaugh & Coffin manufactured wheat fans for a few years, beginning about 1836. They employed as high as twenty-five men, and kept four peddlers, with wagons, on the road all the time; this was a very large and important business. David Wampler conducted an extensive tannery. The well-known Judge Eckles was married in Mt. Tabor. Of course the citizens gave him an old-fashioned *charivari*. A number of tin pans and bells were fastened to the machinery in the old saw mill; the water was then turned on, and the Judge to be was charivariated by machinery. The Judge will furnish further details upon request. The village was at its best from 1835 to 1852, and probably did the largest business early in the forties. Its highest population was about 350. William Hite was the first Postmaster. Nathan Hill and F. G. Hite succeeded him. Among the earliest residents were John Burton, Samuel Hartsock, William Hite, F. G. Hite, Hezekiah Wampler, David Wampler, John Cox, David Keizer, Widow Godsey, William Ellett. A man named Moody conducted a tailor shop there in about 1832; Edward Ellett succeeded him, and G. W. Boyd succeeded Ellett. There has been nothing on the site of the old village for several years, except the old mills and a residence or two. The busy business houses, the thronged streets and the buildings have disappeared. In looking at the site of the old village, one is reminded of the lines of Goldsmith:

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn.
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green."

STINESVILLE.

This village owes its origin to the New Albany Railroad. It was laid out by Eusebius Stine, owner, and John J. Poynter, surveyor, in 1855, on the southeast quarter of Section 17, and consisted of 114 lots, 15 of which were on the west side of the railroad. The village began to grow slowly, but received quite an impetus when the Virginia Company began quarrying American marble west on Big Creek. Samuel Briscoe probably started the first store. John McHenry & Son came with goods within a few years. James Williams sold goods for a short time. Mr. Matheny was probably next, and James Shell next. Thomas Riggs was in soon afterward. C. C. Dunn came in a few years ago and is there now. David Miller opened a store four or five years ago, and is yet in business. The first hotel was opened by William Easton, who has remained with it since. Dr. Mullinix was probably the first physician. Drs.

Allen and Greer are practicing at present. John McHenry was the first Postmaster. James Greer is the present agent of Brother Jonathan. The owner of the town was probably the first blacksmith. John Easton was the first shoe-maker. Frank Ashbaugh has been the shoe-maker for about twenty years. Eusebius Stine built the first saw mill at the village. He also built a small grist mill. These buildings were erected long before the town started into being. Among the early residents of Stinesville were Eusebius Stine, after whom the village was named, Samuel Brisco, Thomas Wilson, Charles Miller, Frank Ashbaugh, Mr. Matheny, Jackson Hite, William Easton, George Pugh and their families, and others. The great feature of the village during the past five or six years is the limestone interest. Two or three companies from Terre Haute, and one or two from other cities, are quarrying and sawing and shipping large quantities of excellent limestone.

SCHOOLS.

The first school, it is said, was taught in the Putnam neighborhood, about the year 1828, by a Mr. Taylor. The house was a residence of logs, that had been vacated, and was then used for several years for school purposes. A school was started about the same time in the northern part near the Buskirks. By 1836, there were four established schools in the township—one east of Mount Tabor, one west of Mount Tabor, one a mile and a half south of Stinesville, and the fourth about three miles southeast of Stinesville. Of course the four houses were of logs. In 1846, the number of districts had been increased to five or six. In 1856, schoolhouses were standing on Sections 2, 12, just south of Mount Tabor, 7, two houses on Section 29, and 23. Since that day, the schools have been greatly improved. Mount Tabor had no schoolhouse but sent to the country houses. The building about a quarter of a mile south was the principal one, and this was at first used also by the children of Stinesville. Twelve or fifteen years ago, a schoolhouse was built in the latter town. About five years ago, the building was burned and another, which is yet used, was erected the same year. Three famous teachers during the decade of thirties were Eusebius, Euraneus and Ambrose Hinkle, brothers, sons of a wealthy slave-holder of Tennessee, and young men of fine manners, finished education and among the most perfect disciplinarians ever in charge of schools in the township. Eusebius, the elder, was a Lutheran minister, and often preached in German to members of his church who could not understand English very well. The morning sermon was in German, and the evening sermon in English. The brothers were single men, though the elder married one of the fair daughters of the township. These brothers were in such demand to take charge of the schools that comparatively large amounts were raised by subscription in addition to the stinted amount furnished by the school fund, to pay them for their services. They introduced grammar, United States History and algebra into their schools, and created an interest in improved and advanced education that had a marked beneficial effect upon all the surrounding schools. Clinton C. Owens was another early teacher of pronounced success. He was finely educated and his discipline was the pride of the district where he taught. At no

time since has the township had better schools than under Owens and Hinkles. The township schools in 1880-81, with the teachers, etc., were as follows:

TEACHERS IN 1880-81.	Number of District	School Enrollment.	Kind and Size of Schoolhouses.
Eva Hall.....	1	38	Frame, 18x22 feet.
Emma Rocke.....	2	23	Frame, 18x22 feet.
Lizzie Owens.....	3	48	Frame, 22x28 feet.
William Hoadley.....	4	38	Frame, 22x30 feet.
Hosea Gaskins.....	5	35	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Sarah Williams.....	6	40	Frame, 20x24 feet.
James Morgan.....	7	60	Frame, 22x30 feet.
S. D. Coon.....	8	40	Frame, 20x22 feet.
Jane Stealey.....	9	24	Frame, 20x26 feet.

CHURCHES.

A class of Methodists was organized at the Putman Schoolhouse about 1832, and continued to meet there for worship for many years. Among the earliest members were the families of Henry Putnam, James Houston, Stephen Lundy, Joseph Houston, David W. Elliott, Peter Abel, Joshua Jones, B. B. Rogers and Barnard Arnold and others. A church was finally erected in the northern part of the township early in the fifties. The old Baptist Church called "Jack's Defeat" was organized about the year 1840, among the earliest members being the Davores, the Lyttons, the Wilsons and others. Their church, called Mt. Carmel, was erected late in the forties or early in the fifties. After Stinesville started up, the old log church was abandoned, and the Baptists, Methodists, Christians, and Lutherans living in the vicinity united means and built a "box" church in the village, which was used continuously until the present, when a new house is being erected (1883-84) by the Baptists. The Methodists will retain the old church. The new church will cost about \$800 when finished. The Lutherans organized a class about 1845 or earlier, and soon built a church south of Stinesville. Among the leading families belonging were the Stines, the Summits and other. Henry Stine, Sr., was for many years the Elder. Other churches have been established in later years.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THE EARTH STRUCTURE.

THIS section of the county possesses many interesting features, not only from its natural attractions, but from the fact that it was settled at a very early day and grew to worth and prominence while other portions were yet comparatively uninhabited. Of course the township has the usual characteristics of exterior and interior that belong to Monroe County as a whole. There are the argillaceous bluffs, with their soil of semi-

sterility; there are the lower lands, where the agriculturist usually reaps his best, if not only, valuable return; there are the timber tracts, which have been largely denuded of their best woods; and there is that broken, cut-up appearance so common to the southern part of the Hoosier State. The lower lands are usually of a rich combined soil of sand, lime, clay and alluvium, the latter often predominating and affording a mellow, fertile tract of the greatest value, and one greatly sought after by those who understand the requirements of good crops. An abundance of excellent limestone is found near the surface, and is being worked by numerous companies. The section at the quarry, one and a half miles north of Ellettsville, is as follows:

	Feet.
Clayey soil.....	4
Limestone (Warsaw Division Lower St. Louis Group) dark gray, shaly and silicious, containing the following fossils: <i>Nautilus collectus</i> , <i>Bellerophon sublaevis</i> , <i>Orthoceras Sp.</i> , <i>Pleurotomaria wortheni</i> , <i>Terebratula formosa</i> , <i>T. tergida</i> , <i>Pentremitis conoideus</i> and <i>P. varsonniensis</i>	8
Limestone, same group, light gray, fine-grained Oölitic, containing fossils of the Spurgeon Hill varieties.....	2
Limestone, same group, light gray, Oölitic, free from fossils, with a vein of Stylolites (called "toe-nails" by quarrymen) running through it horizontally.....	16
Limestone, same group, dark blue, Oölitic, remarkably free from fossils, and susceptible of a good polish.....	8
Total	48

At the Matthews Quarry, one mile north of Ellettsville, the section is as follows:

	Feet.
Ferruginous clay soil.....	5
Limestone (Warsaw Division St. Louis Group), light gray, Oölitic, coarse-grained and fossiliferous.....	6
Limestone, same group, light gray, fine-grained, regularly bedded Oölitic, without fossils.....	16
Total	27

In Sharp's Quarry, near there, the section is as follows:

	Feet.
Ferruginous clay soil.....	5
Limestone, same group, rough, shaly and much water worn, Oölitic, with many fossils of the Spurgeon Hill species.....	10
Limestone, same group, light gray, fine grained, Oölitic, without fossils	20
Total	35

The section two and a half miles west of Ellettsville, on Section 8, is as follows:

	Feet.
Arenaceous soil.....	4
Chester sandstone, unfossiliferous.....	30
Argillaceous and cherty layers, containing water-worn fossils in a fragmentary condition.....	10
Limestone (Upper St. Louis Group), light gray, hard and silicious, resembling the lithographic limestone of Harrison County....	40
Total	84

The State Geologist says: "The Oolitic limestones of Monroe County, by reason of accessibility and other valuable considerations, are of vast

importance to the material prosperity and progress of the State of Indiana." He gives the general geological section of the county as follows :

	Feet.
Chester sandstone and iron ore deposits.....	65
Upper St. Louis limestone and cherty layers.....	35
Lower St. Louis limestone, Warsaw Division.....	45
Keokuk limestone, buff colored.....	7
Keokuk limestone, light or bluish gray.....	23
Knob sandstone.....	70
Knob shale, blue and buff colored.....	130
Total.....	375

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A very large portion of this township, comparatively, was entered in 1816, as soon as the land was thrown into market, and this circumstance reveals the fact that not only was the first settlement before that time, but it was very rapid when thus begun. In 1816, the following entries of land were made at the land office at Vincennes: John Ketchum, on Section 1; Jonathan Lindley, Roderick Rawlins, Joseph Evans and Asa Osborn, on Sections 2 and 3; Lewis Noel, on Section 4; Jonathan Gilbert, on Section 8; George Cutler and George Sharp, on Section 9; James Parks, on Section 10, also James Wright on the same; Archibald Wood and James Goodwin, on Section 11; Samuel Caldwell, on Section 13; John Bigger, James Parks and Samuel Elliot, on Section 14; Ambrose Carlton, on Section 15; Archibald Wood and Samuel Caldwell, on Section 17; Jacob Cutler and William Bradford, on Section 18; Joseph Harris, on 21; John Simons, on 22; Ambrose Carlton and Asa Coltrin, on Section 23; Chris. Eslinger and John Gordon, on Section 24; John McCormick, on 26; Jonathan Lindley and John Simons, on 27; Solomon Bower, on 28, also on the same section Joseph Kennedy, William Thornton and Abel Bigelow; David Johnson, on 29; John Fullen and William Baker, on 30; John Perishaw, on 31; David Sears and Daniel Zincks, on 32; Abel Bigelow, William Oliver and Edward Archer, on 33; Thomas Hodges and Joseph Taylor, on 34; Samuel Rogers and Benjamin Johnson, on 35; Fred Smoyers and David S. Chambers, on 36. In 1817, the following entries were made: Henry Kirkham, on Section 1; Henry Wampler, on the same; Coleman Puett, on 4, William Latherlin on the same; Joseph Reeves, on 9; Henry Wampler and Samuel Hazlett, on 25; Eli Lee, on 26; Samuel Rogers, on 35. Jonathan Gilbert bought on Section 5 in 1818; John Armstrong, on Section 1 in 1819; T. R. Harley, on Section 6 in 1820; Joseph Kennedy, on Section 28 in 1824; Joel A. Dyer, on Section 7 in 1828. These were nearly all the entries previous to 1830. After the rush of 1816, the sales were few for many years.

It is difficult to state who was the first permanent settler in this township. Several tracts were purchased in 1816, as will be seen from the above, but so far as can be learned only one family came out that fall to reside in the township during the winter. In about October, 1816, William Edmundson, without owning the land, located within a short distance of Ellettsville, erecting there a small, round-log cabin, in which he domiciled his family. He did not enter his land—the northwest quarter of

Section 9—but after a number of years bought it of the man who did enter it—probably George Cutler. During the winter of 1816–17, Mr. Edmundson cleared about five acres for the coming year's crop. No other family is now known to have lived in the township during this winter. However, James and George Parks, George Sharp, Coleman Puett, Lewis Noel and two or three other heads of families erected rude log cabins on their respective farms late in the fall of 1816, or during the winter of 1816–17, and the men lived in the same ("bached") all winter, clearing in the meantime land for the crop of 1817. Early the next spring the families of these men arrived and became residents in the log cabins. Among those who came in 1817 were the families of the Parkses, George Sharp, Lewis Noel, Coleman and Joseph Puett, William Milligan, Jonathan Gilbert, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Ellett and probably half a dozen others. Johnston Sharp, yet living, says this was the first settlement of the township. James Parks, Sr., then about thirty-six years old, was the leading man of the settlement. He lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and one years and over, dying but a few months ago. The following, written by him in his ninety-seventh year, will be read with interest :

"I was born in Wilkes County, N. C., near the Yadkin River, September 26, 1781. My grandfather, John Parks, moved from Virginia to this place before the Revolutionary war, but how long before I do not know. My grandfather was of Irish descent, and my grandmother of Dutch. They raised to be men and women fourteen children ; seven boys and seven girls.

"My father, George, was raised and married in the same settlement. My mother's maiden name was Milly Davis. They had six children ; all lived to have families except one. I lived in that neighborhood until I was fifteen years old, when my father, with his family, moved to Burke County, N. C. I lived with my father until I was about twenty-five years of age, when I married Nancy Moore on the 30th of November, 1806. We settled and lived in Burke County for several years. We had ten children, all of whom lived to be men and women except two. Nancy, my wife, died June 26, 1828, and I married Frances Kendrick August 27, 1830. By her I had one son, James.

"Now, for some of the incidents of my early life. Commence ninety years ago, just after the close of the Revolutionary war. I remember grandfather had a roan horse. He went for his horse one morning, to find that he had been stolen. Great lamentations followed, but a few mornings afterward the old horse stood at the gate well-rigged out with new saddle and bridle—all complete.

"When grandfather's property was sold, after his death, a family of his slaves were exposed to sale, which, by his will, were not to be sold out of the family. That was humane in those days. Father bought a boy named Moses, and he and I were raised together. The people of those days were thrown upon their own resources. No labor-saving machinery. All came out of the ground—both eating and wearing. The men would raise cotton and flax ; the women would card, spin and weave clothing for themselves and children. They had dresses of different colors and stripes. They got their colors from indigo of their.

own raising, copperas and various kinds of blossoms. The first calico dress I ever saw father bought for my sister, then about sixteen years old. He gave a three-year-old steer for six yards, which completed the dress. I suppose if the ladies nowadays were confined to six yards for a dress, they would think it rather tight.

"Education was quite limited. Our schoolhouse was made of round logs, with a dirt floor. Split logs with legs put in served for seats. Large cracks were left to admit the light. Our books consisted of, first, a primer, then Dike's spelling book, then Dilworth's, then Webster's first edition, completed one list of spelling books. Our first reader was called a Psalter, some old English concern, then the Testament and Bible. These completed our reading books. No grammar, geography nor history was in use that I ever heard of till my education was completed. I learned to cipher as far as the rule of three, and some in fractions; could write a tolerable hand; and was considered a fair scholar for those days. Our schoolhouse was also used for a church. When young people walked to meeting together, the girls would tie their shoes and stockings in their handkerchief, and carry them on their arm until within sight of the church, when they would put them on, and so march up in style. (We boys were spared that trouble, from the fact we had none). The girls' dress in winter was of woolen goods called linsey; in summer, cotton stripe. Boys' dress for winter was buckskin breeches and shoes—no boots. The custom was for almost every farmer to tan his own leather, and make shoes for himself and family. Our diet was hog and hominy for breakfast, vegetables for dinner, and a hearth full of roasted sweet potatoes for supper. Sugar and coffee for only special occasions. Fruit abundant. Peach brandy and honey tolerably plenty; whisky scarce. There were very few drunkards. No doctors or lawyers. I never saw either, that I know of, until I was fifteen years old.

"Soon after the war of 1812, when things had somewhat settled, my father and family with enough others to make a right smart colony, concluded to emigrate to some new country.

"The Territory of Indiana was the place chosen, and we landed in Lawrence County, on the East Fork of White River, October, 1815. The land was not yet in market, but was surveyed off ready to be sold. We chose our lots, and settled on them, built our cabins, and cleared a considerable amount of land. As the sale was to come off the next season at Jeffersonville, a dozen or more of us went down. The land was to be sold to the highest bidder. When the sale took place, a man by the name of Bulslitt, had a longer pole than ours, and 'knocked the persimmons,' sweeping the entire settlement. Not the first man saved his land or improvements. So we marched home, feeling as if we had lost a friend. I had about eight acres cleared, surrounded by a good fence. The part of the territory where we now live did not come into market until the next season, so we concluded to make another trial. So we moved and again selected our lots.* The next sale took place at Vincennes in October, 1816. By this time we became somewhat acquainted with fever and ague. I was the only one able to attend the sale, and I took the chills while there. I purchased for nearly the entire colony—about a dozen

* This selection was in the present Richland Township, near Ellettsville, as described above.

lots in all. After the sale, we went that winter and built cabins on our lots, and cleared some ground. I got in about six acres of fine corn, which was our sole dependence for the year. But lo! in October there came a frost, which bit the last ear (so with the whole settlement)! Then we were in a fix! We had no mills to grind our corn, so we were compelled to pound it into meal. There was one hand mill in the settlement. But the corn was so soft it would neither beat nor grind, until it was kiln-dried. I made a scaffold up in the chimney and dried mine; then I had my choice, to go a mile to the hand mill, or to pound it. Many a time I have worked hard all day, and at night taken one-half bushel of corn to the hand mill and ground it.

"I had myself, wife and five children to feed. That would be thought pretty hard these times. Nevertheless, we never suffered from hunger. I was considered a good shot. In a few hours I could bring in venison or turkey. We also had plenty of milk and butter. So we passed through the season safely. When we first moved here, Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians were plentiful. They were quite friendly, and would often come with their squaws and papooses to stay all night with us. They had a trading house within a half mile of where I now live. In early days we had grand times at log rollings. When we got our ground ready for rolling, we would invite our neighbors to the frolic. Choosing our captains, they would in turn choose their hands, and at it we would go. If ever you saw logs come together, it was about that time. Before we commenced work we had to take a little of the 'critter!' - It is not worth while to say we did not feel what we drank, for that was what we drank it for! We had none who might be called drunkards, but such a gathering nowadays might all be counted as drunkards. Such was the custom of the country at that time. Oh, what a thing custom is when rightly considered, whether good or bad.

"The year after we moved to the Territory, delegates were elected for the purpose of forming a State constitution. Counties were then laid off and established. Before Monroe County was organized, an election was ordered to choose three Commissioners, a Clerk and a Sheriff. B. Woodward, Michael Buskirk and myself were elected Commissioners. We proceeded to organize the county. We purchased a half section of land, where the court house now stands. We laid off the public square, and had a court house and jail built thereon. Lots were surveyed and sold, bringing a considerable revenue. We were now ready to hold court, and the county machinery ready for action. It now became necessary to have a School Commissioner. I offered my services and was elected.

"In order to put the school in operation, it became my duty to sell all the sixteenth sections to the highest bidder. By this means, a large fund was raised, and the school placed upon a firm basis (I have to make long strides on account of my records being burned up). In the year 1832, I offered for the Legislature (Lower House), and was elected. I served my time at \$2 per day, and boarded myself. Finding that there was not much money in such warfare, and perhaps less credit, I would not offer any more. Some years afterward, I was again elected School Commissioner for the county. At the expiration of my term of office, I retired from public life. (I never was beaten for any office I offered for.)

"The first President I ever voted for was Thomas Jefferson for his second term of office. I have been a straightforward Democrat ever since—voted for all the candidates for office except Greeley. I thought the Democrats got off the track there, and I would not follow them. I have lived on the farm where I now live sixty-two years. I have been the ancestor of eleven children, fifty-six grandchildren, eighty great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren, thus being, at this time, the representative of five generations.

"I joined the Baptist Church in North Carolina about the year of 1807. I was one of the charter members of Old Vernal Church, the first congregation organized in this county, Monroe, and was Deacon of the church for quite a number of years.

"I have endeavored to live peaceably with all men, and to live in accordance with the will of my heavenly Master, to the best of my knowledge. I have fought the good fight, have almost run my race, and am now patiently waiting for the good Lord to call me home, where there is a heavenly mansion prepared for me not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

JAMES PARKS."

INCIDENTS.

George Sharp, the father of Jonathan Sharp, was probably the most experienced bear hunter ever a resident of Monroe County. He had lived before coming to the county in a wild section of the South, and during a surveying expedition of considerable magnitude, had been one of four or five scouts and hunters who supplied all the wild meat required by the members of the expedition. He averaged a bear a day for months, besides scores of buffaloes, deer, turkeys, etc. He killed hundreds of bears in his time, and had many narrow escapes from death, but his incredible strength, coolness, skill, and knowledge of the animals, always brought him through without serious injury. He went armed with a huge butcher knife, the blade of which was one foot in length, and carried a rifle, with ball heavy enough to bring down the largest game. His son, Johnston Sharp, yet has his knife, which is truly a formidable weapon, and is greatly prized as a keepsake. It was used in killing one of the few bears taken in Richland Township. In about 1819, during the early winter, and just after a light fall of snow, some man in the settlement, in going through the woods, saw a large and curiously shaped track, and could not account for the same. Old man Sharp was called on to decide, and pronounced it the track of a large bear. The trail was immediately followed and led to a large hollow sycamore which stood a short distance north of Ellettsville. All the men of the settlement gathered around to participate in the killing, but were prohibited from using guns for fear, in the excitement, of shooting some person. The tree was cut down. While this was being done, Mr. Sharp, the only one experienced in the habits of bears, was plied with all manner of questions, such as "Which way will it run?" "Where shall I stand?" etc., and answered all in a manner to keep his neighbors on the "ragged edge," and make them feel their decided inferiority on questions of bear-hunting. The huge tree came down with a crash, split open, and, to the astonishment of all, revealed three bears—one large one and two cubs three-fourths grown. The dogs to the number of about a dozen immediately set upon the bears,

which, severely stunned by the fall, could at first offer only partial resistance, and were readily dispatched with clubs and cautious rifle shots before they had recovered their usual strength. One of the cubs caught a dog owned by Mr. Sharp, and was crushing the life out of it, when the irate owner, armed with the big butcher knife above mentioned, ran up and reaching over the bear, struck it to the heart from the opposite side. The yelping canine was instantly released and in a few moments the bear was dead. Several present could not understand why Mr. Sharp had reached over the bear and struck it from the opposite side from which he was standing. He explained that bears when struck with a knife always snapped at and struck with their paws at the immediate object hurting—in this case the knife—regardless of who or what was on the other side, and he cited them to the fact that the bear when struck had bitten savagely at the knife, striking also with its paws, and had he been on that side would, no doubt, have suffered injury. He had been in too many hand-to-hand (so to speak) conflicts with these animals not to know how to use the knife. The three bears were taken and dressed, and parceled out among the settlers, all of whom enjoyed eating a large piece of juicy bearsteak, which, it is said, tastes much like pork, and can be fried in its own fat. Several other bears were killed in the township very early, an account of which cannot be given. Wolves were very troublesome, and were caught with steel traps. Panthers were occasionally found. A small dog, belonging to Mr. Milligan, treed a large one early one evening and kept it there all night, strange as it may seem. Early the next morning, Mr. Milligan, who had heard the continued barking, went out with his rifle and shot the panther dead from its perch in the tree. It was a very large specimen of its species, measuring, it is said, nearly twelve feet from tip to tip.

One morning, very early, James Parks, Sr., was aroused from sleep before the usual time by a strange noise on the door step, and getting up as quietly as possible, he walked to the window, which commanded a view of the door step, and looked out and saw with astonishment and some alarm a large black bear lying there asleep. The settler got his rifle, and taking cautious aim at a vital place of the animal, pulled the trigger. The sharp report was followed by the death growls of bruin, and in a few moments all was still; the bear was dead. The family ate bear steak for breakfast. The Mayfield boys—Nicholas and Elzy—in going from school, saw a dark object cross the path a short distance in front of them, and at first supposed it to be a raven. Going farther on, they were alarmed to see a large bear; and taking to their heels, made for home at the top of their speed, and there told what they had seen. A party of men started out, but did not succeed in coming up to his bearship.

William Poe owned a hand mill as early as 1822 or 1823, which supplied the neighbors with cracked corn. The meal from this mill and from the old Parks Mill was coarse, and was at first sifted until all the finer had been separated out, when the remainder was used for half-hominy. John Fullen operated a horse mill later, and also made a limited quantity of whisky from a small copper still. The Mayfields, in Richland, and Allison, in Van Buren, took the earliest stand against the consumption of ardent spirits, and did much to stop their use at log roll-

ings. Jack Storm, one time in a freshet, endeavored to cross the principal creek in Richland Township, but after getting a severe wetting, and failing ingloriously in getting across, he was forced to give up. From this circumstance the creek is said to have taken its name—"Jack's Defeat." William Rawlins and Mary Sharp were married in 1818; this was the first in the township. David P. Edmundson was born in the township during the summer of 1817, his birth being the first; Lucinda Puett was the second.

The settlement of the township was quite slow after the rush was over, and only took place as the country gradually grew from its backwoods condition. In 1841, the tax-payers were as follows:

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

James Armstrong, Alexander Armstrong, E. W. Archer, James Atkins, David Acuff, Jonathan Archer, James Alsup, John Acuff, John Bennett, Earham Bratney, James Bratney, Jr., Nathan Bray, David Byers, Micajah Bray, James W. Coffey, Thomas Copeland, Joseph Campbell, John Campbell, Samuel Campbell, William Campbell, Hiram Coffey, Elisha Carter, Thomas R. Coffey, William Claman, John Carder, Larkin Coffey, Albert Coffey, Aliham Coffey, Riley Coffey, Achilles Coffey, Mat. Clay, William Clay, Cornelius Clay, Peter Coon, Lewis Coffey, W. P. Chipman, Elijah Dunning, Robert Delap, D. D. Duskins, James S. Dowell, J. A. Dyer, William Dyer, Hiram Dyer, H. N. Dyer, William Edmundson, D. R. Edmundson, G. W. Edmundson, Martin Ellett, James Everman, E. P. Farmer, John Fullen, Jr., Lawrence Freeman, James Freeman, Micajah Freeman, Robert C. Graham, W. H. H. Gilbert, William Greenwood, Hiram Gilbert, William Grimes, James Goodnight, David Grimes, Harvey Houston, Samuel Harbinson, James Hall, Beveridge Hall, Andrew Harshboyer, John Hileman, Washington Houston, John Henry, Solomon Hickman, John Horsford, Carey Houston, Henry Hopewell, E. S. Harrell, Jonathan Isenhaw, George A. Isenhaw, John S. Johnson, Archibald Kerby, James Melicote, Jacob Mefford, William Moffitt, William Mayfield, Charles Moore, John D. Mayfield, Nicholas Mayfield, John Manis, James Manis, L. H. Moreland, Leroy Mayfield, William Nesbit, David Nesbit, Curtis Parks, Anderson Pinkston, Coleman Puett, Jeremiah Poe, James Parks, Jesse Reman, James P. Raney, James Robertson, William Robertson, John Robertson, Mathew Robertson, Elias Renana, Joseph Reeves, John T. Reeves, William Shannon, Gabriel Stine, William Shannon, James Stearns, Samuel Straney, Johnston Sharp, John Sanders, Joseph Sanders, Luke W. Sanders, Isom Sanders, J. B. Shreevé, John C. Smith, William Stagsdall, Jacob Summit, Joseph Summit, Simpson Sharp, Reuben Shipley, Reuben Tompkins, William Thompson, Jacob B. Yany, Pleasant York, Charles Wier, Maxwell Wilson, Zimri Worley, Hiram Worley, George Whisenand, David Whisenand, Hiram Wampler, Andrew Wampler, Jacob Wampler, Wesley Whitson, Jefferson Wampler, Archibald Wilson, Samuel Wier, John T. Wilson, Perry Woodall, William Williams, Godfrey Williams, John Whisenand and David Whitesell. The heaviest tax-payers were Jonathan Archer, \$12.50; John Bennett, \$18; James Brantney, Sr., \$11.44; Nathan Bray, \$14.59; David Byers, \$14.02;

Reuben Coffey, \$11; James Coffey, \$11; Lewis Coffey, \$14.15; Martin Ellett, \$10.30; Estate of Samuel Ellett, \$24.36; E. P. Farmer, \$13.11; Rachael Foster, \$11.77; Samuel Harbinson, \$37.80; Francis Hall, \$15.57; Archibald Kerby, \$11.40; Leroy Mayfield, \$18.70; David Nesbit, \$25.86; Curtis Parks, \$11.50; Meredith Parks, \$10.12; James Parks, \$10.34; Joseph Reeves, \$11; James Stearns, \$14.42; Samuel Straney, \$18; John Sanders, \$36.70; William Shreeve, \$15.95; Jacob Wampler, \$10.01; John Wier, \$22.82; Samuel Wier, \$12.57. There was a total of 165 polls; acres of land, 18,804½; value of land and improvement, \$133,938; value of lots, \$2,985; personal property, \$42,591; total value of taxables, \$179,514; State tax, \$839.34; county tax, \$391.13; total tax, \$1,230.47.

RICHLAND, OR ELLETTSVILLE.

This town did not have as early an origin as several others in the county. Edward Ellett kept tavern there for several years before it was considered a village. He also conducted a blacksmith shop that was well patronized. He started a small, old-fashioned, up-and-down saw mill early, and it is said that he later put in one apartment of the same building a set of rude stones, and for a number of years ground corn, and probably wheat. The first grist mill in this neighborhood, and probably one of the very first, if not the first in the county, was the rude hand mill of George Parks, which was brought to the township in 1817. It was patronized by all the neighbors until the Mt. Tabor grist mill was built by old man Burton, in about 1820. This old hand mill of George Parks' is yet in existence—in the possession of Johnson Sharp, who operates it on Old Settlers' Day, for the inspection of the curious and the gratification of the early settlers. Old man Kirkham, in the northeastern corner of the township, started a horse mill about 1820, which was quite well patronized for several years. In the month of February, 1837, Reuben Tompkins employed John Sedwick, County Surveyor, and laid out fourteen lots on Section 9, and named the village thus founded Richland. During the same year, an effort was made to secure a post office there, the name, Richland, being selected; but as there was another post office in the State of that name, it was changed to Ellettsville, in honor of Edward Ellett. In the spring of 1838, Alonzo Beman laid out an addition of seventeen lots, and at this time the name of the village became Ellettsville, the same as the post office. Mr. Beman at this time opened the first store, his stock consisting of a general assortment, worth about \$1,000. Within a short time he was joined by F. T. Butler, who became his partner, and who was then in business at Mt. Tabor, packing pork and manufacturing hats to a considerable extent. In 1839, Jefferson Wampler opened a liquor store in the little village; and about the same time, or perhaps late in 1838, Ellett & Barnes started a good store of general merchandise.

In 1840, there were then two stores, one liquor shop, one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, one saw mill, a post office and about five families. James Whitesell started a store in 1841, continuing until about 1845. Johnson Stites sold liquor in 1840; Isaac Wampler sold liquor in 1841. A Mr. Manville was in business about 1846. H. R. Seall opened a good

general store in about 1848, and continued nine or ten years. S. B. & O. A. Harris started with about \$1,000 worth of goods in 1848, and in one form or another have continued until the present, if their sons who succeeded them are included. Emanuel F. Faulkner opened a store in about 1849. Parks & Coffey started soon afterward, as did also John H. Reeves, Harris & Dean, Dowell & Moore. The McCallas, of Bloomington, had a branch store in Ellettsville. Dowell & Stearns were in business in the fifties; G. B. Moore the same, and is yet in business, having accumulated a fortune. R. W. Akin & Co. opened with a general store in 1856. J. M. Campbell started up about the beginning of the war, and F. E. Worley began during the war. W. H. Jackson opened a store about the close of the war, and still continues to make a living over the counter. Parks & Puett were in business early in the village. The Perry Brothers came to the village twenty or twenty-five years ago, and have amassed comfortable fortunes. They are now engaged extensively in the stone business. Among the business ventures at the village have been the saw mill of Sanders & Knighton, many years ago; Houston's steam saw mill, started in the fifties, and transferred to Perry & Sedwick, was afterward burned. Late in the fifties, David Allen built and equipped a grist mill at a total cost of about \$13,000. It was an excellent mill. After a few years, it was sold to Jesse Draper, and ten or twelve years later to W. H. Jackson, upon whose hands it burned down last winter (1882-83). S. B. Harris built a grist mill about 1870, at a cost of \$9,000, and after four or five years added a set of machinery for carding wool. Both are yet in operation. The woolen factory cost \$3,000. It is said that John Whisenand carded wool at the village as early as 1842, his motor being the tread-wheel. It ceased running about 1850. Early in the fifties, Gilbert May started a good cabinet shop. Shook & Faulkner began manufacturing carriages about eight years ago, and are still engaged in the same pursuit. F. E. Worley opened a private bank in the village about twelve years ago, with a capital of from \$40,000 to \$60,000. He still continues doing a general banking business, and has the confidence of the community. He owns one of the finest residences in Monroe County. George Fletcher started a planing mill five or six years ago. He is an extensive contractor and builder. About five years ago, a German from Indianapolis erected a spoke factory, which is now owned by Sedwick & Grant, and is not in operation. William Walls is now conducting a good wagon shop. Judson Sanders started a steam saw mill in 1883. These are the more important business industries. In 1850, the population of the village was about 60; in 1860, about 250; in 1870, about 450; in 1880, 585, and in 1883 about 625.

INCORPORATION.

In 1866, the project of incorporating the village was talked of, but met stubborn opposition from the moneyed element. In June, 1866, a petition was presented to the County Board praying that the village might hold an election, and that in the event of a majority of votes in favor of incorporation, the village might be declared the incorporated town of Ellettsville. The plan proposed comprised two hundred and two acres, and the petition was signed by the following residents: W. H.

Jackson, James W. Coffey, Charles G. May, Thomas Manpin, Nehemiah Sumner, Noel Edwards, W. J. Jackson, Elisha Allen, W. C. R. McNeeley, Henry E. Akin, William Galloway, Samuel Galloway, Joseph B. Gray, Samuel Given, James S. Whitesill, R. J. Mills, G. W. Fletcher, R. C. Harris, W. H. Corneling, E. E. Moberly, H. M. Shook, G. K. Berry, E. H. Wood, F. M. Falkner, N. E. Miller, John Cook, H. R. Seall, J. G. Smith, John Dearmon, H. F. Perry, Theodore Sedwick, H. A. Edwards, J. H. Shook, A. Albertson, James S. Sharp, T. J. Sharp, J. V. Rawlins, R. L. Rawlins, S. F. Edwards, E. E. McNeeley, G. W. Houston, A. W. Gray, G. V. Lane, John Stevenson, Lafayette Truett, W. G. Jamison, W. P. Davis, ——— Josbrook, J. E. Sedwick, S. B. Harris, J. L. Nesbit, H. S. Hughes, Allen Mills, T. J. Costin, J. M. Harris and Daniel Manpin. The population of the village by the census taken at this time was 388. The County Board ordered an election held, which was done the 16th day of June, 1866, a majority of votes being polled for the incorporation. In September, 1866, the County Board declared Ellettsville to be duly incorporated. Officers were elected, but within a year or two the interest died out and remained dormant so that elections were abandoned for several years, when the municipal government was revived and has continued to work until the present. The present officers are G. W. Houston, William Miller and ——— Stevenson, Trustees; James Robinson, Treasurer; John Edmundson, Clerk; Robert Fletcher, Marshal.

PRESENT BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

General merchandise—G. B. Moore, John Matthews & Son, Harris Bros. Drugs—Hughes & Whitted, J. F. Harris. Hardware—W. C. Draper, W. T. Harris. Groceries—Perry Bros., F. M. Stevenson, O. F. Moore, James Parks, Jr., H. H. Constable, J. T. Robertson, W. H. Jackson. Boots and shoes—Perry Bros., J. T. Robinson. Milliners—Mrs. C. Pressley, Miss Dora Hughes. Grist mill—S. B. Harris. Carding mill—S. B. Harris. Saw mill—Judson Sanders. Planing mill—George W. Fletcher. Barber—J. A. May. Blacksmiths—Shook & Falkner, Harry Copenhagen. Notions—T. B. Harris. Newspaper, *Monroe County Citizen*—W. B. Harris. Harness shop—C. B. Shey. Hotels—Mrs. Whitesell, Richard McNeeley. Saloon—J. W. Smith. Carriage factory—Shook & Falkner. Bank—F. E. Worley. Graded school, five teachers; Principal, Mr. Farrabee. Ellettsville has had several newspaper enterprises, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

SCHOOLS

The first school in the township was taught during the winter of 1822–23, in a log cabin which stood about where the residence of William Draper now stands. The building was of round logs, had a huge fireplace that could be induced to take in logs six feet long and two feet or more in diameter, and had a log left out on the south side about breast high over which greased paper was fastened to serve the purpose of windows. William Rawlins, son of Roderick Rawlins, the first County Treasurer, was the first teacher. The term was three months long, and the children of James Parks, Benjamin Parks, Lewis Noel, Coleman

Puett, Samuel Ellett, Joseph Puett, Joseph Reeves, George Sharp, George Parks, William Milligan, two miles away, and William Edmundson, went to young Mr. Rawlins to learn how to read, write and cipher. This house was used for school purposes about five years, and was then displaced by a hewed-log structure erected near the cemetery, and used until the township was divided into districts in the forties. Late in the thirties, Porter Edmundson erected a building which he used for a school-house for a number of years, himself doing the teaching. This was wholly a private school supported by subscription, or tuition, and was a good one for that early day. Another early school was the one taught in the southern part of the township in a log cabin on the Benjamin Reeves farm in the winter of 1823-24, William Matlock owned the farm then, and his son, Jefferson Matlock, was the teacher. He had as high as twenty scholars, and taught such a good school that it was continued every winter after that in the same neighborhood. In 1836, there were four schoolhouses in the township, besides two or three private schools. By 1846, the number had increased to seven, and in 1856 to eight, and by this time several frame houses could be seen where erst the log house with greased paper windows, puncheon floors, doors, seats and desks were to be seen. The following was the condition of schools and houses in 1880-81:

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Actual Enrollment.	Kind and Size of Houses.
Mary Moberly	7	20	Frame, 22x28 feet.
H. M. Edmundson.....	6	48	Frame, 24x30 feet.
J. B. Edmundson.....	4	28	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Nellie Wingfield	5	44	Frame, 24x26 feet.
J. W. Bray.....	3	24	Frame, 22x28 feet.
J. V. Foster.....	2	36	Brick, 34x36 feet.
M. E. Dickson.....	1	21	Brick, 22x26 feet.

Various schoolhouses were used in Ellettsville prior to about 1855, at which time a large frame house with two rooms was erected, and used until the present brick structure was constructed about twelve years ago. Maj. H. F. Perry was one of the first teachers in the old frame house. The present two-storied brick cost about \$7,000, was built by the township, and is occupied by five teachers, who cannot properly instruct all the town children, and a small brick building near it is also used.

CHURCHES.

The old Vernal Baptist Church was one of the very first, if not the first, organized in Monroe County. Meetings were held during the winter of 1817-18, but probably no organization was effected until several years later. Among the first members were the families of James Parks, Benjamin Parks, George Parks, Lewis Noel, Leroy Mayfield, John Sanders, the Coffeys, Mr. Shreeves, the Martins, Frank Hall, and others. A rude log church was built in the Sanders neighborhood, in about 1826, and was used until about 1838, when a frame church, built further north and within about three-fourths of a mile of Ellettsville, took its place. The old log house was so open that in cold weather meetings were held in the residences of the members—principally in that of James Parks, who

for many years was Deacon of the church and its most prominent member. Rev. James Chambers was the first minister, but within two or three years he was succeeded by Rev. Leroy Mayfield, who was pastor over thirty years. The Bethany Baptist was organized quite early, some of the early members being the families of John Wilburn, William Sparks, Abe May, Henry Flood, William H. Treadway and Henry Sanders. Another famous early church was the Cumberland Presbyterian, of Richland Township. Citizens of Bloomington of this faith often went out to attend this church. It was organized before 1830, and among the members were the Sharps, Constables, Figgs, Johnsons, Halls, Clays. The church was built on Section 4, and was known as the Pleasant Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Thomas J. Sharp furnished the land on Section 4. Another early class was the Christian Church, organized in the thirties, among the early members being the families of Pleasant York, Andrew Reeves, James Everman, Wesley Acuff, James Hall, J. H. Houston, and others. The Church was called North Liberty Church of Christ. The old Methodist Church in Richland was organized in the twenties. It was called Wesley Chapel, and among the early members were the Kerbys, the Smiths, the Hopewells, the Sedwicks, the Reeveses, the Knightons, the Stinesons, the Moots, the Sharps, and others. Others were organized early and later. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Christians and Baptists, remnants of the old organizations, have churches in Ellettsville and in the township.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS subdivision of Monroe is one of the most productive in the county. There is perhaps more good soil for the producer than any other portion of equal extent. This became known at a very early day, and led to rapid settlement and growth. Many of the best citizens came here and made it their abiding place, and those valuable adjuncts of civilization—education and religion—took here in early years a deeper root than in any other place in the county, except Bloomington. Institutions were established here which had for their object the widest diffusion of knowledge, and the establishment of the highest and purest system of morality. And the country was suited for such institutions. The lands were rich, fertile and promised that plenty which always brings prosperity and peace. Many of the earliest residents were descendants of the chivalrous stock of the South, possessing culture and refinement fit to adorn any society, and an appreciation of the advantages of social, intellectual and moral improvement which promised enduring benefits to the fabric of society. Here let the natural resources of the township be set forth.

THE TIMBER, SOIL, STONE, ETC.

The surface is less rolling than many other portions of the county, but is well drained, as well as well watered. Several small streams take

their source here, which accounts for the numerous springs of good hard water, and for the productiveness of the surface soil which has not been denuded of its rich alluvial properties. The township originally contained heavy bodies of the best black and white walnut, hard and soft maple, some half dozen varieties of oak, chestnut, elm, beech, sycamore, white and yellow poplar, ash, cherry, gum, sassafras, dogwood, spicewood, etc. Much of this—all the better grades—has been cut away. An important natural feature is the big cave in the northwestern part. Its real depth is unknown, as it is probable that all the ramifications have never been explored. It is safe to say that the numerous branches, cuts, and turns aggregate one mile in extent. Within, the air is warm and salubrious, and the revelation of geologic formations repays the student for his dark visit. Valuable fossils, geodes containing crystals of dog-tooth spar of great beauty, stalactites and stalagmites of great size, masses of limestone and shale, highly colored with iron and magnesium, and sandstone with variegated colors and numerous partings may be seen in the walk through "Puett's Cave." It is quite a resort for pleasure-seekers. Picnic parties from Bloomington come out to view the wonder, and students of geology come to view and study the mysteries of that science. Once upon a time, a party of students came here in the morning, tied their horses in the grove near by, entered the cave, but came not forth even when darkness set in. A resident near the cave saw the horses, and suspecting that all was not right, lighted a torch and entered the dark chamber, and after walking some distance found the students who for hours had been endeavoring to get out without avail huddled together, frightened, bewildered, lost, and reconciled to pass the night without food or sleep in the cave. Their joy and thanks were profuse when they at last stood outside. The following is the geologic formation on Section 4:

	Feet.
Loamy soil, reddish color.....	4
Chester sandstone, bowlders and irregular masses of ferruginous sandstone.....	40
Argillaceous layers, containing irregular masses of chert, clay, stones and fragments of fossils.....	10
Limestone (Upper St. Louis Group), light gray and shaly.....	16
Limestone, same group, light gray, very hard and silicious, irregularly bedded and unfossiliferous.....	30
Total	100

LAND ENTRIES, SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The following purchases were made in Van Buren Township in 1816: Arthur Patterson, Section 1; Jacob Cutler, David Matlock, Daniel Sears, James Parks, James Matlock, on Section 2; John Cutler, on 4; Archibald Wood, 320 acres on Section 10; John Allen and George Matlock, on 11; George Matlock, 12; Jonathan Rains, on 13; also, on the same section, John Carr and John W. Lee; John Allen, James Borland and John Carr, on Section 14; Archibald Wood, Michael Wood and David Matlock, on 15; John Collins and Joseph Berry, on 21; William Wilson and William Newcomb (320 acres) on Section 22; John Harvey (320 acres), Jonathan Nichols and Arthur Patterson, on Section 24; Solomon Green and Archibald Wood, on Section 25; Levin Lawrence on 26; Adam Darling on 27; Joseph Berry, Adam Bowen and John Bris-

coe on 28; Jesse Tarkington, Arthur Patterson and John Sadler on 31; Arthur Patterson and Joseph Berry on 32; Joseph Berry on 33; John Storm on 34; Thomas McCrang on 35; Josiah Jackson, John Johnson and Joseph Richardson on Section 36. The following tracts were bought in 1817: David Matlock on Section 2; Francis Charlice on 11; James Matlock on 12; Eli Lee on 14; William Newcomb on 15; Pierre Chacurn on 22; Solomon Phillips on 23; Joseph Gerrard and James Parsons on 26; Adam Kern and Isaac Rogers on 27; John Berry on 33; Joseph Berry on 34. No other entries were made until 1823, as follows: Austin S. Reeves on 9; and Littleton West on 21; Vincent Lindsey bought on Section 1 in 1824; Eli P. Farmer, on Section 2 the same year; John Mahala on Section 10 the same year; John M. Berry on Section 29; Lemuel Lyons on Section 1 in 1825; George Moss on 5 in 1829; Thomas Snoddy on 6 in 1826; John Watson on 8 in 1828; Robert Rice on 9 in 1828; Henry Sanders on 10 in 1827; William Deskins on 10 in 1828; George Milam on 12 in 1827; Isaac Rogers on 21 in 1825; Joseph Berry on 21 in 1825; Gaspard Koons on 26 in 1825; William Morris on 29 in 1829, and on 33 also; John H. Bunger and Orion Crocker on 33 in 1829. The above were all the entries of land prior to 1830. The name of the first actual resident in the township cannot be stated, but was doubtless one of the above-mentioned men. Several are known to have come with their families in 1816, but if any came before, such fact cannot now be stated with certainty, though there are strong presumptions that in 1815 the township contained white families.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The old Hamilton Grist Mill was erected by Robert Hamilton early in the twenties, and of course was operated by water-power secured in the usual manner by means of a dam. It was an extremely rude affair at first, but owing to necessity received a liberal patronage. Orion Crocker was the miller. A man named Hamill bought the mill probably about 1834, and operated it with some improvements until soon after 1840, when it passed to John Shirly, who practically rebuilt and refitted the structure and the dam, and very materially improved the quality and quantity of flour produced. He introduced an improved method of re-grinding the shorts that increased the yield of flour to the bushel, and also improved the quality. This useful old mill continued to run until a comparatively few years ago, when it was abandoned. About the year 1830, James F. Leonard erected a grist mill about three hundred yards from the Hamilton Mill on the same stream. His dam was rude and often broke, and after a few years he introduced steam and used the two motors, steam and water, to operate his mill. The mill did good work from the start, and under different hands and greatly improved in building and equipments, is yet running. It has always been a good mill. Saw mills were early operated in connection with these mills. Among the earliest residents of Van Buren Township were the families of James Gentry, Absalom Baker, Robert B. Givens, Andrew Gray, George Grubb, Samuel Grabeal, Solomon Green (one of the very first; came in when the Indians were as thick as wild turkeys), Seth Goodwin (very early), William Gray (very early), Andrew Gray, Lewis Harman, Jasper

Koons, Felix Landers, Matthew Legg, Benjamin Neeld, William Neeld (very early, with the Indians), the Prices, Hiram Pauley, Solomon Phillips, Rebecca Rawlins, the Renshaws, Benjamin Rice, Robert Rice, William Rice, John Saddler, Henry Sanders, L. G. Shryer, James G. Sparks, Noble Stockwell, James Shipman, John Shipman, Thomas Snoddy, John Tarkington, W. C. Tarkington, Sylvanus Tarkington, Samuel Turner, Reuben Ward, Luke Ward, Booker Wit and many others mentioned above as entering land. The Berrys were early and prominent.

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

George Allcorn, Joseph Abrams, Wyatt Adkins, Jacob Bunger, Jr., Joseph Bunger, Henry Brook, Absalom Baker, John Bunger, David Bunger, Philip Bunger, Jacob Baker, Malden Baker, William Berry, G. D. Berry, William Burkis, Peter Bowen, Winston Burch, Street Cox, Harbin Cole, Barton W. Cole, H. Campbell, Richard Crane, Joseph Cole, Samuel Cooper, John G. Campbell, Orion Crocker, Samuel Cline, John Dinsmore, Burdit Dawson, H. Davis, James Davis, E. N. Elliott, George Eller, John Eller, Henry Eller, Henry Fritz, Thomas Fullerton, James Fritz, John Fritz, Jr., Wesley Fritz, James Gentry, John Griffiths, Alfred Griffiths, J. P. Givens, John Goodnight, Robert B. Givens, Andrew Gray, William Gray, Solomon Green, Thomas Gwinn, Lewis Harmon, Joseph Hazelwood, Allen Hite, Moses Hall, David Hall, Adam Hunter, William Koons, Conrad Koons, J. F. Leonard, Matthew Legg, Samuel Linden, John P. May, Adam Nutler, Benj. Neeld, John Oram, William Porch, Levy Price, John H. Porch, Aaron Pindle, William Roseberry, J. D. Reeves, Robert Rice, Thomas Renshaw, William Rice, John Stout, Joseph Sanders, D. C. Smith, Noble Stockwell, John Shipman, Samuel Sloan, Jacob Summit, Joseph Small, Helen Smith, John Small, William Smith, John Tarkington, John R. Truit, Reuben Ward, William Whisman, Luke Ward, Booker Wit, John Willborn and Joel Woodall. Those who paid the highest tax were: Noble Stockwell, \$15.80; L. G. Shryer, \$14.85; D. C. Smith, \$15.21; John Stout, \$13.05; Solomon Phillips, \$13.20; Benjamin Neeld, \$20.69; Conrad Koons, \$26.80; Moses Hall, \$19.92; Seth Goodwin, \$23.21; Solomon Green, Sr., \$13.20; Henry Fritz, \$19.37; estate of John Eller, deceased, \$13.75; George Eller, \$15.25; Barton W. Cole, \$14.15; David Bunger, \$14.15; William Berry, \$16.35. The total number of polls was 134; number of acres, 14,297; value of land \$98,890; value of town lots, \$300; personal property, \$28,706; total taxables, \$127,796; State tax, \$610.74; county tax, \$291.14; total tax, \$901.88.

STANFORD.

This little village was laid out by Jesse Tarkington late in the thirties, and soon afterward a store was established there by James Crane, who conducted his establishment for several years. This store was started about 1839. It is said that Kemble, Klein & Co. also established a store in the village about the year 1842. In about 1845, Zachariah Catron opened a store in the village, and from that on, for several years, kept a general stock, worth about \$2,000. Sylvester Dory started up about the same time. In 1848, Nicholas Dillinger and Victor Dory formed a part-

nership, and began a general mercantile business, under the firm name of Dillinger & Dory. Sylvester Dory and Zachariah Catron were yet in business. The following year (1849) Odell & Walker began business with a stock estimated to have been worth \$5,000. In 1850, Elmore Walker established a store. Dudley & Adams engaged in the same pursuit in 1852, and Street Cox & Sons about the same time. There were at this period about four general stores in the village, two or three blacksmiths, a saw mill, etc. etc., and a population of about 150. The town has kept about this size until the present. A. J. Ritchey, F. M. Holder & Co. have general stores at present. Carmichael & Fields were in with goods before, as were Young & Smith, Baker Bros. and Sparks Brothers. Drs. Cook and Gaston have drugs. Joseph Green is the blacksmith. James Gaston is Postmaster. The little village has a tri-weekly mail from Bloomington. The population is about 200.

TOWNSHIP MORALS.

In general, the citizens of Van Buren Township have been a very well-behaved people. A large portion, since the earliest settlement, has been connected with the various religious classes; and the other portion—the non-professors; or unbelievers—has been sober and moral. A class of the Church of Christ was early organized—about 1830—and for a time met for worship at the house of Joseph Berry, who was one of the leading members. Robert Hamilton, Joseph Berry, John Porch, John Goodnight, Dudley C. Smith, John Givens, John Bunger and their families, were members. This class was made up from Van Buren and Indian Creek Townships. A log church was built quite early—about 1834—and was used for many years. The Methodists established a class in the southwestern part early in the thirties, the leading early members being Lewis Harman, David Carpenter, Dennison Whaley, E. W. Tarkington, Malden Baker, Jacob Baker, William Higgins, Lewis L. Allen, Jesse Tarkington, Samuel Day, George G. Walker and their families. Lewis Dale was the pastor in 1850. This class has endured until the present, and early built a church at Stanford, which is yet used. Early in the forties, the United Baptists organized a class in the vicinity of Stanford, among the earliest members being the families of John Griffith, Jesse Goss, James Steele, Henry Flood, William Sparks, Abe May, W. H. Treadway—the latter four also belonging to the Baptist Church in Richland Township. This class grew, thrived, and built a church about 1850. The old Union Meeting-house, on Section 36, also had a large membership in the four townships—Van Buren, Perry, Clear Creek and Indian Creek. The old Baptist Church in the southern part of Richland Township, drew a strong membership from the limits of Van Buren. The citizens in the northeastern part joined the churches at Bloomington. The educational and religious community at the village of Harmony, northeast of Stanford, was the earliest union of religious sentiment in the county. Members of any orthodox denomination were eligible to membership. Later years have seen the organization of other religious classes, and the increased membership and prosperity of the old, until no portion of the county is better supplied with moral advantages.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in about the year 1824, at what afterward became the village of Harmony, the teacher being, so it is stated, Jonathan Nichols. The house was a vacated log cabin that had been erected for a dwelling, and was temporarily fixed up for school purposes. It is not certain where the next was started unless it was at the village of Harmony, where two or three terms of excellent school were conducted under the supervision of the Blue Spring Community. A school was started in the southeastern part about 1828, one of the Berrys, it is said, being the first teacher. A schoolhouse that was erected in the southern part of Richland Township was attended by the children of Van Buren, in the northern part, but soon after 1830 a log schoolhouse was constructed on Section 4 or 9, which answered the purpose for several years. Some state that the first school in the township was taught near what is now Stanford, one of the Tarkingtons being the first teacher. In 1836, there were four school districts and schoolhouses. In 1847, there were eight school districts in the township, and during the winter of 1846-47, six schools were taught. The enumeration in the districts at this time was as follows: No. 1, 73; No. 2, 94; No. 3, 64; No. 4, 47; No. 5, 72; No. 6, 19; No. 7, 66; No. 8, 48. School was not taught during the winter in Districts No. 5 and 6. The average daily attendance was as follows: No. 1, 43; No. 2, 15; No. 3, 17; No. 4, 16; No. 7, 14; No. 8, 13. Six months school was taught in District No. 3; two months in No. 7, and three months in the others. The teachers were paid for the term, exclusive of a small amount of tuition or subscription, as follows: No. 1, \$30; No. 2, \$25; No. 3, \$75; No. 4, \$45; No. 7, \$36; No. 8, \$45. The School Trustees at this time were Conrad Koons, John H. Porch and James P. Givens. In 1849 (March), there were eight school districts, as above given, with the following enumeration: No. 1, 38 males and 48 females; No. 2, 26 males and 24 females; No. 3, 36 males and 12 females; No. 4, 30 males and 23 females; No. 5, 34 males and 42 females; No. 6, 45 males and 31 females; No. 7, 24 males and 25 females; No. 8, 28 males and 28 females. Total enumeration, males 261, females 233; grand total, 494. The schools at this time were not surpassed by any other country portion of the county. When the new school law came into effect in 1853, and one Trustee took the place of three, and new funds were created for the common schools, within a few years many of the districts built new houses—not of logs, but of the best native lumber. Great improvements were made during the fifties in school methods and systems. During the sixties, still greater improvements were made, and now the school system of the township, the county and the State, is not only the pride of the residents, but the admired object of neighboring States. The following table explains itself:

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.	Kind of Houses.
Hattie Munson	1	35	Frame, 22x30 feet.
William Neill.....	2	55	Frame, 22x36 feet.
Ellsworth Williams.....	3	44	Frame, 22x30 feet.
John W. French	4	48	Frame, 24x28 feet.
A. C. Richey	4	24	Frame, 24x28 feet.
John D. Morgan.....	5	49	Frame, 20x28 feet.
J. W. D. Butcher	6	51	Frame, 22x28 feet.
F. P. Torrence	7	34	Frame, 22x28 feet.

From the table it will be seen that Stanford (District No. 4) has two schools. The old frame house at Stanford, built late in the forties, was succeeded by a better frame building, with two rooms, some eight or ten years ago. Now there are two teachers, as indicated in the table.

THE BLUE SPRING COMMUNITY.

From 1820 to 1860, there arose throughout the United States a tendency to unite means and influence in the formation of what was called a "Community," for the purpose of increasing the sources of a better system of education and morals than was afforded by the denominational and educational organizations of that day. Many families would place their property in charge of a committee empowered to manage the common interests and benefits, and would farm together, live together, eat together, work together in all things, being governed by a constitution and by-laws. Men as eminent as Horace Greeley, Charles Fourier and the Owens, of Posey County, Ind., were connected with organizations of the kind, and used their best endeavors to render the system successful, popular and universal throughout the country. One institution of this kind sprang up in Monroe County, in 1826, and was called the Blue Spring Community.

The members gathered at what soon was called Harmony, placed their property in common, erected dwellings, laid out a public common or square, started one or more stores, opened an excellent school in a log schoolhouse just erected, and soon were in as flourishing a condition as could be expected in the backwoods. It was a very new country then, let it be remembered, to establish and maintain such an institution where the purity of intention and performance was made the sole condition of membership. Neighbors laughed at the pretensions of the communists and scornfully predicted the speedy or ultimate dissolution of the community. But the members, with noble intentions, went resolutely at work, determined, if possible, to make the attempt a success. Things went on quite smoothly the first year, or until cold weather came on, when many left, going back to their former cabins. Some conflict had occurred, some misunderstandings from human imperfections, and when the spring of 1827 arrived, all attempts to continue the community was voluntarily abandoned, to the sincere regret of some of the purest-minded citizens ever residents of Monroe County.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

THIS subdivision of Monroe County lies in the extreme southwestern corner, and is one of the richest tracts of land to be found within a radius of many miles. There is more loam in the soil than is usually found in the townships of the county, and this, combined with the fact that the township as a whole is not so rolling, renders it a more desirable place of residence for farming. The township is drained by the branches of Clear Creek and Indian Creek. This is one of the few localities of the county where the celebrated Chester sandstone appears at the surface, and consists of light gray and bright red laminated stone, highly ferruginous and usually irregularly bedded. The iron deposit on Sections 6 and 7—unusually rich and heavy, but hardly rich enough to work, belongs to the group of Chester sandstone. There are fine displays of this sandstone at Buena Vista and elsewhere. The principal stone of the township lies next underneath the sandstone and belongs to the Upper St. Louis Group of limestone. The formation of strata on Section 7 is as follows :

	feet.
Pale red loamy soil.....	6
Chester sandstone, containing <i>stigmaria ficoides</i> , and <i>calamites canneformis</i> , weather worn.....	20
Argillaceous and cherty layers.....	10
Limestone (Upper St. Louis Group) light gray, hard, silicious, and irregularly bedded, containing <i>zaphrentis spinulosa</i> <i>Athyristria-uelua</i> , <i>Pellerophon sablaevis</i> and <i>Syringopora multattennata</i>	30
Total.....	66

This table illustrates the stone wealth of the township. Sandstone and limestone are both found in abundance. The iron deposits are rich, and furnish all wells and springs with tonic for the blood. The soil is rich and the timber is less stripped of its finer grades by vandals than other portions of the county contiguous to railroads. In short, Indian Creek is one of the best townships of the county.

GOVERNMENT LAND ENTRIES.

The following entries of land were made in the year 1816 : William Bigger, Richard Beem and John Kutch on Section 1 ; Isaac Withers on Section 3 ; John M. Sadler on Section 6 ; Archibald Wood on the same section ; John Storm on Section 12 ; William King and John Storm on Section 13 ; Henry Speed on Section 19 ; John Storm and Elzy Woodward on 20 ; Archibald Wood on 30. In 1817 the following entries were made : Moses Olds on Section 1 ; William Crum, James Wright and William Leahy on 2 ; Benjamin Freeland on 5 ; Benjamin Freeland 450 acres on Section 7 ; John White, Isaiah Wright and James Wright on Section 11 ; James Wright, James Mitchell and Jacob Beals on 12,

and the latter also on 24; William Wyman on 25; James Wright on 26; Thomas Wilson, Alexander Clark each 160 acres on Section 33; Zachariah Dicks 160 acres on 34; William Wright and James Smith on 35. John Burch bought a tract on Section 5 on the 11th of November, 1819. Peter Sansiford bought on Section 18 in 1823. Lemuel and Joel Sexson bought on Sections 19 and 20 in 1827 and 1828. Joseph Arthur bought on 21 in 1818, and Richard Wright on 23 the same year. Solomon Morgan bought 160 acres on Section 24 in 1829. Caleb Lowder bought 80 acres on Section 27 in 1819. Jonathan Howell on 28 in 1818; Alexander Clark on 34 in 1818; William Jones on 34 in 1825. This comprises all the entries prior to 1830.

THE FIRST FAMILIES.

Among the early settlers of the township were the Dicks, the Lambs, the Crums, the Burches, the Morgans, the Walkers, the Wrights, the Mays, the Joneses, the Easts, the Clarks, the Adamsons, the Carpenters, the Tatums, the Oliphants, the Carmichaels, the Brosfields, the Penningtons, the Phillips, the Teagues, the Graves, the Smiths, the Gwinns, the Treadways, the Turners, and many others. It is probable that Lamb was the first permanent settler, though the Walkers were in early and also the Easts, the Wrights, the Burches and others whose names have escaped the recollection of the old settlers. The first settlers were scattered over the township in rude log cabins surrounded by small open tracts of cultivated land which were inclosed by rail fences made by the settlers. Neighbors lived miles apart, but intercourse was begun and kept up.

MILLING ENTERPRISES.

Owing to the fact that Indian Creek Township had no streams of sufficient size, there were no early mills or other industries operated by water-power in early years. Two or three hand mills and horse mills were operated in several neighborhoods at times, but no mills of wide popularity and patronage were built within the limits of the township, unless the old mill in the southwestern part can be considered as such. The old Hamilton Mill in Van Buren Township and the Ketchum Mill in the northwest corner of Clear Creek Township, were the sources whence were obtained the supplies of flour and meal. These were the earliest mills which supplied Indian Creek Township. Two or three other mills were built on Clear Creek, and south in Greene County on Indian Creek, at a later date, which received some of the later patronage, though the Ketchum's mill and the Hamilton's mill were the stand-bys, even until a comparatively recent date. A saw mill was started in the southern part at a very early day, and it is said that the first whisky shop in the county was opened in this township.

THE VIRGINIA IRON WORKS.

The most notable industry ever in the township was the iron furnace established in about 1839, in the northwestern part, by Randolph Ross, a Virginian, who had been engaged in the same business in his native State, and was familiar with the details of iron manufacture. In about the year above mentioned, he erected the necessary buildings on the north-

east quarter of Section 7, employed a few experienced men, whom he brought from Virginia, and began mining from the side of the hill there, crude iron ore contained about twenty per cent of good iron. His tax in 1841 was \$52.25, more than that of any other man in the county. His tax in 1842 was \$100.49, more than any other man's. He owned 156 acres, the land being valued at \$168, and the improvements at \$6,360, and his personal property was worth \$1,600, making his total taxables worth \$8,428. The father and his son, Randolph Ross, Jr., under the name Randolph Ross & Son's Virginia Iron Works, within a year after starting had in their employ about twenty men engaged in mining the ore from the hill, carting it to the furnace, where it was melted and the iron run off into bars to be shipped by wagon to Louisville or Vincennes. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State with a capital, if necessary, of \$20,000, and was to continue for a period of ten years with power to renew the continuance an additional ten years, at the option of the incorporators. If any others had an interest in the works such fact is not now known. It is stated by some that a portion of the capital was furnished by several Eastern parties, who were members of the incorporation. The facts cannot be stated. Besides manufacturing pig or bar iron for shipment, the company began the general manufacture for the local trade of all kinds of cast-iron ware needed in the new country, such as kettles, spiders, andirons, pots and machinery castings as rude hoes, and a few mold-boards for plows. The most of the iron was thus manufactured into articles for farm and domestic use. After running successfully for about five years, the company became involved in some manner, and was forced to suspend operations. The enterprise had been highly successful, but the incorporators were forced to suspend by reason of having lost heavily in speculations elsewhere, and not by reason of the failure of the iron furnace in Indian Creek Township.

POLL TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

George Adams, Levin Adams, John Burch, Henry Burch, Charles Burch, Achilles Burch, William Brasfield, James Brasfield, Andrew Brasfield, William Burch, Joel Burch, Jackson Burton, David Carpenter, John M. Crum, William Cannan, Charles Cambs, John Crain, James Carmichael, William Caw, Martin Cambs, Peter Carmichael, G. Cander, John Carter, Thomas Carr, Jacob Carpenter, Thomas Carter, Zachariah Dicks, Abel Edwards, William East, Thomas P. East, Benjamin Evans, John Evans, Jesse East, Isom Edington, John Fassette, Spencer Griffin, James Gillam, Richard Griffin, John Gardner, William Graves, Hugh Hill, Hiram Hazle, R. Johnson, John Johnson, William Jones, Sanford Jones, Lewis Jones, Alfred Jones, Elijah Hinkman, Daniel Hinkman, James Kirk, John Kirk, Alexander Lamb, Thomas Lincecomb, Elijah Morgan, William May, John Mathers, Solomon Morgan, Absalom Morgan, Abraham May, John May, Perimter Morgan, Peter Minks, Jackson McGee, Jacob Myers, Henry Minks, Solomon May, James McLaclan, Thomas Oliphant, Allen Price, John Pedigo, Joseph Pennington, Allen Parkham, William Ray, Henry Sipes, Thomas Shipman, Benjamin Sanders, Thomas Sanders, William Stephenson, Benjamin Sullivan, Ashbury Sears, Michael Teague, Jacob Teague, Samuel Turner, William Treadway,

Elijah Tarkington, E. W. Tarkington, Abraham Young, Peter Wright, Silas Woodward, John White, Elijah Wright, Thomas Walker, Andrew Walls, William Weaver, Sr., Isaac Weaver, James Wooter, David Wright, Elmore Walker, Joseph Walker and Jacob Zikes. The total number of polls was 174; acres of land, 10,394; value of lands and improvements, \$52,307; other taxables, \$27,117; State tax, \$448.01; county tax, \$250.08; total tax, \$698.09. The heaviest tax-payers were: George Adams, \$10.52; Charles Burch, \$7.58; Isaac Brown, \$11.95; Byrd Cambs, \$7.53; Richard Carmichael, \$8.25; Zachariah Dicks, \$7.60; John Evans, \$17.72; Spencer Griffin, \$5.18; James Gillam, \$7.25; Hugh Hill, \$5.35; William Jones, \$11.40; Lewis Jones, \$7.70; Alexander Lamb, \$9.65; Elijah Morgan, \$6.19; Solomon Morgan, \$8.87; Absalom Morgan, \$9.20; Abraham May, \$7.70; Jacob Myers, \$6.12; Solomon May, \$7; Randolph Ross, Sr. (iron works), \$52.25. His land, the northeast quarter of Section 7 was valued at \$6,000, and his improvements at \$3,800. He owned 156 acres. Nicholas Shipman, \$8.10; John Sadler, \$8.29; John White, \$7; James Wright, \$11.55; William Weaver, \$7.15; David Wright, \$8.10; Joseph Walker, \$5.63.

SCHOOLS.

It is said that the first school in the township was taught near the cabin of Elmore Walker, in about the year 1824, but it is quite certain that another was taught not far from the same time in the Burch neighborhood, and probably one in the Dicks neighborhood. Each of these schools was taught in a log cabin; two of them, at least, in cabins that had been erected for residences, and had been vacated by the builders, who had left the township or neighborhood. After this early date, sessions were usually held in the three localities named during the winter months, first in one house and then in another, shifting the location to suit the majority of children. The Burches were among the early teachers, and the younger members of the Walker family also instructed the pioneer children. In the year 1836, there were three log schoolhouses, and one or two neighborhoods where school was taught semi-occasionally, as the wants of the children demanded. In 1846, the number of schoolhouses had been increased to five; in 1856, there were eight, and possibly nine. The eight country houses were located on Sections 2, 8, 9, 14, 20, 26, 28 and 30. All were log houses except two. The families that attended the house on Section 2 were the Morgans, Wrights, Gwinns, Koons, Turners, Treadways, Perrys, Ballingers, Thrashers, *et al.*; Section 8, the Burches, Sadlers, Carpenters, Adamses, *et al.*; Section 14, the Walkers, Whites, Carmichaels, Chipmans, Mays, Kirks, *et al.*; Section 20, the children of Buena Vista, the Lambs, Carmichaels, Carters, Carvers, Phillips, Tatums, Gordons, Mays, *et al.*; Section 26, the Stevensons, Lowes, Joneses, Easts, Sares, Hazels, Teagues, Smiths, Couders, Gilhams, Wrights, Millers, Morgans, *et al.*; Section 28, the Waterfords, Graveses, Dicks, Joneses, Teagues, Stones, Easts and Nances; Section 30, the Simpsons, Oliphants, Hardens, Graveses, Pedigos, Brasfields, Penningtons, *et al.* At this time the schools were in comparatively good shape. The following table is the later condition of the schools:

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Actual Enumeration	Kind and Size of Houses.
John B. Hazel.....	1	49	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Michael Buskirk.....	2	28	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Miss Lou Bennett.....	3	37	Frame, 22x28 feet.
J. W. Carter.....	4	45	Frame, 24x30 feet.
John F. Woodward.....	5	48	Frame, 22x28 feet.
W. C. Burch.....	6	38	Frame, 20x26 feet.
Speed Rainbolt.....	7	38	Frame, 20x26 feet.
W. S. Wells.....	8	40	Frame, 20x26 feet.
Scott Rainbolt.....	9	40	Frame, 18x20 feet.

VILLAGES.

Two or three small villages have flourished in this township. In March, 1849, Jesse W. East, proprietor, assisted by Henry Farmer, surveyor, laid out ten lots on the south part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, and named the village thus started Buena Vista, a name then peculiarly fresh and distinct in the minds of all Hoosiers. About the same time, Mr. East started the first store, and soon a blacksmith and a few families located there. Since then there have usually been a store, a blacksmith and about a dozen families at the village. John Evans sold goods there, as did Henry Oliphant, Woodward & Clay and others. The present merchants are King & Woodward. Another early town, now deserted, was Palestine, founded by Alexander Sutherland, during the thirties. He was the first storekeeper there, and continued several years, going then to Harrodsburg. Thomas Shipman probably succeeded him as the merchant. One of the Koons also sold goods there. Kirkville is a recent village named in honor of the Kirk family. Lane & Carmichael started the store, but sold out to Mr. Kirk, who yet continues.

CHURCHES.

The first religious class organized in this township was the Methodist Church, founded in the Walker neighborhood, about 1825. For several years, meetings were held at the houses of Thomas Hill, Elmore Walker, and elsewhere in the same portion of the township. Among the earliest members were the families of Thomas Hill, Elmore Walker, David Wells, George Oxsheer, Michael Teague, Burrell Reeves, Joseph S. Walker, Pleasant O'Brien, Rev. Isaac McElroy, Farris Howard, Rev. Lewis Dale and others. This was called Mt. Salem Church, and was famous in early years for the number of its revivals and the amount of good done in the neighborhood. As the years passed it gradually split up, several of the prominent members joining the Methodist Class at Stanford, and several others the class at Harrodsburg, though a few of the old members still remained faithful to the parent organization, which continued to meet in the residences and schoolhouses in the vicinity where it was first founded. The legitimate descendant of the old class is still in existence. The old Hebron Baptist Church, organized in the southern part of the township during the forties, was another class that produced marked effect upon the morals of the younger generations. The Oliphants, Abel Edwards and family, and Joseph Pennington and family were early mem-

bers. This class met for many years in schoolhouses and residences, and is still in existence under different hearts and hands. Later religious organizations have sprung up, but none have produced more extended and lasting benefit than the two old ones mentioned above.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

THIS township is one of the best in the county for agricultural purposes. It has an abundance of low land, as it lies principally in the forks of Clear Creek and Salt Creek, the two principal streams of the southern half of the county. Between the forks the land is gently undulating as a general rule, and the surface soil contains an abundance of food for almost all farm productions. Along the two streams are rather precipitous bluffs, which, back some distance, gradually blend with the general undulating surface of the country. Immediately adjoining the streams are narrow valleys very rich and productive. The geological formation is revealed in many places—at quarries and along the New Albany Railroad principally. In places where the storms have washed away the surface soil, hundreds of geodes, comprising crystalline and butryoidal, are found. The railroad track at Harrodsburg is 509 feet above the level of the sea, and at Smithville is 710 feet. This shows a railroad grade of 201 feet between those two places, distant about four miles and a half. The altitude at Bloomington is 745, and northwest of Bloomington at the highest point of the grade is 883 feet. The track at Ellettsville is 685 feet above the sea. In the vicinity of Smithville, covering about a section of land, the Keokuk limestone makes its appearance at the surface. A little distance west, extending a little east of north, is the general overlying edge of the Keokuk group, lapping upon the knobstone. A short distance further west is the St. Louis limestone. On Section 2, about a mile northeast of Smithville, the geological formation is as follows:

Argillaceous layers.....	12 feet.
Keokuk limestone, dark blue, with partings.....	12 feet.
Keokuk limestone, light gray, without fossils, save in a fragmentary condition.....	4 feet.
Keokuk limestone, buff colored, with seams of chert and geodes.....	8 feet.
Knob sandstone irregularly bedded.....	30 feet.
Knob shale.....	70 feet.
Total.....	136 feet.

The argillaceous layers contained crystalline and butryoidal geodes, many of great size and beauty, and the following fossils: *Spirifer tenuistriatus*, *S. Keokuki*, *S. fastigatus*, *S. psendolineatus*, *Zophrentis Daili*, *Z. cornucopia*, *Productus punctatus*, *P. cora*, *P. altonensis*, *Actinocrinus lowei*, *A. legum culus*, *A. pernodosus*, plates of *A. humboldti* and fragments of *Agaricocrinus tuberosus*, stems and plates of

Platycrinus, also stems of Scophocrinus and good specimens of Geodocrinus indeanensis. The geological formation on Section 10 (Fee's farm) is as follows :

Argillaceous and cherty layers.....	10 feet.
Limestone (Warsaw Division of the Lower St. Louis Group).....	25 feet.
Limestone, Keokuk, light gray, with partings.....	15 feet.
Total.....	50 feet.

A strip along the western side of the township is thus covered with the Warsaw Division of the Lower St. Louis limestone. In the last table above the cherty layers contain the following fossils : Lithostratium mammillare, L. proliferum, Dichocrinus simplex, D. constrictus, plates of Platycrinus saffordi, Pentremis conoidens, P. koninokiana, plates of P. obligatus, plates of P. varsouviensis, Spirifer lateralis, S. setigerus, S. rostellatus, Orthid dubia, Athyris hirsuta, A. lemelloso, A. trinuclea, A. roysii, Productus altonensis, P. punctatus, Rhynchonella mutata, R. grosvenori, R. subcuneata, R. recunula, R. macra, Terebratula boydens, T. turigida, T. formosa, Sphenophoterium cuneata, Syringopora ramulosa, S. multattanuata and Eumetria verneuilliana. The geological formation at Harrodsburg is as follows :

Ferruginous clay soil, suitable for bricks.....	4 feet.
Chert and earthy layers.....	6 feet.
Limestone (Warsaw Division Lower St. Louis Group).....	15 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), dark blue.....	10 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), light gray.....	12 feet.
Knobstone Group.....	120 feet.
Total.....	167 feet.

The formation at the Harrodsburg depot, east side, is as follows :

Argillaceous and cherty layers.....	6 feet.
Limestone (Warsaw Division), with partings.....	17 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), dark and light blue.....	38 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), light gray, containing Spirifer Keokuk, S. fastigatus and Actinocrinus lagunculus.....	6 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), buff-colored with bands of chert and geodes, the cavities of which are lined with beautiful crystals of quartz and calcareous spar. This stratum contains plates and stems of crinoids; also fragments of shells, too imperfect, however, for accurate identification.....	8 feet.
Knobstone Group.....	60 feet.
Total.....	135 feet.

At the quarry one-half mile south of Fairfax, the formation is as follows :

Bluish clay soil.....	6 feet.
Knob sandstone, with partings.....	16 feet.
Knob shale.....	6 feet.
Total.....	28 feet.

Entering the township from the east, it will be seen from the above tables that the first stone found would be the Knob sandstone; then a trifle west of the center the Keokuk limestone would be found lapping upon the Knob sandstone, and a short distance further west the Warsaw Division of the Lower St. Louis limestone would be found lapping upon the Keokuk limestone. This gives the township both sandstone and limestone of the first quality at the surface.

THE FIRST LAND HOLDERS.

The following entries of land were made in Clear Creek Township in the year 1816: Henry Burkhart, Thomas Grimes, William Anderson and Bartlett Woodward on Section 3; Adam Darling on Section 4; Robert Fields on Section 5; William Bigger and Routt & Brenton on 6; Feters & Hughes on 7; Bartlett Woodward 160 acres on Section 10; George Paul, Thomas Grimes and John Musser on 15; Michael Buskirk on 17; John Vanderoot and Feters & Hughes on 19, also Michael Harvey on the same section; Jacob Mumma and Jonathan Lindley on 20; George Paul on 21; John Durham and William Chambers on 28; Samuel Caldwell, Jonathan Lindley 320 acres, and George Paul 160 acres on 29; John White all of Section 30; Jonathan Lindley and Feters & Hughes on 31; William Carl on 32; William Craig on 33. The following entries were made in 1817: Solomon Lucas on Section 2; Thomas Hancock, James Cully on 5; John Scott on 9; Bartlett Woodward 160 acres on 10; Silas Woodward on 11; Jacob Beals on 18; Joseph Streaan 320 acres on 20; William Chambers on 21 and 28; Samuel Allen and John Farley on 32; Conrad Hanson on 33. In 1818 the following intries were made: James Mitchell on Section 5; John Storm on 8; George Buskirk and Thomas Grimes on 10; William Waymore and John Storm on 17; Thomas Duffield on 18; Samuel Smith on 19; John Smith on 32; William Shields on 33; Elias Bruner on 34. Andrew McKean bought on Section 22 in 1819; Michael Myers on 2 in 1825; John H. Anderson on 4 in 1824, and again in 1827; David Scott on 8 in 1828; John Deckard on 11 in 1824; George Kimberlin on 14 in 1828; Edmund Phillips on 18 in 1824; Anthony Chambers and William Chambers on 21 in 1829; George Paul on 21 in 1829; Michael Deckard on 22 in 1824; John Scott on 26 in 1819; George Reddick on 28 in 1821; Elijah Elliott on 32 in 1827, and William Lemon on 33 in 1829. These were all the entries prior to 1830. Many settlers came in and bought of other settlers. Many others owned no land for ten or twenty years, and several lived in the township several years, owning no land, and leaving finally for some other locality.

THE FIRST SETTLER OF MONROE COUNTY.

The first settler in this township and in Monroe County, according to old Col. Ketchum, who settle in the northwest corner of Clear Creek Township in 1817, was David McHolland. This man whose wife is either now living or was a few years ago, at a very advanced age, came to the township for permanent residence when the State was yet a Territory, or in 1815. Col. Ketchum, who came in two years later, and was well acquainted with Mr. McHolland, often stated that the latter was, no doubt, the first settler in Monroe County. Of course the Territory now comprising the county, had previously been invaded by white hunters and trappers, but, so far as known, no white family, including wife and children, became actual residents until Mr. McHolland arrived. He was a famous hunter and supported his family mainly with his rifle. He killed numerous bears in various portions of the county, often under circumstances of great personal peril. His wife always boasted of having baked the first corn pone in Monroe County, and was, no doubt, justified

by facts in doing so. The McHollands cultivated an acre or two of ground, upon which they squatted, and after a few years went to the northwestern part of the county, where they continued to reside many years. The name of the second settler in this township cannot be indicated. Bartlett Woodward came to the township in 1816, and entered considerable land upon which he erected a rude log cabin for his family, which either came out the same fall or the next spring. Several families were residing in the township at this time. Mr. Woodward became a prominent citizen, and was elected one of the first County Commissioners of the county in 1818. Col. Ketchum built a grist mill on Clear Creek as early as 1818, which for many years was famous in all the surrounding country. Green's mill was another one; Chambers and Shirley each owned early water mills. The Taylors probably sent the first flat-boat loaded with pork, grain, etc., down either Clear or Salt Creeks from Monroe County. They built their own boats, and knew how to manage them on their way to Southern markets. The Chambers brothers also sent early boats of pork and grain down the creeks. Col. Ketchum was about as early in shipping pork, grain, flour, etc., as any one in the township or county. He also shipped lumber. Later, Elias Bruner shipped cherry and other finer varieties of lumber down the creeks. These were some of the early enterprises in Clear Creek Township.

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.*

George Anderson, Section 18; Wesley Anderson, John Baugh, Henry Baugh, 32; Joseph Baugh, 14; Augustus Bowles, David Butcher, 17; Elias Bruner, 34; Samuel Baugh, Henry Burkey, Alexander Buchanan, 21; Perry Bowles, John Cully, William Cook, Anthony Chambers, 21, 22, 27; David Chambers, Jr., Jacob Cannon, OZIAH Chambers, Hezekiah Chambers, Henry Deckard, 12; Jesse Deckard, 36; Jacob Etter, David Etter, Rufus Finley, John Fitzpatrick, Matthew Flory, 18; John Gen, 15; James Galloway, 7; William Harvey, Basil Hill, 16; John Horton, Francis Haines, William Haines, 27; Nelson Holmes, 20; Ferris Haward, 7; Charles Johnson, John G. Johnson, 31; Stanford Jacobs, George Kimberlin, 7; Daniel Kimberlin, Joseph Kimberlin, Henry Kimberlin, Daniel Ketchum, 8; Hezekiah Kinsler, 7; Leonard Litz, Jacob Leonard, William Leonard, William Lehman, 33; Henry Lehman, 33; John Lehman, 31; Thomas Lucas, Jr., Davis Meek, 9 and 16; John Merser, 15; Christian Miller, 22; Henry Merser, James Manis, Sidney Meadows, Frederick Merser, Joseph Miller, David Miller, 29; Thomas Owsley, Samuel Pennington, Andrew Pickel, 29; Gabriel Ragsdale, Jonas Rhorer, 20; W. W. Roady, G. W. Reddick, Enoch Smallwood, John Shaw, L. O. Shugart, 29; Nicholas Shipman, Thomas Scott, 9; John Scott, Peter Sutphin, Elijah Scarborough, R. Sawes, 10; James Scarborough, Milton Stuart, William Stuart, Joseph Stilson, Joseph Strain, 20; William Smith, 19; W. D. Shields, David Tresler, 14; George Thrasher, 16; Samuel Taylor, John Taylor, 33; Robert Taylor, 28; William Tilford, Solomon Wooden, 17; George Whisenand, John Whisenand, Riley Wilson, Nicholas Whisenand, 25; Jesse Wright, 14; Silas Woodward, 11; James Woodward, Andrew Whisenand, 1. The total number of polls was 104; total acres of

* The figures indicate the sections upon which the men lived.

land, 9,530½; value of lands and improvements, \$66,560; value of lots, \$5,438; other taxable property, \$25,454; aggregate value of taxables, \$97,452; State tax, \$467.61; county tax, \$226.98; total tax, \$694.59. The highest tax payers were as follows: Daniel Butcher, \$9.75; Alexander Buchanan, \$21.30; Anthony Chambers, \$13.18; William Chambers, Sr. (non-resident), \$29.15; David Chambers, Sr. (non-resident), \$10.72; Christian Deckard, \$9.35; John Fitzpatrick, \$19.10; Hezekiah Kinser, \$12.50; John Kutch, \$15.18; William Lehman, \$11.40; John A. M. Lehman, \$12.50; Davis Meek, \$13.60; Andrew Roady, \$13.66; Elijah Scarborough, \$8.90; George Thrasher, \$8.65; John Taylor, \$16.90; Solomon Wooden, \$8.74; Nicholas Whisenand, \$9.75; Silas Woodward, \$8.65.

VILLAGES.

The village of Harrodsburg, now third in population and importance in the county, was laid out by Alexander Buchanan, proprietor, and John Sedwick, surveyor, in December, 1836, on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 7 north, Range 1 west. Twenty-four lots were laid out, and the village was named Newgene. In May, 1837, Levi Sugart laid out an addition of three lots, and at this time, for some reason unknown, the name of the village was changed to Harrodsburg. It is said that the first store was started by Berkey & Isominger, who took out a license in 1836. Jacob Corman took out a liquor license in 1839, paying therefor \$25. Tilford & Glass early established a store in the village. It is said that A. & P. Carmichael, who were in the mercantile business at Stanford, were also in Harrodsburg. Mr. Berkey bought a lot conditionally in the town before it was laid out. The early families of the village were those of Henry Berkey, Joseph Cranshaw, Job Horton, Samuel Baugh, Richard Empson, Alexander Buchanan, the Widow Cully and others. This was about the condition in 1844, at which time no store had been in the town for a year or two. In 1844, S. W. & J. D. Urmev opened a store of general merchandise, worth about \$450, and the following year Paris Vestal also established a store. James Beatley was the first resident physician; he was also a pedagogue of considerable repute. Baugh & Empson were tanners. Rufus Finley erected a tannery about forty rods down the little creek at the village.* Vestal continued about two years, then sold to Moore & Baugh. Greason was Vestal's partner for a short time, as was also McCrea. In 1848, Vestal and Sutherland were partners, but after a short time each continued separate. James W. Carter was in business about 1849. Sutherland & Graham were together for a short time about 1850. The Urmeys still continued, with increasing business. Odell & Walker were in business about this time. Sutherland & Baugh were partners for a short time, closing in July, 1853. In April, 1852, Alexander Sutherland and Dugan Jones formed a partnership for the general business of merchandising, packing pork, buying and shipping grain and provisions and buying and selling real estate. Sutherland furnished \$4,000 capital and Jones \$2,000, and two-thirds the profits and losses

* The old settlers state that this stream took its name from Ro-si-neah, an old chief of the Delawares, who, when the first settlement was made, was encamped in a large hollow sycamore tree on the bank of the stream, remaining there for some time. In speaking the name, accent the last syllable.

were assumed by the senior partner. Henry Baugh was alone in business about this time; also W. N. Anderson. Among the business men afterward were Carter & Dunn, Mr. Waldrip, Julius Sues, Harmon & Buchanan, East & Deckard, Judy & Kinser, Oliphant & Pearson, Oliphant & Girton, Carmichael & Urmev, Oliphant & Woodward, Woolery & Wolf, Wolf & Son, Perdue & Wolf, Urmev & McFadden, Perdue & Woolery, Stevenson & Perdue, Woolery, Stevenson & Carmichael, H. C. Smallwood, Deckard, Anderson, Stevenson, J. W. Sears, Brown & Fields, Litzman, Deckard & Chambers, Kinser & Smallwood, W. Kinser, Granger's store, Strain & Woodward and perhaps others. Sutherland & Jones, beginning in 1853, did a large business in packing pork and shipping the same and grain down the creeks to the markets of the South. They sent out from eight to twelve boats each year and employed during the busy seasons forty or fifty men. The aggregate business per annum was little less than \$100,000. This gave the appearance of great thrift to the little town, and induced many to locate there who otherwise would have passed on. Urmev & Isominger shipped grain by boat during the forties. The Urmev brothers did the same. Sutherland & Jones lost considerable money on pork, and were gradually forced from business though they paid their debts. Carmichael & Urmev in 1851, began a big business in packing pork. The first year they packed 1,800 hogs. The business was increased so that forty men were employed, and as high as 3,500 hogs were slaughtered and packed in one season. Considerable wheat, corn and flour was bought and shipped also. The railroad had been completed in 1853, and this afforded a much better way of reaching market than by water. These men continued the business until 1877, when they failed, by reason of heavy losses, and compromised honorably with their creditors.

Among the leading industries which have flourished in the village was the distillery built and operated by Brown & Deckard, about 1865. Two stills were used, and the capacity of the distillery was about twenty gallons daily. Chambers & Strain were afterward the owners. It operated until a short time ago. J. M. Anderson conducted an extensive cabinet factory, beginning early in the fifties. Stipp & Strain built the present grist mill in about 1866, at a cost of about \$8,000. It afterward passed to Woolery, Stevenson & Co., and finally to John Stevenson, who yet owns and operates it. A large domestic patronage is enjoyed, and a limited merchant work done. Oliphant, Woodward & Carmichael built the woolen factory during or just at the close of the war—about 1864. The building and machinery cost \$18,500. All the necessary help was employed, and the factory began to turn out considerable quantities of yarns, flannels, jeans and cassimeres; but the enterprise was started at the wrong time, and did not come up to the hopes of its builders. Various changes were made in the ownership, and at last the business was abandoned about three years ago. The village has a present population of about 260.

Fairfax was started at an early date, but has always been a village of modest pretensions as regards size. So far as can be learned, N. Whisenand and R. Wilson opened a liquor establishment there in about 1835, and continued on for several years, adding a small stock of goods in about

1837, and afterward increasing the business. Scarborough & Wilson opened a store there in 1838, and did a good business for several years. Helton & Houston began merchandising about 1840. The old Helton grist mill was built early, and considerable flour was sent by boat down the creek. Helton packed considerable pork, which was shipped away by boat. He continued there, doing a large business in his store and mills and factories, until the fifties, when he removed to Bloomington. A large amount of furniture was manufactured there during the forties and fifties. In about 1847, L. Q. Hoggatt became Mr. Helton's partner. The Redfields succeeded Helton. Since then, the village has been small and uneventful.

Smithville was started when the New Albany Railroad was established, in 1852-53. It was laid out in November, 1851, by Mansfield Bennett and George Smith, owners, on Section 3. Thirty-eight lots were laid out on both sides of the railroad. Mr. Smith probably opened the first store. He was soon joined by a blacksmith and a few families. Davis & Humphries were also there about the same time, with a good store. The business was lively while work on the railroad continued. It is probable that the stores were started before the town was laid out, to accommodate the wants of the workmen. P. & J. Holland were also early at the village with a stock of goods. One or two stores have been in the village, usually one at a time, ever since. About fifteen families comprise the population.

SCHOOLS.

It is said that the first school in the township was taught near the old Woodward homestead about 1822. This was a short distance south of the present Smithville. The school was held in a vacated log cabin that had been occupied for a short time by some family. Another early school was taught near Fairfax, and still another in the Rogers neighborhood. The Chambers were the founders of a school about 1830. In 1836, there were three schoolhouses in the township, and one or two old residences which were used for that purpose. In about 1840, the old log schoolhouse at Harrodsburg was erected, which was used for school and church purposes until about 1851. School was taught at Fairfax as early as 1838. In 1846, the township consisted of four school districts, two schools being held in District No. 2. During the winter of 1846-47, school was not taught in Nos. 1 or 3. The enrollment in District 2 was 53 and in District 4 was 25. The length of each term was three months. Twenty-two children attended in No. 4, and 34 in No. 2. All these houses were of logs. In 1856, there were schoolhouses at Harrodsburg, Smithville, Fairfax, and on Sections 8, 11 and 29. The only frame house was at Harrodsburg. The old log schoolhouse at this village had been burned down about 1851, at which time a small one-story frame was erected to take its place. Early teachers in this frame house were Jonas May, Maj. Grimes, Luther De Motte, William Brown, Elzy Woodward *et al.* Dr. James Beatley taught in the old log house as early as 1844. He was a better teacher than physician. The small frame house was used until war time, when the present two-storied frame building was erected at a cost of about \$1,000; three teachers are now employed in the Harrodsburg

schools. William Neill is the present Principal. The township schools were greatly improved during the fifties and more so during the sixties and the seventies. The following is for the schools of 1880-81 :

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of Districts.	Actual Enumeration.	Kind and Size of Houses.
E. L. Adams	1	63	Frame, 20x26 feet.
O. S. Foster.....	2	45	Frame, 20x30 feet.
Emsley Houston.....	3	40	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Smallwood and Lee.....	4	50	Frame.
W. S. Wells.....	5	40	Frame, 20x26 feet.
E. Bennett.....	6	28	Frame, 20x26 feet.
F. R. Hamilton.....	7	24	Frame.
Nannie Corman.....	8	25	Frame, 18x24 feet.
Lizzie Adams.....	9	32	Frame, 18x18 feet.

CHURCHES.

An early Baptist class was organized in the Nichols neighborhood about the year 1828. Among the first members were the families of John Nichols, W. F. Siscoe, William Chandler, William Smith, Henry Landers, Henry Fritz, Alfred Coffey and others. Early meetings were held at the house of John Nichols. Another early class was the one in the McCrea neighborhood, among the members being the families of John McCrea, Jacob Zike, James Jenkins, Rufus Rough, Andrew Pickle *et al.* The Church of Christ was organized at Harrodsburg late in the thirties. Henry Burkey, W. S. Holmes, Andrew Holmes, Jacob Graybell, R. R. Richardson, Hiram Butcher, Francis Holmes, James Wright and John Kitchum, and their families being members. W. C. Walker, Joshua Moore, James Smith and Robert M. Parks, and their families, were early Baptists at Harrodsburg. The Methodists Church at Smithville was organized in the fifties. The families of Joseph Davis, James Woodward, Perry Gater, Farris Howard, Daniel Ketchum, being early members. Rev. E. P. F. Wells was pastor in 1855. The Cumberland Presbyterians formed a class at Harrodsburg in the fifties, meetings being held at the schoolhouse. R. M. Strain, James Woodward, William Chambers, and others and their families were members. Rev. E. Hall was pastor in 1857. The Christian Church at Smithville had for early members James Fox, Matthew Floyd, John Hines and others. Among the Methodists there were Perry Gather, Daniel Ketchum, H. Barrett and others. William Leonard belonged to the Christian Reformed, as did H. Burkey, John Hornbaker *et al.* A Union Church was built. Other classes have been formed in the township since.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS civil division of Monroe County was given a separate existence in the year 1829, and was named for the father of our common country. It is a full Congressional township of thirty-six sections, and coincides with Township 10 north, Range 1 west, of the Second Principal Meridian, and is one of the four townships of the county that are crossed by the old Indian boundary. This boundary was established at the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, between the Indians and Gen. Harrison. At this date, all of Washington Township, and indeed all of Monroe County south of the boundary, was obtained from the natives. The northern part of the township belonged to what became the New Purchase, and was ceded by the Indians to the Government at the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, October 3, 1818. Of course that portion of the township north of the boundary, or in the new purchase, was not subject to entry until after the Indians' title had been extinguished, and until the land had been surveyed by Thomas Brown during the summer of 1819. It was offered for sale in 1821. That part of the township south of the boundary was surveyed by William Harris and Arthur Henrie in 1812, and was subject to entry in 1816.

THE SOIL, TIMBER, ETC.

The variety and quality of timber in Washington Township will compare favorably with other portions of the county. Among the more noticeable varieties are white and black walnut, red, black, white and chestnut oaks, sugar tree, white and yellow poplar, chestnut, cherry, hickory, elm, beech, sassafras, sycamore, dogwood, gum tree, etc. The surface rocks of the township belong to the knob-stone and Keokuk groups. There are traces in the township of the action of glaciers, but only traces. A section of the geological deposits about half a mile northwest of Wayport is as follows:

	Feet.
Cherty and earthy layers.....	12
Lower St. Louis limestone.....	15
Keokuk limestone, light gray, containing, with stems and plates of crinoids, <i>Aulopora gigas</i> , <i>Zaphrentis aalii</i> , <i>Z. cornucopia</i> , <i>Actinocrinus</i> , <i>ramulosus</i> and basal plates of <i>A. lowi</i>	8
Keokuk limestone, buff colored.....	12
Knob sandstone, with partings.....	30
Knob shale, with <i>Hemipronotus cremistriatus</i> , <i>Spirifer carteri</i> , <i>Chondrites colletti</i> and <i>Vermiform fucoides</i>	40
Total.....	117

The section at Hindostan is as follows:

	Feet
Earthy layers, containing geodes.....	6
Keokuk limestone, dark gray.....	20
Keokuk limestone, light gray.....	10

Keokuk limestone, buff, fossiliferous.....	10
Clay, buff colored, with geodes and stems and plates of crinoids...	6
Keokuk limestone, buff colored.....	10
Knob sandstone.....	20
Knob shale, containing <i>Chondrites colleti</i> and <i>Vermiform fucoides</i> ...	60

Total 142

On Bryant's Creek, on Section 2, the deposits are as follows :

	Feet.
Surface soil, creamy colored.....	6
Keokuk limestone, dark blue.....	8
Keokuk limestone, light gray.....	10
Keokuk limestone, buff, with bands of chert and geodes.....	6
Knob sandstone, with partings.....	20
Knob shale, containing <i>Vermiform fucoides</i> , <i>Hemipronitis crenistriatus</i> , and casts of <i>Spirifer carteri</i>	80

Total..... 130

On Section 23, the deposits are as follows :

	Feet.
Earthy layers.....	12
Knob sandstones, irregularly bedded.....	40
Knob shale, containing the following geodized fossils: <i>Spirifer carteri</i> , <i>S. neglectus</i> , <i>Hemipronitis crenistriatus</i> ; also geodes containing chalcedony, butrioidal geodes and mammillated geodes remarkable for their size and beauty.....	80

Total..... 132

Mr. I. W. Corr, of Hindostan has many beautiful specimens of fossils, taken from the deposits near his residence, among them being several large geodized crinoids showing all the plates with silica filling the interstices between the plates; one fine *Actinocrinus lowei*, *A. gowdi*, *Pleurotoneoria* Sp. (?) and *Philipsia bufo*. He also has *Actinocrinus humboldti*, *A. raumlorus*, *A. equalis*, *A. biturbatus*, *Granatocrinus granulosus*, *G. ficus*, identical with those of the Burlington (Iowa) group. He has, also, *Pentremites burlingtonensis*, *Spirifer carteri*, *S. pseudo-lineatus*, *S. neglectus*, *S. keokuk*, *S. fastigatus*, *Pleurotomaria shumardi*, plates of *Archæocidaris wortheni*, *Aviculopectum winchelli*, *Conularia sub-carbonaria*, *Prima sub-spatulata*, *Platyceras equilatera*, *P. infundibulum*, *Phillipsia bufo*, *Productus punctatus* and *P. altonensis*.

LAND BUYERS.

On the 12th of September, 1817, while Monroe County was yet unorganized, and while it was yet a part of Orange County, James Bennington, at the land office in Vincennes, purchased the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 10 north, Range 1 west of the Second Principal Meridian. This was the first purchase of land within the present limits of Washington Township. The second tract or tracts were bought by John Patterson on the 11th of August, 1823—the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31. The third entry was made by Hugh Corr on Section 14, on the 30th of January, 1824. Jehu Buckner bought on Section 12 in 1826, and Andrew Smith on Section 6 the same year. The entry of Mr. Corr was the first of the township in the New Purchase. Samuel Gaskins bought eighty acres on Section 28 in 1827, and Lee Brown

bought a similar tract on the same section the following year. William and J. Millikan bought eighty acres on Section 30 in 1828. In October, 1829, John Turner bought eighty acres on Section 33, and the same year Wylie Burns bought a tract on Section 13, and Richard Colier on Section 3. Isaac Gillaspy, in 1830, secured eighty acres on Section 34. In 1831, Robert Walters and Jehu Buckner bought tracts on Section 28, and John Weaver on Section 5. During the following year, land on Section 3 was bought by Thomas J. Nance, on Section 12 by John Bales, on Section 29 by James Mulky, on Section 32 by Allen Sims, on Section 33 by John Turner, and on the same section by A. B. Anderson. In 1833, Goalson Steppe bought on Section 2, John Weaver and Andrew Smith on Section 5, Job Johnson on Section 14, John Neal on Section 17, John Bales on Section 19, William McNeely on Section 29, Henry Putnam on Section 31. Jehu Buckner bought on Section 3 in 1834; John Neal on Section 17 same year; Thomas Gillaspy on Section 21 same year; James Gaskins on Section 28 same year; David Paddock on Section 28 same year; Lee Brown on Section 32 same year; Isaac Gillaspy on Section 33 same year; Andrew S. Tate on Section 33 same year; Benjamin Marshall on Section 34 same year. In 1835, entries were made by Job Johnson on Section 14; William Gaskins, Section 29; Daniel Ray, same section; Emsley Wood, Section 31; Allen Sims, Section 31; Daniel Ray, Section 33. The entries of 1836 were numerous and as follows: Jeremiah Colier, Levi Colier, William Tate and William Carlton on Section 16, Richard Colier on Section 17, Solomon Langwell on Section 18, Benoni Denny and William Carlton on Section 19, Alexander W. Leland, 240 acres on Section 19, Stephen Gaskins on Section 29, William Scott, William McNeely and William Carlton also on Section 29; Alexander W. Leland, nearly all of Section 30 in July, 1836, Emsley Wood and Jacob Millikan on Section 31, A. W. Leland and A. M. Poe on Section 32, also Emsley Wood, Fielding W. Poe and William Carlton on the latter section, Solomon Langwell and A. B. Anderson on Section 33. William Scott bought on Section 16 in 1837, Washington Smith on Section 33 the same year, and David Browning on Section 34 the same year. In 1838, Caleb Colier, bought on the school section, Benjamin Ridge on Section 31, and Isaac Gillaspy and William Scott on Section 34. Thomas Gillaspy bought on Section 16 in 1839. The above were the only entries in the township prior to 1840, and among the list of purchasers were some of the earliest settlers and afterward the most prominent and respected men. The settlement in the forties and during the fifties was rapid, nearly all the Government land being taken up.

TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

A. B. Anderson was on Section 23, his tax was \$4.72. Lee Brown lived on Section 28, and paid \$4.70 tax. Henry Buston lived on Section 21, his tax being \$3.12. Hawkins Bales was on Section 17, his tax was \$6.85, including a delinquency of \$3.41. James Bales owned Sections 17 and 18, his tax was \$15.57. Rachael Bales owned about 200 acres and paid a tax of \$11.63. Charles Buck paid poll tax. Bartlett Barton paid a poll tax. James H. Baker owned \$200 worth of personal property. John Bales paid poll tax. Levi Colier resided on

Section 15; Jeremiah Colier on Section 17; Micajah Colier on Section 18 and Stephen Colier on Sections 4 and 5. Their taxes were \$2.70, \$4.94, \$1.42 and \$4.10 respectively.

THE CHURCHES

Late in the decade of thirties, probably about 1838, a class of Methodists was organized near the central part of the township, the families of Samuel Gaskins, William Gaskins, Bartlett H. Baston, Jesse Gaston and William McNeeley belonging. The church was erected late in the forties, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21. The land was donated to the church by Mary Ann Gaskins, and comprised one-half of an acre on the quarter above mentioned. In 1848, the Trustees were William McNeeley, Samuel Gaskins, Jesse Gaskins, Bartlett P. Barton and William Gaskins, who at that time were making arrangements to build their church. This religious class is yet in existence, and has done much good in the township. In the forties, the old Mt. Pleasant Christian Church was organized in the township, a few of the earliest members being George M. Peery, John Cooter, Alfred Houston, Solomon Langwell, Josiah Goodwin, Benjamin Houston and their families. In 1849 or 1850, Abraham Lemon sold one acre to the Trustees of this church—Peery, Cooter, Houston, Langwell and Goodwin—from his land on Section 6, in the northwest corner of the township. About this time the church was erected. This society is also yet in existence, and is prosperous. Late in the forties the old Separate Baptist Church, in the vicinity of Hindostan, was organized. Meetings were at first held at the residences of Stephen Havions and John Goodman. The families of Stephen Havions, John Goodman, John McCoy, William McCoy were prominently connected in the origin of the society. In 1853, Stephen Bales sold to the Trustees of this church one acre of land on Section 13, to be used as a site for the church. The class styled itself the Union Church of Separate Baptists. These were the early religious classes of the township, but not the only ones, as one or two were organized in schoolhouses. Late years have seen the organization of several others.

EDUCATION.

Schools were taught during the thirties in the Colier, the Bales and the Langwell neighborhoods. They were very imperfect in every respect except want of comfort and facilities for learning. The schools were taught in the rudest log houses, and were poorly attended, probably by the children of two or three of the nearest families. It was then the custom, as more than one resident of the township can testify from experience, to go to school winter and summer barefoot; that seems unreasonable but it was done, and how? The barefooted child, to begin with, had gone thus so long that his feet were hardened and calloused to resist the cold, by several extra layers of epidermis, which necessity compelled Nature to provide. He could stand a degree of cold which would apparently chill him to the bone, and could walk for some time in snow and frost without suffering more than he could bear with reasonable fortitude. When he had to do extra duty in the snow and cold, however, he would take a small piece of a board, say a foot wide and two feet long, which

had been seasoned and partially scorched at the fire, and after heating it until it was on the point of burning, he would start on the run toward the schoolhouse with the hot board in his hand, and when his feet became too cold to bear any longer, he would place the board upon the ground and stand upon it until the numbness and cold had been partly overcome, when he would again take his "stove" in his hand and make another dash for the schoolhouse and repeat the process until the building had been reached. This was actually done in Washington Township. Sometimes a flat, light piece of rock was substituted for the board, and was much better as it retained heat longer. Three schoolhouses were built in the township in the forties, and two more early in the fifties, and the five stood on Sections 6, 12, 15, 18, 26 and 33. Since then the schools have increased in number and usefulness until they are among the best in the county.

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Attendance.	Kind and Size of Houses.
V. D. Polly.....	1	33	Frame, 29x22 feet.
Emma Misner.....	2	30	Frame, 24x28 feet.
V. W. Branam	3	27	Frame, 24x28 feet.
V. O. Ferguson.....	4	35	Frame, 20x26 feet.
Jessie Weir.....	5	29	Frame, 22x26 feet.
Rose A. Cookerly	6	38	Frame, 24x28 feet.
E. V. Ferguson.....	7	36	Frame, 22x28 feet.
Francis E. Robinson.....	8	55	Frame, 20x26 feet.

WAYPORT AND HINDOSTAN.

Two villages have been founded in Washington Township: The first, Wayport, was laid out on Sections 28 and 33, in April, 1851, by Isaac Gillaspy, Thomas Gillaspy and G. W. Smith, proprietors, and James Washburn, surveyor. Sixteen lots were laid out. One store, a blacksmith shop, a post office, etc., sum up the history of the town. Hindostan was laid out in June, 1853, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, by Charles G. Corr, proprietor, and James Woodburn, surveyor. Twelve lots were laid out on the Martinsville & Bloomington State Road, and just north of the Columbus & Gosport State Road. One store, a few shops and offices also sums up the importance of this little hamlet.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

THE SOIL, TIMBER, GEOLOGY, ETC.

THIS township was named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, one of the ablest men the country has ever produced. It was organized in 1833, a full account of which may be seen elsewhere in this volume. It comprises all of Congressional Township 9 north, Range 1 east, except the eastern tier of sections, which was attached to Brown County many years ago, and in addition includes all of Township 10 north, Range 1 east, lying south of Bean Blossom Creek. The Town-

ship is generally rough, with precipitous bluffs here and there, and is cut by numerous ravines, where small streams find their beds. There is too much clay in the soil to bring the best results to the agriculturist. This is true even of the lower lands, which contain much material washed down from higher altitudes. In some places, however, the soil is rich and deep, and furnishes excellent crops of all the cereals. As a whole the township is superior as a grazing location. The heavy forests, deep declivities and numerous bluffs afford abundant protection to domestic animals from the blasts of winter. The geology of the township is much similar to the balance of the county. The section of formation at Unionville is as follows:

Earthy layers containing geodes and the following fossils: <i>Zophrentis dalii</i> , <i>Z. cornucopia</i> , and plates and stems of crinoids.....	Feet. 8
Keokuk limestone; bluish gray containing a few internal casts of <i>Spirifer neglectus</i> , <i>S. fastigatus</i> , and <i>Zophrentis dalii</i>	6
Keokuk limestone, light gray.....	4
Keokuk limestone, buff colored.....	6
Total	24
On Section 8 is the following formation: Earthy layers containing geodes and irregular masses of chert.....	6
Keokuk limestone, bluish gray with partings.....	10
Total....	16

The following fossils may be found in this formation, though not in a good state of preservation: *Forbesocrinus multi-brachiatus*, *Dichocrinus sculptus*, *Actinocrinus ramulosus*, plates of *A. humboldti*, and *A. lowei*. The following may also be found here: *Platycirus equilateralis*, *Productus punctatus*, *P. cora*, *Spirifer tenuistriatus*, *S. fastigatus*, and *S. neglectus*. On Stephen's Creek, geodes with crystals of dog-tooth and calcareous spar may be found. Occasionally large geodized crinoids of the species *Actinocrinus humboldti*, *A. lowei* *Hemi proniles crenistriatus*, *Spini fercarteri*, *S. tenuistriatus*, and some fine pentagonal *Geodoomuis indianensis* occur. The township has an abundance of good stone. Traces of the more valuable minerals, such as gold, copper, etc., have been found in the township.

THE WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The first entry of land in Benton Township was made by Elisha Polard on Section 34 (the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter), on the 27th of September, 1822. The second was on Section 18 (the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, in December, 1823, by Henry Kimble. The third was on Section 8 in January, 1824, by Robert Young. David Barrow entered the next on Section 5 in 1830. William Florer bought on Section 8 in 1832; George Richardson on Section 21 the same year; and George Skevin on 31 the same year. In 1833, the following entries were made: Isaac W. Young on 6; Abram Young on 8; Isaac Cox on 18. In 1834, Edward Jackson on 8; Jacob Calor on 9; William Richardson on 9; David Chitwood on 10; Isaac Cox on 18; Henry Kimble on 18 and 19. Sampson Hensley bought on 19 in 1835. In 1836, the following entries were made: William Florer on Section 3; Mary Crawford on 3; Jacob Young on 3; Rufus Ward on

4; Charles Bates on 6; David Young and Isaac W. Young on 8; Joab Mershon, James Alexander, Hugh McClung and Pleasant Robinson on 9; David Chitwood on 10; Joshua Richardson and Adam Stevens on 15; Pleasant Robinson, Jacob Mosier and Isaac W. Young on 16 (the school section); Joab Cox on 17; Sampson Hensley on 19; Abraham Ealy on 20; Jacob Mosier on 27; William Cox on 28; Michael Buskirk on 30; John M. Sluss on 31; William Cox on 33; Lewis Rains and Jacob Romans on 34. In 1837, the following entries were made: John W. Riddle on Section 6; Nancy Rains on 6; Joab Cox on 7; Thomas Gardner on 9; William Richardson on 9; Abraham Young and Joshua Richardson on 16; James Rader and Jacob Mefford on 19; Adam Stephens on 22; John B. Cox and Adam Stephens on 28; Abraham Ealy on 29; Thomas R. Stephenson on 31; T. R. Stevenson and Martin Gamble on 32; Finney Courtney on 33. In 1838, the following were the entries: Hugh McClung on Section 9; Nathan Hensley on 22; Lewis Mosier on 27; Jacob Romans on 34. The following were the entries in 1839: Edward Jackson on Section 6; Samuel C. Harbison on 15; Adam Stephens on 15; G. H. Johnson and Isaac W. Young on 18; Nathan Hensley on 21 and 22; George Richardson on 21; William Kerr on 31; Joseph Horton on 32; Thomas Kelley and James Thompson on 33. These were the only entries of land prior to 1840. It is said that the Youngs were the first settlers in the township. The Coxes were in early. The principal early settlement was near the center of the township where the families of Richardsons, Chitwoods, Stevenses, Youngs, Robinsons, Alexanders and others resided. The settlement and improvement were very slow. Large bodies of the land were not entered from the Government until as late as the decade of fifties.

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

James Allen, Abraham Allen, William Alexander, James J. Alexander, David Banan, Joseph C. Bates, Joab Brummet, Isaac Boltinghouse, Christopher Blessey, William Carr, John B. Cox, William Cox, David Chitwood, Isaac Cox, Griffith Davidson, J. J. Fulford, William Fry, Nicholas Fleener, Martin Gamble, James Graham, Madison Graham, Sampson Hensley, Edward Jackson, Hugh McClung, James Payton, B. F. Rogers, William Richardson, Joshua Richardson, George Richardson, Pleasant Robertson, Jonathan Richardson, Thomas Stephenson, Jordan Stephens, Adam Stephens, David Young, Jr., Abraham Young, Silas Young. The highest tax was paid by the following men: Abraham Allen, \$4.93; William Alexander, \$7; J. J. Alexander, \$7; David Banan, \$7; David Chitwood, \$4.98; the Youngs estate, \$9.90; Sampson Hensley, \$7.77; Edward Jackson, \$7.82; Hugh McClung, \$6.40; David Young, Jr., \$5.79; Abraham Young, \$5.90. The total value of township lands with improvements was \$18,605, and as the township then included Marion, those figures, of course, included the latter. The total tax for the two townships was \$299.74. The county tax was \$109.18; the State tax, \$190.56; total amount of taxables was \$32,519 for both townships.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Benton Township was taught near the residence of

Hugh McClung about the year 1838. The second was in the southern part, and the third near what is now Unionville. The first school above named was attended by the children of the Coxes, Richardsons, Robinsons, Youngs, Mosiers, McClungs, Alexanders and others, and was a famous school, considering the sparsely settled condition of the township. In 1846, there were two school districts in the township. No. 1 had an enumeration of 114, but during the winter of 1846-47, the average daily attendance was only twenty-five. No. 2 enumerated ninety-four, and the same winter had an average daily attendance of only twenty-four. The term in No. 1 was three months, and in No. 2 five months. In No. 1 the teacher was paid \$10 per month, and in No. 2 \$7.41 $\frac{3}{4}$. At this time Jacob Mosier, David Chitwood and Hugh McClung were Township Trustees. In 1856, there were in the township five log schoolhouses on Sections 8, 10, 28, 30 and 33. The following families sent to the house on Section 8—Youngs, Petersons, Williamses, Coxes, Richardsons, McCoys *et al.* On Section 10—the Chitwoods, Wests, Robinsons, Fleeners, Brocks, Watsons, Hoggs, McCoys, Robins, Alexanders, Stevens *et al.* Section 28—Davidsons, Griffins, Hashes, Coxes, Chitwoods, Courtneys, Campbells, Baltinghouses, Mosiers, Ashers, Colemans *et al.* Section 30—the Walches, Buskirks, Fares, Skirvins, Gallions, Coxes, Gambles, Hortons, Kimbles *et al.* Section 33—the Pauleys, Taylors, Hendricksons, Jacksons, Barrowses, Coleburns, Houstons *et al.*

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Actual Enrollment.	Kind and Size of Houses.
David Barrow	1	28	Frame, 20x22 feet.
Kittie May	2	25	Frame, 22x26 feet.
William Parks	3	31	Frame, 22x28 feet.
Florence Miller	4	37	Frame, 20x22 feet.
Sarah Anderson	5	34	Frame, 22x24 feet.
Spurgeon Barrow	6	38	Frame, 22x28 feet.
William Barnhill	7	39	Frame, 22x26 feet.
W. H. East	8	40	Frame, 20x22 feet.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

As early as 1834, and very likely several years before, a Baptist class was formed near the residence of Lewis Stevens. The class was styled "Little Union." It was noted in early years for its activity. Lewis Stevens, James Brummet, David Barrow, William McCoy, John Cott and their families were the earliest members. The first meetings were held at the house of James Brummet. Thomas Rader, William Richardson and their families and many others also belonged early. The Church of Christ, on Young's Ridge, was formed during the forties. James J. Alexander, James Alexander, Joseph Rader, Daniel Thomas, Samuel Smith and their families were prominent and early members. In 1851, Lot 24, in Unionville, was purchased of Henry F. Garlick, for \$12, and preparations were immediately made to build the church. Joseph Davis was the carpenter, and finished the building—a frame structure—in about July, 1851. Another early class was the Fryes' Church, the leading members being the families of T. Y. Rader, B. S. Robins, George W. Frye, John C. Frye, William Gladden and others. Rev. Robert Harmon was pastor in about 1857.

UNIONVILLE.

This is the only village in Benton township. It is likely that J. J. Alexander was the first merchant; at any rate he opened a store of general merchandise, worth about \$900, in the year 1836, and soon had a flourishing trade. He continued in the business many years. Late in the forties, James Carter engaged in business in the village, continuing for several years. About the same time C. C. Fleener also opened a general store. In about 1852, F. R. Miller engaged in the mercantile pursuit. Thus the business went on, usually one or two mercantile establishments present. A blacksmith shop, a post office, a carpenter or two, a dozen families, a doggery, etc., make up the sum and substance of Unionville.

THE COX TRAGEDY.

One of the most startling occurrences ever within the limits of Benton Township was the butchering of a family of John B. Cox, in September 1861. The neighbors found, one forenoon, that an awful crime had been committed. Those earliest on the premises found Mr. Cox unconscious on his porch from the loss of blood, with several severe cuts and bruises about his head and neck. Within the house a ghastly scene was presented: Mrs. Cox lay dead upon the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Upon another bed near lay a girl about ten years old, with her throat horribly mangled, though she was still breathing and alive, though unconscious. On the floor near this bed was a younger girl, dead, with her head half severed from her body. The trundle-bed held two children, a smaller girl severely cut about the neck, though not mortally, and alive, though partially unconscious, and also a boy, not a member of the family, about ten years old, severely cut, though alive, but helpless from the loss of blood. He was considerably scratched and bruised, and seemed to have struggled desperately with his assailant, as the bedding was torn and scattered. The youngest child, a mere baby, was found unhurt. An enormous crowd gathered within the space of a few hours to view the horrible sight. Mr. Cox had some trouble with several of his neighbors, who were immediately arrested and taken to Bloomington for safe-keeping. The dead and wounded were conveyed to the residence of William Cox, near by. Mr. Cox, as soon as conscious, was questioned and stated that several men attacked the family during the previous night, knocked him senseless, after which he knew nothing until the next morning, when by shouts he aroused his neighbors. The men charged with the crime were tried and acquitted. Several from the first had insisted that Mr. Cox, the head of the family, had himself committed the deed in a moment of insanity, with which he was at times afflicted. This case terminated with this view.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THE SALT WORKS.

THE creek by the above name took its designation from the numerous salt springs along its course. These were discovered at an early day from the great resort made of them by deer which came to drink. They became famous deer-licks, where, as long as those animals were found in the county in any abundance, they could be killed by the hunters, and were so killed. Some of the salty localities gave evidence of such strength that it was resolved to evaporate the water, and thus begin the business of manufacturing salt. If it is remembered that at that time salt was a scarce and costly article in the woods, made so by the great distance where it was prepared and barreled, and by the great cost of transportation, the value of an excellent well will be readily understood. It is not necessary to inform old settlers of the commercial value of good salt works within from one to fifteen miles of their doors. As early as 1822 or 1823, Henry Wampler, Thomas Literal and several others bored down on Section 12, Township 8 north, Range 1 east, and found an abundance of excellent brine. They erected "shanties," procured several large iron kettles, and began the work. They received a wide patronage from the start and increased their capacity by the addition of more kettles and men to do the work. The works were conducted for a period of years, and it is said that more than 800 bushels of excellent salt were manufactured in one year. Exact figures cannot be given. The travel to the works became so great at the start, even, that the owners and others petitioned the County Board in 1823 to construct a road from the county seat to the works, which was accordingly done. In after years other wells were sunk in the township, one being near the iron bridge, across Salt Creek. This early manufacture of salt was before the settlement of the township. In 1825, the township received a separate existence, and was named from the works which rendered the locality famous, and from the creek which coursed its way from north to south across its surface.

NATURAL FEATURES.

There is much good soil in the township, though scattered and in small tracts. The lower lands and the slopes are the best for agriculture. Hillsides are found rich and usually pay for cultivation. The tendency is to seed the higher lands down or permit them to retain their natural covering of timber, while the lower tracts are annually cultivated and made to sustain a population of moderate density. Good springs of hard water abound. In the western part are a series of sulphur springs, which possess no little merit for sanitary or medicinal purposes. It is probable, however, that they would not pay to be fitted up for the reception and care of invalids. Salt Creek is the main artery for the conveyance of the waters which sustain the vegetation of the township. Small branches

extend outward from it at angles like the limbs and twigs of a tree. An abundance of good stone can be obtained by a reasonable amount of labor. Lime is manufactured to some extent, and brick and tile can be had at several locations.

LAND ENTRIES.

On the 9th of September, 1817, Moses Williams bought 160 acres on Section 7, and this was the first purchase in Salt Creek Township. Lowe and Lee bought 120 acres on Section 10, in 1818. On the 2d of August, 1820, Elisha Pollard entered two quarters on Section 18, and during the same year Moses Williams entered another tract on Section 22, and John Huff on the same section. Williams also bought on Section 12, in 1821 and 1824. The following year Henry Wampler bought two tracts, one on Section 23, and the other on Section 27. John Huff also this year purchased a piece on the latter section, and Elisha Pollard on Section 6. James Matlock secured the next tract on Section 27, in 1822. John W. Lee bought on Section 11, in 1824, and J. O. Howe on Section 12, in 1826. J. O. Howe, Sr., bought 80 acres on Section 2, in 1824, and John Barnes on Section 10, in 1828. These were the only entries before the decade of thirties. Alexander Owens bought on Section 10, in 1832. In 1832, William Boruff entered a piece on Section 31, and Jacob Stephens on Section 2 the following year. John Stephens bought a piece the latter year on Section 3. The following entries were made in 1836: Samuel Smith on Section 3; Finney Courtney on Section 4; Henderson Myers on Section 4; Ambrose Miller, Aquilla Rogers and William Martin on Section 6; John McKissock on Section 7; Andrew Harshberger on Section 8; J. O. Howe on Section 11; Edward Walker and John Huff on Section 15; Jonathan Huntington on Section 17; George Johnson on Section 18; Thomas Ferguson on Section 19; Archibald Wilson on Section 21; Reuben Clark on Section 27; Samuel McCalla and George Johnson on Section 28; Thomas Ferguson and William Taylor on Section 30, the latter buying 125 acres; Michael Wampler and David Killough on Section 31; James Wakefield on Section 32, and Archibald Wilson, Daniel Butcher and Aaron M. Wilson on Section 34. The following entries were made in 1837: W. W. Duncan on Section 4; W. D. Maxwell, Section 4; Garret Moore, Section 7; Isaac Bolinghouse, Section 9; Edward Walker, Section 15; Alexander Miller, same; John Cherry, same; John Armstrong, same; Michael Wampler, Section 31; James Wakefield, Section 31. In 1838, the following entries were made: Charles M. Cunningham, Section 6; Samuel Curry, Section 7; Daniel McCaughan, Daniel Kilpatrick and James Gordon, Section 8; John Barnes, Section 10; Hamilton Gray, Section 21. In 1839, the following were the entries: Lankston Brummet, Section 4; Alexander Kerr, Section 6; Samuel Latimer, Section 8; Jonathan Huntington, Section 9; William Cabot, Section 17; George Johnson, Section 28; David Johnson, Section 28; John Campbell, Section 31; John Lucas, Section 33, and the same on Section 34. The above were the only entries of land in Salt Creek Township previous to the year 1840.

POLL-TAX PAYERS OF 1841.

Gabriel Anes owned land on Section 3, but was delinquent. Lankston

Brummet lived on Section 4, and paid a tax of \$3.02 on \$230 worth of personal property and \$150 worth of real estate. James Chandler, who owned no land, paid a poll tax. James Fleener lived on Section 18, but was delinquent. George Johnson also lived on Section 18; his tax was \$2.44. John Hansan, William Helton and Samuel Harbison paid poll tax. John Lucas and Samuel Latimore were assessed poll tax. James Smith lived on Section 27, John Stephenson Section 3, and Samuel Smith on Section 3. Their tax was \$2.90, \$3.60 and \$3.26, respectively. Jonathan Sherrill owned 80 acres on Section 31, and was taxed \$2.30. Michael Wampler and J. W. Wakefield were residents, but were delinquent. Bartlett Woodward owned 80 acres on Section 34, and was taxed \$3.18. This old settler was one of the first County Commissioners.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No schools were taught in Salt Creek Township until late in the thirties, at which time two started into being about the same time—one near the Boles farm or the Butcher farm, in the southern part, and the other a little north of the center. Both were log houses, and were used only temporarily for school purposes. In 1843, there were two school-houses, and a portion of the school section (No. 16) had been sold to increase the funds to pay the teachers and to keep up the houses. By 1846, two hundred and twenty acres had been sold for \$505, but only \$126.25 had been realized in cash. In 1856, there were three good schoolhouses and two temporary concerns. One of the good houses stood on Section 15, another on Section 19, and the third on Section 34. The schools, then, at best, were very inferior. Later years have brought a great improvement, but serious errors have crept in that should be corrected. Pupils have become parrots, not thinking, reasoning beings. The system of public school education requires summary correction and revision. Enormous sums are annually expended on the public schools, handsome buildings are erected, and the system is the pride of every citizen. But in a measure the system is a failure. The public schools are the womb of the intellectual life of this nation, and an immense responsibility devolves upon our educators. Their first duty is to teach the children to think; do they? Mere memorizing is only a mental gymnastic. If the literal form is forgotten, the idea vanishes and the learner is left hopelessly ignorant. The teachers should strictly forbid the pupil to repeat, parrot-like, the words of the book, and insist that the ideas gained therefrom be clothed in different language. Let our education be practical, is the cry. By all means; but it does not go far enough. "Readin', writin' and cipherin'" are not knowledge, but simply its instruments.

The boy who leaves the public schools knowing no more than that—and even geography and a little history—is as barren as to his ideas, is as completely shut out of the intellectual world as though he had never made an attempt to enter it. The great majority of pupils leave school at the age of fifteen. Their chief literary condiments are the flashy story papers and works of fiction belonging to the diseased, sensational type. If they have ever heard of Shakspeare, Addison, Tennyson, Longfellow and the host of great literati, they are not indebted to the public schools for the information. To be sure, there is a school reader; but the read-

ing hour is devoted almost entirely to the intonation of the voice, and not in elucidating the sense of the matter. Let the memory be exercised, by all means, not in memorizing text-books, but in gleaning from the deathless productions of the past and the great works of to-day. We repeat that to teach a child to think is the object of school education.

In a year the pupil will acquire a host of choice, pregnant sayings, that are couched in language so pure and elegant that they cannot but re act upon and unconsciously shape his own. This is eminently practical, and, even if it were not, it is not all of life to hoard the almighty dollar. If the teachers can, by short conversations and quotations from standard authors, succeed in interesting their pupils and thereby send them to the works themselves, they will confer an incalculable boon upon those who are sacredly put in their charge and do much in solving a vital question. Only then will the evil of trashy literature be forever laid at rest. A child cannot be forced into solid reading. He must be tempted to it. The taste comes slowly, but when once acquired is a mine of wealth, exhaustless through life, and what is more, is the road to happiness and content. That school or college which seeks the natural bent of the child places him under the refining influences of the best writers, and which shapes his thoughts according to the best thinkers of the world has succeeded; but that school or college which sends a pupil from its doors with his mental tastes undeveloped, and his vocation undiscovered (this too frequently happens in the largest universities of the land), has failed and failed lamentably. It will not do to say that the acquisition of these tastes must be left to high schools. Comparatively few of the school children go there. School life is the smallest part of an education, and the duty of the educators is to put the pupil on the right road, which he will afterward pursue for himself.

What is so practical as science? The rudiments of physical geography, chemistry, physics, geology and botany are now published by leading scientists, and in a form so lucid that a child of ten can understand them. And yet if a man asked the question in the public schools of this township, "On what principle is it that water is drawn from the bottom of the well by a pump?" probably out of a hundred who have used the pump-handle one could answer the question. Concerning the most elementary principles of science the body of "practical" men are densely ignorant. Also another branch of study—one of transcendent importance—is completely neglected. It is political economy. By our Constitution universal suffrage prevails, and the schoolboy of to-day is the voter of to-morrow. Politics is the theme of the boy as well as the man. Yet glaring commercial and financial fallacies gain currency in politics, which a child with a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the science could refute. A half hour every other day in the public schools devoted to the study of Prof. Jevon's primer, Mrs. Fawcett's excellent little work or any other good book, would be a splendid assurance of safe legislation for the future. In these respects, then, our public schools can be improved. Ideas should be gotten from text-books and not words. The study of science, political economy and our Constitution should be introduced, and could be without increased expenditure. They are greatly needed and eminently practical. We do not attach much importance to the protest against impracticability.

If one thing more than another characterizes an American, it is the desire to secure to his children the advantages denied to himself. A great many things go to make up an education, and we do not believe that we are getting our money's worth to-day.

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Attendance.	Kind and Size of House.
Aggie Anderson.....	1	42	Frame, 22x26 feet.
Betta Bodkin.....	2	38	Frame, 20x26 feet.
Jennie Snodgrass	3	33	Frame.
Aggie Anderson	4	35	
Eliza Strain.....	5	30	Log, 18x20 feet.
Alice Rogers	6	39	Log, 18x18 feet.
C. W. Smith.....	7	33	

CHURCHES.

In 1851, a class of the Christian Church was organized in Salt Creek Township. The first meetings were held at the residence of Elizabeth Wampler. In 1854, arrangements were made to build a church on Moore's Creek, the funds being raised by subscription. Among the early members were the families of Mrs. Wampler, William Baxter, William Shields, John Lucas, Troylus Mize and others. The membership at the time the building was erected was about thirty. This was the leading religious society of the township in early years. Several others started into life in schoolhouses, but were short lived. Later years have seen the erection of other churches.

FRIENDSHIP.

In the month of September, 1857, James G. Fleener, with the assistance of the County Surveyor, laid off eighteen lots on Section 21, Township 8 north, Range 1 east, and named the village thus begun Friendship, a very pretty and sociable cognomen. But Friendship was fated to die on paper, as it made no friends who cared to remain with it through the storms and sunshines of this busy world. It surrendered to the inevitable in a few short months.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

THIS civil division of the county of Monroe, as will be seen more fully in another chapter of this volume, was organized soon after the termination of the administration of President James K. Polk, and in his honor was given the name it now bears. Some portions of the township are extremely rough, with soil of unfortunate sterility; but other portions are mildly rolling, have numerous natural springs of excellent water, and a surface soil that is practically inexhaustible. Owing to the worthlessness of a few tracts, they were not entered from the Government until within

the last ten or fifteen years. The soil was poor and too precipitous to be easily cultivated, and even such timber as grew upon it was comparatively worthless, consisting mainly of small, soft growths and numerous thickets of heavy underbrush. In other portions, however, and usually upon the better lands, grew a rich and varied native forestry of walnut, beech, ash, whitewood, oak and other woods, of equal worth. Scattered throughout the length and breadth of the township along the valleys and in the lower localities was the rich land which attracted the first settlers.

THE EARLY LAND-BUYERS.

The first tract of land entered in Congressional Township 7 north, Range 1 east, was on Section 4. On the 10th of December, 1821, a dozen and more years before the general settlement of the township, Elijah Elliott bought ninety and a fraction acres, but did not erect buildings of any kind nor attempt to reside on the land he had bought. The next entries and the first permanent ones were by men who became the most prominent the township has produced and whose children and grandchildren continue to sustain the honor of the family name. In the year 1823, five years after the organization of the county, when what is now Polk Township was an uninhabited wildwood, except, perhaps, by some temporary family of trappers or hunters, the old settler, George Todd, bought a tract of eighty acres on Section 26, and made preparations to erect thereon rude log buildings for his family and others for his cattle and horses. With the help of his brothers and a man or two who went out with him, the necessary buildings were soon erected and the family immured in their new home. The woods around were full of deer, and occasionally a bear would be seen near the cabin. Three years afterward Mr. Todd bought eighty acres more on the same section, and also eighty acres on Section 23. This gave him a good farm—more in fact than he could use to advantage. In 1831, Andrew Todd bought eighty acres on Section 15, and John Todd eighty acres on Section 14. The second settler, and a man who was to play a conspicuous part in the subsequent history of the township, Thomas Fleetwood, came to the township in 1826, and bought eighty acres of land on Section 36, near that of Mr. Todd. In 1833, he bought forty acres more on the same section. In 1829, Isaac Fleetwood bought eighty acres on Section 35, and in 1834, bought forty acres on Section 26. Solomon Fleetwood bought on Section 26 in 1837, and Joseph Fleetwood on Section 36 in 1839. Joseph Stipp became the owner of eighty acres on Section 20 in 1832, and four years later entered forty acres on Section 19. William Moss entered a piece in 1834 and another in 1836 on Section 7, and Alexander Newton secured forty acres on Section 23. A piece on Section 10 was bought by William B. Todd in 1837, and another on the same section by David Hawkins in 1839. Robert Hicks selected a tract on Section 36 in 1834, William R. Coombs in 1836, and Benjamin Browning in 1837. Isaac Norman bought on Section 35 in 1836, and Moses Martin in 1839. An eighty-acre tract on Section 32 went to Green C. Mize in 1837, Sidney S. Meadows and Q. N. Cain purchased on Section 31 in 1836, and William Henry on the same in 1838. In 1836, both Natty Gougle and Thomas Chambers entered small pieces on Section 30, William Todd

bought on Section 26 in 1837 and James Todd on the same in 1839. William Newton also entered land on this section—one piece in 1836 and another in 1837, and Samuel Axom did the same in 1839. William Henry, Jr., and Elizabeth Chambers became the owners of tracts on Section 18 in 1837 and 1838, respectively. John Hanson bought on Section 17 in 1837, and Jesse Davar the same year, and 1839 on Sections 5 and 4. Aaron M. Johnson obtained eighty acres in 1836 on Section 3, and Benjamin H. Halleck forty acres the same year on the same section. Nelson Robertson secured forty acres in 1837 on Section 2. All these tracts of land were in Township 7 north, Range 1 east, but this does not comprise all of the present Polk Township. Twelve sections were detached from Brown County by an act of the Legislature and made a part of Polk Township and Monroe County. The only entries on these twelve sections before 1840 were as follows: Jonathan Faulks and Joshua Repper on Section 31 in 1829, and Charles Sipes on Section 29 in 1836. These twelve sections are a part of Congressional Township 7 north, Range 2 east of the Second Principal Meridian. All the land entered in the township previous to 1840 has now been given.

RESIDENTS OF 1842.

The township was sparsely settled only at this date, Benjamin Brown—ing lived in the southern part, was taxed for 54 acres, which with improvements were listed at \$218, and was assessed \$3.16. Reuben Clark lived on section 10; he paid a tax of \$6.15 on \$436 worth of real and personal property. Q. N. Cain resided in the township, but seems to have owned no land; his personal property was \$40. Joseph Cracraft owned no land; and paid tax on \$40 of personal property. John Cherry also resided in the township, as did also David Cherry. William Colder paid on \$100 of personal property. Wiley Davar lived on Section 15, and was assessed \$3.22. Thomas Fleetwood, who lived down on Section 36, was assessed a tax of \$8.54; he had \$1,400 worth of personal property and his total taxables were \$2,138; his land amounted to 194 acres, a portion being on Section 35. William Hunter owned 175 acres on Section 31, and paid a tax of \$6.50. Joseph Miller lived on Section 17, and paid \$2.84. William Mize lived also on Section 17; his tax was \$1.46. Peter Norman owned 240 acres on Sections 26 and 35; his personal property was \$800 and total taxables \$1,660; his tax was \$8.14. The following entry appears upon the tax duplicate: "Mr. Norman thinks he is taxed too much and ought to be released." Isaac Norman paid a poll-tax. Nelson Robertson lived on Section 2, and D. A. Rogers on Section 4. John Sipes owned a cottage on Section 20. Joshua Stepp owned 120 acres on Sections 19 and 20, and paid a tax of \$3.84. James Stepp paid a poll tax. John, Thomas and James Todd were assessed each a poll tax; but George, Henry and William, although their names appear on the duplicate, seem to have been delinquent. Henry was assessed a poll tax, but seems not to have paid it when due. John Todd paid a tax of \$7.40; Thomas Todd \$10.87; and James Todd \$4.70; but \$6.83 of the tax of Thomas was delinquencies settled. About a half a dozen more men were then living in the township, but their names cannot be given for certainty. Some twenty or thirty families arrived during the remainder of the dec-

ade of forties, but the real settlement in its fullness did not commence until the fifties, at which time most of the land was purchased and occupied. The township was organized in 1849.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

During the decades of the forties and fifties—late in the forties and the greater portion of the fifties—bands of counterfeiters, horse-thieves, burglars, etc., overran the greater portion of Indiana, and Monroe County did not escape the pestilence. Within its limits were partially uninhabited tracts of rough country, where ravines, morasses and impenetrable thickets furnished an excellent retreat for the light-fingered gentry to ply their unlawful depredations. In some localities of the State, neighbor could place no dependence on neighbor, for the inducements to pass counterfeit money were so strong, owing to the poverty of the masses and the great advantages of a few hundred dollars, that men of previous good character were persuaded to connect themselves with manufacturers of counterfeit bills or bogus coin in order to reap a harvest for a short time, after which they expected to resume their places of honor and good standing untouched by the stigma of crime or misdemeanor. The southeastern portion of Monroe County early showed evidences of illegal transactions of this character. Several of the residents of Polk Township were suspected of complicity, but nothing definite was learned until late in the fifties. Before this, however, counterfeit bills on the various State banks and bogus coin of fair appearance, color and weight made their appearance in the county at the mercantile establishments, and steps were taken to ferret out the rascals. But the system in vogue among the malefactors for a number of years completely or nearly so bewildered the local authorities, and but little headway was made in ending the "reign of crime." It is likely that no unlawful money was manufactured in Monroe County. Passers of counterfeit money, however, were quite numerous. This soon led to the organization of companies of regulators—men of honesty in Polk Township and vicinity—who resolved to end the career of the lawbreakers if careful watch and persistent effort would do so, and in this they succeeded.

The plan or mode of regulation became quite popular, and was regarded as an effective and satisfactory way of settling with the lawbreakers. It led, however, to grave abuses. In more than one section of the county, a number of men who entertained a grudge against a neighbor would assemble at his residence at night, thoroughly disguised, and would then proceed to give him a terrible whipping. A man named Bingham, living in the county, was thus treated, and so severe was the punishment that his body was a mass of bruised and blackened flesh, from which he died in a few days. The man was no doubt an honest citizen. Another, named Vansickle, was terribly whipped, and after a few months died from the effects at what became Vansickle's mills, in the southern part of Morgan County.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school was taught in the vicinity of the Todds, early in the forties, but the name of the teacher cannot be given. The house was of

logs, and had been built for a dwelling, but the family had vacated it, after which it was transformed into a seat of learning. Schools did not generally start up until the decade of fifties. In 1856, there were but four schoolhouses in the township, both of logs. There are now six or eight. Mr. Todd donated the land on Section 26 for a schoolhouse, and William Hunter the land on Section 31, Range 2 east; the latter included a fine spring of running water. Early in the fifties the Methodist Church, called Chapel Hill, was organized, and soon afterward the building was erected. Among the early members were the families of A. J. Temple, John T. Cracraft, David Miller, Jackson Cracraft and Felix Miller and others. Charles Bruner was an early pastor. Another early church was the one called Pleasant Valley of the Methodists. John Allen, Thomas Allen, Eldridge Prince, William Edds and others were members. Another early class was the Methodist Church, called Salem Chapel, some of the early members being the families of Peter Norman, William Hunter, Benjamin Browning, Lucien D. ———, John F. Walker, L. Q. Hoggatt, William H. Cornelius.

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Attendance.	Kind and Size of Houses.
Alfred Mitchell.....	1	48	Frame, third class.
Lizzie Todd	2	36	Frame, poor.
Alfred Helton	3	50	Frame, fourth class.
R. C. Todd.....	4	34	Frame, 20x24 feet.
Samuel Smallwood	5	44	Frame, 20x24 feet.
G. W. Norman.....	6	40	Frame, 20x24 feet.
E. C. Gillstrap.....	7	24	Frame, 16x20 feet.
J. R. Randolph.....	8	20	Log, poor.
Andrew Parks.....	9	40	Log, poor.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.

When the township was created in 1849, elections were ordered held at the house of John Todd, or "at Todd's Big Springs." These springs were fine ones and had induced Mr. Todd to locate in their vicinity. Elections were held at Mr. Todd's for several years. The old blacksmith shop there was probably used. Wylie Davar and Samuel Axaam were the first Fence Viewers, Peter Norman the first Inspector of Elections and Wylie Davar the first Constable. The school section was not sold until the fifties.

CHAPEL HILL.

In the month of October, 1856, David Miller and John Smith, owners, employed the County Surveyor to lay off twenty-seven lots on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 7 north, Range 1 east, and named the village thus started on paper Chapel Hill. Their hopes of having a thriving town spring up there, however, were doomed to disappointment. A start was made, but the infant was too weak to survive any great length of time, and so died without hope of resurrection.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

THIS township was not created until the forties, but remained a part of Benton during much of the early history of the county after the latter township was formed and organized. It is the smallest civil division of the county, but contains some of the best and most prominent citizens. Some of the finest and best cultivated farms are here, and the schools and churches will compare favorably with any other portion of the county. The township is generally rolling, the uplands being largely of clay, while along the streams and in several natural depressions a fine alluvial soil, mingled with more or less of sand, returns to the farmer abundant harvests for his labor. The timber is one of the township's best sources of wealth, and is usually allowed to stand on the poorer soil, and is taken from the better soil to give room for the husbandman. There are several fine springs, which furnish water as cold as ice and as pure and clear as crystal.

GEOLOGY.

The formation on Section 4 is as follows :

Ferruginous clay soil.....	6 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), dark blue.....	7 feet.
Clay parting, bluish gray.....	1 feet.
Limestone (Keokuk), light gray.....	5 feet.
Total.....	19 feet.

One-fourth of a mile southwest of Monroe's mill, on Hacker's Creek, the bed and banks are thickly strewn with granite boulders. Some beautiful specimens of sienite, greenstone, quartzite and flesh-colored feldspar also abound. One mile east of Monroe's mill, the knobstone is 100 feet thick. On Honey Creek, black sand (magnetic iron ore), similar to the gold-bearing sand of Bear Creek, Brown County, may be seen. Granite boulders strew the ground. Beautiful geodes and fine fossils are found. Black sand containing gold traces is also found in Wolf Creek, which has its head in Brown County.

THE SETTLEMENT.

Marion Township was not settled generally until long after the organization of the county, but this was not due to any natural unattractiveness. It probably arose from the fact that the township was far removed from the county seat, from the larger water-courses where settlements then congregated, and from the highways uniting the leading commercial centers of the early times. This was no fault of the township. It lay there with its broad, rich acres, inviting the agriculturist to homes of plenty and comfort. And at last he came. Like all portions of this part of Indiana, it is difficult to give with any degree of certainty the name of the first settler, and it is still more difficult to give the time of settlement. Many

early settlers lived on their lands a number of years before they had been purchased, simply enjoying a squatter's rights. Many others lived on lands which they cultivated for a half dozen or more years, and did not finally buy, as they were simply occupied temporarily, owing to the poverty of the pioneer or to his intention to locate elsewhere. But at last the settler came, and came to stay. The first tract of land purchased in the township was on Section 6. It was entered on the 30th of July, 1823, by Osborn & Brown, merchants, who did not locate for residence in the township at all. They sold the land to others. The second entry was on Section 18, in 1827, by Jehu Buckner, who was no doubt the first permanent settler. He entered a tract on Section 7 at the same time. He built a log cabin, in which his family resided for many years. Of course he saw hard times, but not as much so as did those early settlers who had no mills nor stores nor markets nearer than twenty or thirty miles, and no teams but half-starved oxen. The Buckners grew up with the township, saw the lands yield to the efforts of themselves and their neighbors, saw prosperous homes dot the expanse where they had once seen impenetrable forests, and saw their possessions increase and widen out as the years passed. Shad Martin entered a tract (the third) on Section 18 in September, 1829. James Stepp came to the township in 1832, and purchased two tracts on Section 2. His family and relatives have since resided in the township. They have been among the most enterprising and respected of the citizens. A. H. Fulford purchased a tract on Section 4, in the year 1832. Members of this family have since resided in the township. James and Wylie Poynter bought land on Section 4 in 1833. Their families also became prominent and influential. During the same year—the year of the great meteoric shower, one of the most memorable in the history of the world—Adam Wall bought a fine piece of land on Section 21. His family and that of Conrad Wall were prominent in early times. In 1834 the Hendricksons—as good citizens as old Monroe or young Marion has—came to the township for permanent residence. They bought land on Sections 15, 21, 22, 14, and perhaps others. There were three of them—Thomas J., Joshua and Ezekiel—who established homes in the woods of Marion. By the way, the township was named for that hero of the Revolution, Francis Marion, of whom it was said by the poet:

“The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told.”

The old settler, Reuben Stepp, bought land on Section 21 in 1835, and became a prominent resident of the township. He also bought a small tract on Section 6 in 1836. William Stewart bought on Section 2 in 1837, and Henry Hicks on the same section the same year. George Downey obtained a tract on the same section in 1836, and bought more on Section 3 the following year. John M. Thomas and Spencer McDaniel secured farms on Section 4 in 1837. Valentine Hacker and G. Percifield bought in 1836 on Section 6, and Thomas M. Graham in 1837 on Section 8; David Wampler and Savoy Stepps secured tracts on Section 9 in 1837; and William McMillen and Joseph Baugh on Section 14 in the same year. William McCay bought on Section 19 during the same year. Michael Fleener bought on Section 35 at

an early day. His relatives and himself became prominent in Marion and Benton Townships. John J. Graham became the owner of a piece of land on Section 3 in 1838, and George M. Fry on Section 2 in 1839; William Woodall bought on Section 36 in 1839. These were all the entries of land prior to 1840. The decade of the forties saw but little increase comparatively in the number of permanent and substantial residents. During the fifties, however, nearly all of the land in the township was bought by men who were, or who became, actual residents of the township. In 1841, the following well-known men resided in the township, and may be called the pioneers of Marion; Jehu Buckner, who owned land on Sections 6, 7, and 10, and who paid a State and county tax of \$13.22, the highest in the township; Thomas Bates, on Section 15; Absalom Fulford, on Section 4; John Goodwin, on Section 18; J. J. and Samuel Graham, on Section 7; Abraham Goodsey, on Section 10; Ezekiel Hendrickson, on Sections 22 and 27; Thomas Hendrickson, on Section 17; Valentine Hacker, on Section 6, who paid a tax of \$9.88; Reuben Stepp on Sections 21 and 27; Conrad and Adam Wall, on Section 21, and David Wampler on Section 9.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Schools did not start up until late in the forties, and even then inferior and few. The first houses were of logs, rudely built, and were uninviting places until cold weather came, and the huge fire-places were filled with roaring logs and the dark room with a glow of ruddy light. A good school was started in the Hendrickson neighborhood early in the fifties, and for a time was the only well-conducted institution of learning in the township. Soon afterward, however, another was established in the northern part, in the Stepp neighborhood, and was well attended, the teachers usually being citizens of the neighborhood. Late in the fifties, a school was conducted for a few years in the northeastern corner, and about the same time in the southeastern, near the creek. Four or five good schools are now conducted in the township. The early residents of the southern part were forced to go to Unionville to get the advantages of religious instruction. A congregation of the Church of Christ was established there during the forties, and drew a portion of its membership from Marion. The residents of the western and southwestern parts went to the "Separate Baptist Church" on Section 13, Washington Township, and also to the Methodist Church in the southern part of the same township. When Reuben Stepp deeded a small piece of land to the Township Trustees to be used for school purposes, a proviso was inserted that the building should be used by any religious denomination when not occupied for educational purposes. This land was on Section 9. Ezekiel Hendrickson deeded the school lot in his neighborhood for school purposes, the land being on Section 22. Both lots were transferred in April 1854, and were the first.

TEACHERS OF 1880-81.	Number of District.	Attendance.	Kind and size of Houses.
Salie Russ.....	1	44	Frame, 18x22 feet.
W. H. Lee.....	2	24	Frame, 20x20 feet.
Kate Height.....	3	36	Frame, 22x28 feet.
Thomas Cain.....	4	40	Frame, 22x20 feet.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP AND CITY.

ELIAS ABEL, one of the oldest living settlers of Monroe County, was born in Wythe County, Va., June 7, 1800. He was the eldest of three children born to Lewis and Hannah (Davis) Abel, and was reared in a log cabin. His opportunities for gaining an education were limited altogether to about six months spent in a log schoolhouse with nothing but the bare ground for a floor, and greased paper windows. His father dying about the year 1820, he took care of his mother, who was an invalid, and by working at days' work for four years he was enabled to save enough to immigrate to Indiana. After twenty-one days of weary travel, on the 26th day of August, 1824, he reached the residence of his brother-in-law, Luke Ward, in Monroe County. Having nothing to begin on, he worked by the day, until April 28, 1828, when he was married to Hannah Ottwell, daughter of Naomi Ottwell, a resident of Monroe County. After his marriage, he farmed in Monroe County until December, 1841, when he removed to Bloomington, to enter upon his duties as County Treasurer, to which office he had been elected in the preceding August. He filled this office successfully and with credit to himself for thirteen years. He then served as Deputy County Treasurer until October, 1856, when he was elected to represent Monroe County in the State Legislature, and served during the winter of 1856-57. After the expiration of his term in office he again served as Deputy Treasurer until 1862, at which time he retired from active business life. His wife died in March, 1864. October 3, 1870, he was married to Cerelda Worley, daughter of Isaac Worley, one of the earliest settlers in Monroe County. Mr. Abel began on nothing, and has been the recipient of no legacies or bequests. He is the architect of his own fortune, and by his industry and energy has acquired a competency. He is at present enjoying good health, and is still considered one of the "old wheelhorses" of the Democratic party in Monroe County.

BENJAMIN F. ADAMS, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born in Indian Creek Township January 2, 1827. He is the eldest son born to George and Mary (Freeland) Adams, natives of Kentucky, who located in Indian Creek Township in 1818. There the father died July, 1853, and the mother in November, 1871. When about nineteen years of age, our subject began teaching school, and continued about two years. For some time following, he assisted his father on the farm, and when twenty-three years of age he formed a partnership with William

Dudley in the general merchandise business at Stanford, Van Buren Township, Monroe County, continuing three years. At the death of his father he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead farm, and engaged in farming until September, 1872, at which time he removed to Bloomington for the purpose of educating his children. Here he embarked in the administrator's business, and at present is the assignee and administrator of many estates. On the 8th day of May, 1853, he was married to Harriett J. Baker, daughter of Absalom Baker, an early settler in Monroe County. His wife dying February 14, 1865, he was married December 8, 1880, to Elizabeth (Betty) Evans, of Mason County, Ky. He was a charter member of Stanford Lodge, No. 173, A., F. & A. M., and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served some time as Councilman, and is at present a member of the City Board of School Trustees.

CAPT. W. M. ALEXANDER was born in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., on December 19, 1836. His parents, John H. and Margaret J. (Clark) Alexander, were natives of Kentucky. They came to Monroe in an early day, and located in Bloomington, where the father engaged in farming, and ran a mammoth tannery. In July, 1855, his death occurred, the wife having been dead for some time. Capt. Alexander was the youngest in a family of four children, and was reared in his native place until after his mother's death, when he began work by assisting the farmers in his immediate vicinity, and working at odd jobs. When twenty years of age, he began herding cattle, which he did both in Iowa and Minnesota for two years. Returning to Bloomington, he learned the blacksmith's trade with Seaward & Sons. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Charles, and served for about four and a half years, taking part at Pea Ridge, Black Water, Cotton Plant, Magnolia Hills (after which battle he was promoted to Second Lieutenant), Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Mustang Island, Tex., Ft. Esperanza, and then came home on furlough. August 1, 1863, he was sent to the army of Virginia, and took part in the battles at Richmond, Winchester, Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek, after which he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and soon after, for meritorious conduct, to Captain. November, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Darien, Ga., and, returning to Bloomington, followed his trade for a number of years. He then opened a meat market, and one year later was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he held until the fall of 1876, when he was elected Sheriff, and two years later was re-elected by quite a large majority. He then farmed until 1882, when he was elected County Auditor, which position he at present occupies and fills with great credit to himself and benefit to the county. Mr. Alexander is a staunch Republican and a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife. He was married September 19, 1868, to Jennie Burch, a native of Monroe County, by whom there was one child, which died December, 1880. His wife died one year and three months after marriage, and he was next married to Mrs. Jennie Hoover, daughter of Capt. John Sluss, of Monroe County, on January 7, 1883. Mr. Alexander is a member of the K. of P., Franklin Lodge, No. 22. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, both as a citizen and as an official.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, only son of John W. and Fannie J. (Clark) Allen, was born September 8, 1836, in Putnam County, Ind. He was

reared on a farm in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ind., whither he came with his parents when but three months old. In September, 1850, he entered the State University, and remained until the death of his father September 8, 1852. In April, 1853, he came to Bloomington with his mother, and entered the employ of W. O. Fee, a dry goods merchant, with whom he remained for nearly a year. March 13, 1854, he went to California, where he mined until the spring of 1857, when he returned to Bloomington. Removing thence to Iowa, he remained a short time. In September, 1857, he was married to Harriet L. Swearingen, daughter of Charles and Harriet Swearingen, residents of Monroe County. They had three children—John C., Fannie C. and Joseph H. His wife died on November 8, 1865, and in July following he was married to Eliza J. Allen, daughter of Robert N. and Elizabeth Allen, of Greencastle, Ind. They have six children—Robert N., Eliza L., Mary M., William D., Eva O. and Arthur G. He farmed after his first marriage until the war broke out in 1862, and then enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fourth Indiana Light Artillery, serving for three years, taking part in the battles at Atlanta, Jonesboro and Nashville, and on July 5, 1865, received an honorable discharge. Returning to Bloomington, he he was engaged in the stove and tinware business with M. E. Benegar, afterward with Samuel Osborn, until 1870, when he purchased the whole stock, and at present does a lucrative business in stoves, tin and hardware, also agricultural implements, and all kinds of building material. Mr. Allen is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

DR. A. J. AXTELL, one of the leading physicians in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., was born October 18, 1827, in Washington County, Penn., where he was reared until nine years of age. He then went to Knox County, Ohio, with his parents, Thomas and Mary (Weir) Axtell, natives of Pennsylvania, entered the Martinsburg College, attended two years, and afterward taught school for some time. In 1847, he began to study medicine with Drs. Connors & Welsh, in Noble County, Ohio, continuing for three years. In 1850, he entered the regular practice of his profession there, and four years later removed to Greene County, Ind., remaining there for nearly twenty years. In 1873, he came to Bloomington, where he has since been successfully engaged. In August, 1863, he was elected Captain of Company A, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, organized at Terre Haute, and sent to Memphis, Tenn., where, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign. He has served two years as Coroner of Monroe County. On November 7, 1850, he was married to Susan M. Gilkerson, daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah Gilkerson, of Noble County, Ohio. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Charles J., William F., Mattie, Henry O., Mary B., Harry A. and an infant. Dr. Axtell is Secretary of a Masonic Lodge, is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

HARVEY BAKER was born in Washington Township, Morgan Co., Ind., April 11, 1840. His parents, John C. and Elizabeth (McDaniel) Baker, natives of Kentucky, were married in Morgan County, and settled on a farm in Washington Township, where they lived until 1843, when the mother died. The father then married Mrs. McKinney, and removed to a farm in Jefferson Township, whence, in 1852, he went to Baker Township, where he died in December, 1866. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son and child, and was reared in Morgan County, where he was

educated in the district schools. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. James E. Burton, and served for more than two years. He took part in the engagements at Wild Cat, Ky., and Cumberland Gap, and at the battle of Thompson's Station, Tenn.; on March 5, 1863, was wounded in the right leg; was captured and placed in prison in Columbia, Tenn., from whence he escaped August 6, 1863, and on account of disability he was mustered out of service September 11. On December 24, 1866, he was married to Martha Holler, daughter of Jacob B. Lafaver, Methodist preacher. They had three children, two of whom are living—Newton D. and Jacob O. He engaged in farming in Baker Township until in 1872, when he removed to a farm in Monroe County, remaining for seven years. He then removed to Bloomington, and was appointed Tax Collector, which position he filled for three years. In March, 1883, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and is at present in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Paragon Lodge, No. 406. He is a member of the Christian Church, his wife of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, born October 22, 1834, in Van Buren Township, Monroe Co., Ind., is the second son and the sixth child of Absalom and Harriet (Gentry) Baker. He was reared in his native township, where he acquired the rudiments of a good education in the district schools. When twenty years of age, he purchased a farm of eighty acres in the same township, continuing for about eight years. In September, 1865, he sold his farm, and removing to Stanford he opened a general merchandise store, under the firm name of Baker Bros., which was continued until in 1872, when they sold out, one year later re-purchasing the same stock. In July, 1881, he moved to Bloomington. He has been County Commissioner for three years, which position he fills with credit. August 6, 1883, he formed a partnership with C. S. Neeld in the furniture business, and they are at present doing a lucrative business under the firm name of Baker & Neeld. He served as Postmaster at Stanford for several years, and as Township Assessor for two years. He was married October 5, 1857, to Harriet R. Denny, daughter of James H. Denny, a citizen of Warrick County, Ind. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Florence G., Mary H. and Thomas A. His wife died November 10, 1865, and he was next married, on September 27, 1866, to Miss Hannah Yoho, daughter of Samuel Yoho, at present a citizen of Indian Creek Township, this county. By this union there has been one child—Birdie O. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and a very prominent and influential member of that party.

JOHN BLAIR, farmer, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., on July 15, 1819. James Blair, his father, was born in South Carolina October 25, 1789, and on October 3, 1811, married Jane (Neill) Smith, who was born in South Carolina in 1780. They came to Monroe County, and here he farmed until his death, March 26, 1849. Mrs. Blair died April 5, 1854. They had six children. John Blair's paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. John was fairly educated, and since 1825 has resided on the same farm. On October 28, 1843, Mr. Blair married Hannah, daughter of Robert and Martha (Small) Fullerton. She was born May 17, 1819. In 1837, her father died, and her mother in 1872. They were of Irish lineage. Mr. Blair has six children—Martha J.

(Owens), Euphemia (Crabb), James N., Emma (Strong), William S. and Addie L. Mr. and Mrs. Blair belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Blair was at one time a Whig, but now votes with the Republicans.

W. T. BLAIR, born May 1, 1855, in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., is the third son and sixth child born to John and Hannah (Fullerton) Blair, natives of Tennessee and Ireland respectively. The parents came to Monroe County in May, 1825, and located on a farm in Bloomington Township, where they at present reside. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of a good English education in the district schools. In September, 1876, he entered the State University at Bloomington, whence he graduated in June, 1880. After he had completed his education, he entered the employ of W. J. Allen, a hardware merchant, with whom he remained for three years. On March 31, 1883, he purchased the stock of boots and shoes owned by C. R. Perdue, and is at present doing a lucrative business. He was married October 5, 1882, to Miss Julia A. Waldron, daughter of John and Ann Waldron, old and respected pioneers of Monroe County. They have one child, William J., born July 9, 1883. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

PETER BOLENBACHER, farmer, was born in Germany May 4, 1814, and is the son of Peter and Margaret (Fairrence) Bolenbacher, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1832, located first in Maryland, and about 1850 came to Monroe County, where they died, at the ages respectively of eighty-nine and seventy-eight years. Peter Bolenbacher came to Maryland with his parents, and there learned the trade of stonemason and bricklayer, which business he followed for a number of years in that State, and resumed it again after he came to Monroe County. After some years, he was obliged to retire from active business. He then settled on eighty acres of land, which he purchased near Bloomington. He is a member of the Christian Church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and liberal in politics. Mr. Bolenbacher is strictly temperate in all his habits. In 1855, he married Rebecca Whisnand, who was born in 1815, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE BOLLENBACHER was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1825. He is the third son in a family of six children born to Peter and Margaret (Fairrence) Bollenbacher. In 1832, he came with his parents to America, and located in Maryland. In the public schools of his native village, and the schools of his neighborhood in Maryland, he obtained the rudiments of a good English education. When thirteen years of age, he began learning shoe-making with J. B. Sherer, in Fredericktown, Md., and remained with him seven years. In April, 1846, he came to Bloomington, Ind., and soon after opened a shoe shop. In 1859, he built a tannery, which at that time was one of the most extensive business interests in Bloomington. In 1874, he quit shoe-making, and purchased a one-third interest with J. H. Ryors and George P. Bollenbacher in their spoke factory. In 1881, J. H. Ryors sold his interest to them, and the business is in a flourishing condition under the firm name of Bollenbacher & Sons, manufacturers of wagon and carriage spokes and dealers in hardwood lumber. They have branch factories at Gosport and Guthrie, Ind., and employ about eighty men. They have a capital of about \$60,000 invested, and their factories have a capacity of about 13,000 spokes per day. Mr. B. is also the proprietor of a large shoe

store in Bloomington. In 1848, he was married to Margaret Shawver, daughter of Christopher Shawver, one of the earliest settlers in Monroe County. The issue of this marriage has been thirteen children, twelve yet living—Lizzie, George W., Mary, Kate, Julia, Martin C., William P., Caroline, Sallie, Samuel N., Jacob I. and Fannie. He is a member of the Bloomington Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN E. BORLAND was born in Perry Township, Monroe Co., Ind., on August 7, 1834. His parents, Edward and Margaret (Caldwell) Borland, natives of Washington County, Penn., immigrated to Indiana in 1819, and settled in Bloomington, where the father followed the carpenter's trade for about five years, and then entered a farm of 320 acres in Perry Township. February 8, 1865, he died. The mother's death occurred in August, 1877. The subject of this sketch was the third son and sixth child in a family of ten children, and was reared in his native county, where he received a good education. When eighteen years of age, he entered the State University, at Bloomington, remaining a portion of each of four years. In 1856, he began farming for himself in Perry Township, and by perseverance and industry has secured a competence. September 4, 1872, he married Emma L. McClellan, daughter of Alexander McClellan, an early settler, and a prominent citizen of Bloomington. His wife is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. He was for two years Trustee of Perry Township, and for six years Road Supervisor of Perry Township.

S. WALTER BRADFUTE is second son in family, and was born May 18, 1862, near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, where he lived until twelve years of age, and was there educated. His parents were John and Maggie J. (Collins) Bradfute, the former dying in 1864. When fourteen years of age, he started the *Bloomington Telephone*, in partnership with Frank G. Arnott, and six months later purchased his partner's half interest, and has continued to run it up to the present writing, having enlarged from the size of note paper to that of six-column quarto. He attended the high school in Bloomington, as far as Senior class, the last four years of which time he was conducting his paper. Since fifteen years of age, he has corresponded for the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*, and is at present also representing the *Indianapolis Journal*, *St. Louis Democrat*, *Chicago Tribune*, the *Inter Ocean*, *Indianapolis Times* and the *Louisville Commercial*, in Monroe County. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is corresponding member of the Phi Delta Theta. Politically, he is a Republican. He was married, November 1, 1883, to Flora Wallingford, daughter of Samuel Wallingford.

REV. JEFFERSON E. BRANT was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 27, 1837, and is the second child born to Seth and Rachel (Jackson) Brant, natives of West Virginia. In 1853, he came to Owen County, Ind., and for two years afterward assisted his father to clear the wilderness. He then earned enough money to enter Asbury University, at Greencastle, whence he graduated in 1860, having two years previously preached his first sermon. In 1860, he was appointed by the Indiana Conference to a mission in Clay County, for one year, afterward serving for about ten months near Terre Haute. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain one year later. He took part in several important encounters, among which were Resaca, Kingston, Marietta,

Dallas Woods, etc., and was in command of the regiment when Atlanta was captured. On September 1, 1864, he was, for meritorious conduct, promoted to Major, afterward participating in the engagements at Bentonville, Goldsboro and Averysboro, and at Savannah was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, January 1, 1865. Five months later, he was mustered out of service, immediately re-entering the conference and ministry. He has been actively engaged since, and at present has in charge the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bloomington, where he has been located since September, 1882. On August 8, 1858, he was married to Mary A. McAllister, daughter of Dr. McAllister, of Owen County. By this union there are nine children, four of whom are living—Anna, Emma, Claude and Arthur. Rev. J. E. Brant is a member of the A., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. Politically, he is a Republican.

DR. G. W. BRYAN, second son of John and Mary (McCormick) Bryan, was born October 1, 1825, in Beaver County, Penn., where he lived until fifteen years of age. His educational facilities were very poor, but by perseverance and studiousness he acquired a good English education. He commenced the tailor's trade with a half-brother, who died two years later. He then went to Clinton, Allegheny County, and completed the trade with George T. Hice, remaining three years. He then worked as journeyman for about one year in Pennsylvania and Ohio; then came to Indiana, and opened a shop in Carroll County, continuing about two years. Returning to Beaver County, Penn., he attended an academy at Hookstown for about three years; then taught school and studied medicine with Dr. R. A. Moon, for two years. In 1850 and 1851, he attended a course of lectures, at Cleveland, in the Western Reserve Medical College, and entered the regular practice in Fayette, Allegheny Co., Penn., where he remained for two years, at which he took a second course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853 and 1854; then went to Knoxville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and formed a partnership with Dr. Hamilton, in the regular practice, continuing with him for one year. Coming thence to Bloomington in 1855, he entered practice here, and is at present doing a good business, and is considered one of her best practitioners. In December, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, which position he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. On October 15, 1849, he was married to Miss Alice Calhoun, daughter of Joseph Calhoun, of Beaver County, Penn. They have had seven children, three of whom are living—Florence, Mary and Minnie. Dr. Bryan is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is politically a Republican.

JOHN B. BUSKIRK, a native of Kentucky, was born September 5, 1815, in Shelby County. He is eldest son of Abram and Mary A. (Boswell) Buskirk, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They came to Indiana in 1817, and lived in New Albany until 1820, when they came to Monroe County and settled on a farm near Bloomington. The father was a stone-mason, and, removing to Bloomington in 1831, followed his trade for a number of years. He was Associate Judge of the Bloomington courts for some time. He served as Postmaster for four years, and was Justice of the Peace for several years. He died in October, 1853. The mother died in 1850. The subject was reared at home until seventeen years of age, when he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade with William McCollough. In 1833, he went to New Albany, and worked at his trade for two years, when he returned to Bloom-

ington for some time. Removing thence to Bedford, he remained for nearly twenty years; he then went to Orange County, where he engaged in the general merchandise business for eighteen years, the greater part of which time he acted as Postmaster. Removing thence to Paola, Ind., he edited the *Paola News*. In 1878, he returned to Bloomington, where he at present resides, sixty-nine years of age. On January 2, 1840, he was married to Maria H. Ritter, daughter of John Ritter, a citizen of Kentucky. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Thomas B., John W., Caroline L., Margaret B. and George A. Mr. Buskirk is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK (deceased) was born August 10, 1829, in Monroe County, Ind. He was the son of Abram and Mary A. Buskirk, who came to Bloomington in 1831. Having finished his education in the public schools of Bloomington, while yet a lad he was taken into the office of David Browning, Clerk of Monroe County Circuit Court. He had entered the Preparatory Department of the State University, and had just completed the Freshman year, when the Mexican war broke out. He enlisted in First Indiana Regiment, at La Fayette, but was soon afterward transferred to the Third Indiana, under Col. James H. Lane, and served till the close of the war, being a participant in the battle of Buena Vista. On his return to Bloomington, he served in the office of Jesse Brandon (editor of a Democratic paper), for two years, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the details of the printing business. In 1848, he began the study of law with Samuel H. Buskirk, soon after which he entered the Law Department of the State University, graduating in 1850. He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace, serving for several years. In 1856, he was elected Judge of the Court for the district embracing Morgan, Monroe and Brown Counties, and re-elected in 1860, the counties of Shelby and Johnson having been added. In 1867, he was selected by the Legislature as Agent of State, and assumed the control of the funds set aside by the State for the payment of the State debt, managing the trust with skill and fidelity. In 1868, he was elected Representative of Monroe County in the Lower House of General Assembly, and at the regular session in 1869 he was elected Speaker, presiding with signal ability over the deliberations of that body. In 1871, he organized the First National Bank of Bloomington, and was chosen President by the Board of Directors. During the last three or four years of his life, he withdrew from public affairs, devoting himself entirely to private interests. He was married, August 5, 1854, to Martha Hardesty, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hardesty, early pioneers of Bloomington. His death, which occurred July 21, 1874, caused by a severe stroke of apoplexy, was greatly mourned by the citizens of Bloomington. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. His valuable services during the war were so appreciated by Gov. Morton that he was appointed Colonel of the Indiana Legion.

JOHN W. BUSKIRK, second son and third child of John B. and Maria H. (Ritter) Buskirk, natives of Kentucky, was born on November 20, 1845, in Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind. His parents at present reside in Bloomington, and are spoken of elsewhere in this work. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county until eight years of age, when he went with his parents to Orange County, and lived until

1859. He then entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining for two years. He enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under Col. John W. Ray. He served until June, 1863, and took part in the engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post. He then received an honorable discharge on account of disability, and in the fall of that year he again entered college, remaining for two years, and then went to North America, where he began the study of law with the Hon. James L. Collins. He continued for two years, then formed a partnership and practiced for one year. He then removed to Paola, and became partner of his brother, continuing until the spring of 1869, when he moved to Bloomington, remaining there for two years with his uncle. He then went into partnership with Lester L. Norton, and two years later became the partner of H. C. Duncan, which firm is at present doing a good, lucrative practice, and it is considered one of Monroe County's best law firms. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for District 8 (Orange, Du Bois, Crawford, Perry and Spencer), which position he resigned on coming to Bloomington. In 1869, he was married to Ella A. Broadwell, daughter of Jonathan P. Broadwell, a prominent citizen of Tippecanoe County, Ind. They had three children, one of whom is living—Ella A. His wife died April 30, 1878. Mr. Buskirk is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Democratic State Central Committee.

H. C. DUNCAN was born January 16, 1845, in Lawrence County, Ind. His parents, William and Mary (Malott) Duncan, were natives of Jefferson County, Ky., where they were married in 1824, and two years later moved to Lawrence County, Ind., where the father died March 1, 1875; the mother still resides in Lawrence County. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of eight children, and was reared in his native county, where he obtained the rudiments of a good English education. January 1, 1864, he entered the State University, and after remaining for about three months he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, under Col. John W. Foster, and was mustered out about October 1, 1864. He re-entered college, whence he graduated in June, 1868. He then began reading law with Moses F. Dunn, of Bedford. In 1869, he was appointed Enrolling Clerk in the Indiana Legislature. In 1872, he formed a partnership with Mr. Dunn in the regular practice of law. Two years later, he came to Bloomington, and went into partnership with John W. Buskirk. In 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the district comprising Monroe, Lawrence, Orange and Martin Counties. He served for two years. In December, 1872, he was married to Sadie Cummings, daughter of Dr. Cummings, of Bloomington. They had three children, two of whom are living—Frank and Mary A. Mr. Duncan is politically a Republican. He is a Mason and a member of the Christian Church.

J. CLINTON CARTER (deceased) was born in Monroe County, Ind., February 14, 1834. He was fifth son of Thomas and Fannie (Carter) Carter. He was reared in his native county, where he was educated in the district schools, afterward attending the State University in Bloomington for some time. He then began farming in Perry Township, near his home, on eighty acres, which, by industry, hard labor and energy, he increased to 160 acres. He was a great sheep and general stock raiser, and during the last years of his life traded considerably in stock, beside attending to other business affairs. He was married on February 9, 1860, to Miss Lou Cron, daughter of Isaiah and Lucretia Cron,

respected citizens of Bloomington. To crown the happiness of his wedded life, three children were born to him. He was a prominent and highly-respected citizen of his township, and was honored by being made the Trustee of the same, holding with great credit this office for several years, and although not identified with any religious denomination, his life was full of the true spirit of Christianity. In his own household, not even the healing influences of time avail to assuage the pain of separation in the heart of the devoted wife and loving children, of whom but one is now living—Oliver C. He was identified with the Republican party, and was as greatly missed from among the ranks of that party as in the community in which he lived. His death occurred June 22, 1866, at his residence.

ISAAC CLAMAN was born in Richland Township, Monroe Co., Ind., March 31, 1842. His parents, William and Rebecca (Whisnand) Claman, natives of West Virginia, came to Indiana in 1837 and 1829 respectively, were married in Bloomington Township, and settled on a farm in Richland Township, where they remained until the father's death. The mother still resides in Monroe County. Isaac is the second son and third child in a family of seven children, and was reared in Richland Township, where he obtained a good education in the district schools. When twenty years of age, he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining for two years. After this for some time, he farmed during the summer, and taught school in the winter. He afterward gave up school teaching, and farmed exclusively until August, 1883, when he came to Bloomington. In October, 1882, he was elected Treasurer of Monroe on the Republican ticket, and has since been engaged in the duties of his office. On June 1, 1869, he was married to Rosetta C. Franklin, daughter of Isaac Franklin, a citizen of Missouri. By this union, there are four children—Eugene B., William R., Jennie B. and Harvey E. Mr. Claman was Assessor of Richland Township for about six years, and he and wife are identified with the Christian Church, and are among its most active workers.

J. B. CLARK, eldest son of Richard and Martha (Neal) Clark, natives of Kentucky, was born June 26, 1840, in Salem, Ind., where he was reared. He was educated in the graded schools of Salem, and, when nineteen years of age, entered the employ of James H. Neal & Co., general merchandise merchants of that place, remaining with them for two years and a half. He was next engaged for a short time in Washington, Ind., in the photograph business. Removing thence to Bedford, he continued in the same business until August 4, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. J. N. Rodman. He served for nearly three years, and took part in the following engagements: Richmond, Big Shanty, Tunnel Hill, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, and went clear through with Sherman to the sea. In July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and came to Bloomington, immediately entering the grocery business, in which he continued for three years quite successfully. He then formed a partnership with John C. Orchard, and continued in the business for five years. In December, 1875, he became partner of W. W. Wicks in the dry goods business, and three years later purchased the whole stock, which he carried alone for about eighteen months. He then sold out, and went to farming for two or three years near Bloomington. On March 12, 1883, he purchased a stock of groceries, and at present is doing a lucrative

business. He was married, July 7, 1861, to Eliza Stuart, daughter of William Stuart. They have six children—William, Laura, Minnie, Lida, Josephine and George. Mr. Clark is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A., F. & A. M.; he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

RUFUS COATNEY was born August 20, 1827, in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Ind. He is a third son and fourth child of Finney and Mahala (Rogers) Coatney, and was reared in Monroe County, where he obtained a good education in the district schools. When sixteen years of age, he began farming in Salt Creek Township, on a farm of forty acres, which he entered from the Government, and sold, purchasing a farm of eighty acres, which he lived on for one year. On September 1, 1849, he was married to Mary J. Smith, daughter of Samuel and Martha Smith, respected pioneers of Monroe County. By this union there were two children, one of which is living—Sarah Ellen, wife of C. H. Showers, of Bloomington. After his marriage, he continued farming on his eighty-acre farm, for four years, after which he sold it and rented for one year. He then purchased a farm in Perry Township, Monroe County, to which he added 220 acres, and at present owns 300 acres of fine farm land, highly cultivated. He also owns considerable town property, having lived in Bloomington for three years, and is at present a prominent citizen of that place. He served one year as Supervisor of Perry Township. He is a member of the Christian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

JOHN H. COLE, a native of Kentucky, was born in Bourbon County September 24, 1860. He is the second child and only son born to Moses and Sarah E. (Neal) Cole, and was reared in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, Ind., where he obtained the rudiments of a good English education in the district schools. When sixteen years of age, he began farming in Van Buren Township, and two years later, his uncle left him a beautiful and well-improved farm of 615 acres, where he continued to live until January 1, 1884, when he came to Bloomington. He here formed a partnership in the livery business with John F. May, which business is now in a flourishing condition, under the firm name of May & Cole. He still has the management of his farm, which he has in a state of excellent cultivation. He is quite a stock-trader, and is successful in all business undertakings. Politically, he is a Democrat, and an influential member of that party. He is ever ready to assist in any public enterprise, and is highly esteemed.

CHARLES G. CORR was born in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Ind., October 25, 1822. His parents, Hugh and Jane (Goodwin) Corr, natives of Ireland, came to Monroe County in 1820, and settled on a farm in Bloomington Township, removing then to Washington Township. They lived there until the father's death, which occurred July 16, 1830. The mother at present resides with the subject in Bloomington, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Charles Corr is sixth in a family of ten children, and was reared in Washington Township, Monroe County, where he was educated, and after his father's death attended to the farm until June, 1847, when he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Volunteers, in the Mexican war, serving for one year. He took part in the engagements at Guamantli and Lisco. On July 3, 1848, he received an honorable discharge, and returned home. In 1850, he began to teach school, and continued for some time; then began farming on the

old home farm in Washington Township. In 1878, he removed to Bloomington, to educate his children. He owns 720 acres of fine land, and oversees his farm, while residing in town. On February 14, 1852, he was married to Mary J. Canine, a daughter of Cornelius Canine, a citizen of Crawfordsville, Ind. They have nine children—Isaac, Edwin, Henry W., an infant, John C., Cornelius, Ella, Mary and Lillie M. Mr. Corr is a member of the Christian Church, and politically is a Democrat.

DR. J. F. DODDS, second son and child in a family of eleven children, born November 1, 1807, was reared in Lincoln County, Ky. His parents, Samuel and Rachel (Rheinhart) Dodds, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, came to Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., in 1819, where our subject was educated in the district schools. When twenty years of age, he entered the State University there, from which he graduated in 1834. He taught for several years in the University, and for one year in Cumberland College, Kentucky. In 1839, he began reading medicine, and soon after entered the Louisville Medical College. August, 1840, he entered into a partnership with Dr. Mitchell, and began the regular practice in Corydon, Ind., where he remained for five years, constantly busy, in a lucrative practice. He has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for several years. From 1862 to 1882, he was Examining Surgeon in the Pension Department. On December 12, 1838, he was married to Mary A. Wiley, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Wiley, first President of the State University. They have eight children. Politically, he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CLELLAND F. DODDS was born September 27, 1826, in Monroe County, Ind. His parents, Samuel and Rachel (Rheinhart) Dodds, natives of Kentucky, came to Monroe County in 1819, and lived on the old homestead one mile south of Bloomington, where the father died in September, 1834. The mother died in November, 1851. The subject of this sketch is the sixth son and youngest child in family. He was reared at home, where he received a good common school education. When twenty-one years of age, he removed to Bloomington, and formed a partnership with A. Helton in the dry goods business, continuing about two years. In 1857, he began farming on the old farm, where he remained for ten years. In 1869, he opened an insurance and real estate office in connection with farming implements. He is still in the insurance business, for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and also the Phoenix of Brooklyn. In 1865, he was elected County Commissioner, serving for three years. He served for two years as Trustee of Perry Township. On March 20, 1878, he was elected Mayor, to fill the unexpired term of C. W. Henderson (first Mayor of Bloomington), and re-elected in 1879, also in 1881, and again in 1883, which office he at present holds, faithful in the discharge of its duties. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married July 31, 1851, to Mary E. Orchard, of Monroe County. They have twelve children—Mary C., Samuel C., Henry A., Ella B., Andrew J., William J., Claudius M., Cora L., Cornelius F., Carrie C., Mattie M. and Flora. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

S. C. DODDS was born January 28, 1854, in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. His parents are Clelland and Mary E. (Orchard) Dodds, also natives of Indiana. He was reared in Bloomington, was educated in the State University, graduated in June, 1875, and then entered the employ

of Newell Sanders, a book dealer, with whom he remained for one year. On December 4, 1876, he purchased the stock of books and ran it for nearly four years. He was in the lumber business for one year, and then formed a partnership with Showers Bros. and Henry Henley, in the manufacture of chairs, under the firm name of Showers, Dodds & Co., on October 27, 1881, and one year later Capt. Henry Henley sold out, and they continued as Showers & Dodds until March 15, 1883, when one-third interest was purchased by J. B. Waldron. The firm name now is Dodds, Waldron & Co. The weekly manufacture of chairs averages sixty-five dozen, and of center tables (which addition was made on September 1, 1883) is 1,000. They have in their employ sixty-five persons, their pay-roll being from \$250 to \$300 per week. Mr. Dodds was married, on October 17, 1878, to Miss Nellie Winters, daughter of George Winters, a respected citizen of Columbia, Ky. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is politically a Republican, a good citizen, and highly respected in his community.

J. C. DOLAN, one of the most energetic business men of Bloomington, was born near Montreal, Canada, December 8, 1845. He was the third son in a family of five children born to John and Mary (Ryan) Dolan. He was reared in Canada until about five years of age, when his parents removed to Indiana and located on a farm in Miami County. In the district schools of that county our subject began his education, and in the fall of 1867 he entered upon a commercial course in the college of Notre Dame, completing it in the spring of 1869. In 1870, he went to Atchison, Kan., remaining there two years as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Returning thence to Crawfordsville, Ind., he engaged in the lumber and stave business, continuing till 1876, at which time he embarked in the stave and tie business in Bloomington. In October, 1883, he was appointed manager for the American Hoop Dressing Company's factory, located at Bloomington, which employs fifty-five men and has a capacity of 15,000 hoops per day. Mr. D. is a firm Catholic, and politically is a Democrat.

HON. JOHN R. EAST was born May 17, 1845, in Indian Creek Township, Monroe Co., Ind. He is the third son and fourth child of William and Eveline (Wall) East. His father came to Monroe County in 1828, and settled in Indian Creek Township. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of a common English education there, and began teaching school when seventeen years of age. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Graves, serving for one year and a half. He took part in the battles at Altoona and Sheppard's Landing, and marched with Sherman to the sea. On July 17, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, having been promoted to the position of Sergeant of his company. He then returned to his home and to teaching. In March, 1869, he came to Bloomington, entered the law office of Judge S. H. Buskirk, and continued until the following fall, when he entered the Law Department of the State University, from which he graduated in February, 1870. He then formed a partnership with James H. Rogers (deceased) in the regular practice, continuing for about nine months, when he assumed the duties of County Clerk, to which office he had been elected in the October before. This office he filled successfully for four years, and then resumed the practice of law, and had for his different partners Hon. C. W. Henderson (deceased) and Col. W. C. L. Taylor, now of La Fayette. In October, 1878,

he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Tenth Judicial District, and served one year, remaining in the practice alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, William H. East, and the firm name is East & East. On March 22, 1866, he was married to Miss Matilda J. Binkley, daughter of Christian and Rosanna Binkley, respected residents of Monroe County. They have had six children—George J. (deceased), Rufus H., Mattie A., William C., John R. (deceased) and Eva I. Mr. East is a member of the K. of P. and of the G. A. R. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. EAST, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born June 12, 1852, in Indian Creek Township. His parents, William and Eveline (Wall) East, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. Our subject is the youngest son and child in a family of seven children, and was reared on the old home farm in Indian Creek Township. He received a good education, and at the age of eighteen he entered the printing office of Thomas Purcell, and after staying with him for a year he found the occupation distasteful, and he then commenced teaching school. He followed this until 1874, when he became Deputy County Clerk, in which position he served until the expiration of one term of office. He then began teaching school in the winter and reading law in the summer, for three years. For the next two years, he farmed, two miles east of Bloomington. He then taught school for a year, when he formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. East, in the practice of law, and at present they are doing a thriving business, under the firm name of East & East. In 1877, he married Mary A. Conder, a daughter of E. W. Conder, a citizen of Indian Creek Township. They have two children—Ida M. and William E. Mr. East is a member of the K. of P., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. S. FARIS, third son and eighth child of James and Margaret (McDill) Faris, natives of South Carolina, was born February 11, 1826, in Preble County, Ohio. His parents moved to Ohio in 1806, where they resided until 1838, when they came to Indiana, locating on a farm in Monroe County, near Bloomington. The father died June 17, 1852; the mother, November 8, 1838. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Monroe County; entered the State University when eighteen years of age; remained for a year and a half, and then, on account of ill health, retired from study for awhile. He went again in 1849 and 1850; afterward took charge of the old home farm for some time, and then came to Bloomington. He formed a partnership with Mr. Mason in the drug business, continued for one year, and then was in business for himself until 1862. He was then prescription clerk in Bloomington for four years, and was in partnership with J. W. Shoemaker for a number of years; finally, in September, 1883, he opened a drug store under the firm name of Faris & Co., which he is now running with great success. On October 6, 1853, he was married to Eliza J. Hartin, daughter of Patrick and Nancy Hartin, respected residents of Gibson County, Ind. By this union there were nine children, eight of whom are living—Lottie E., Lillian, Albert V., Eugene M., Ida L., Minnie A., Melville and Elmer. Mr. Faris is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

JAMES B. FARIS, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., on June 5, 1828. He has been a resident of the county all his life, occupy-

ing the farm on which his father settled in 1827. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Irvin, to whom he was married on September 11, 1855. She was a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Smith) Irvin, was born on February 8, 1834, and died on July 9, 1875. Three children were born to them, viz.: James E., Charles C. and Edward C. On December 13, 1877, he married Mary C. McCaughan, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Faris) McCaughan. She was born on October 16, 1847. They have one child living—Earnest. Mr. Faris is one of the substantial citizens of Monroe County, contributes liberally to charitable movements, and is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Faris, first pastor of the Bethesda Reformed Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, and father of our subject, was born in South Carolina in May, 1791, receiving his early education at Columbia (S. C.) College. At the age of sixteen he joined the church, and began teaching school; also commenced to prepare for the ministry. Having accumulated \$2,000 within a few years, he came to Bloomington, Ind., and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, which he eventually improved. In 1827, he was ordained in an old frame church, the first church of the Covenanters in Illinois, he having gone there on horseback, accompanied by his wife. From the installation at Bloomington dates the beginning of his pastoral work. After a long and useful life, he died on May 20, 1855. On April 29, 1823, he married Nancy Smith, born in South Carolina November 2, 1800. She died August 20, 1881. To them were born ten children, eight of whom are now living, four of them being ministers of the Gospel, located in different States.

E. H. FEE was born in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Ind., June 18, 1832, and is the youngest of the children of William and Elizabeth (Orr) Fee. The former was born in Ireland March 3, 1785, and was a son of Robert Fee, whose family came to South Carolina in 1790, and in 1830 to this county. Robert died in 1841, aged ninety-one years. William was married, January 2, 1810, to Elizabeth F. Orr, born March 19, 1790; she died October 24, 1881, and her husband January 24, 1876. They were both in the communion of the Presbyterian Church, and highly esteemed. When the Fee family came to Monroe County, they settled on the Graham farm, which was entered in 1817 by Mr. Graham, and which is timbered and well watered. E. H. Fee, our subject, has lived in the house in which he was born all his life. His brother, James P., who was born March 12, 1829, is now residing with him on the old home farm. During the years from 1854 to 1876, he was mining in California. The second steam saw-mill, built in 1835 on the Fee farm, was erected by a Mr. Sleeper, and owned by William Fee and William Milten. In 1843, they added a grist mill to the saw mill, and operated it until 1851. Mr. Fee is a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY J. FELTUS was born August 13, 1845, in New York City. He is the youngest of four sons born to Lambert and Sarah (Colton) Feltus, and was reared in New York until about nine years of age, when he was sent to his father, who was then in Cincinnati, Ohio, where in the public and high schools he was educated. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Stricker. He served for three years, and took part in the engagements at Mobile, Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and also in the "Grierson raid" through the South, being eighty-two days in the saddle, and in the capture of Mont-

gomery, Ala., during the most of which time he acted as Sergeant Major. After the battle at Montgomery, he was commissioned Adjutant, and on November 18, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. He went to Madison, Ind., purchased a drug store, and remained there for three years, removing thence to Terre Haute. After a short time he went to Greencastle, where he started a weekly newspaper, the *Greencastle Star*, which he conducted successfully until in 1875, when he sold out and came to Bloomington, where, in October, he started the *Bloomington Courier*, which at present is the only Democratic paper in Monroe County, and is in a flourishing condition. In 1880, Mr. Feltus was elected Councilman of the Third Ward, and was the first Democrat ever elected to the Council in Bloomington. He is, and has been for three terms, a member of the Monroe County Democratic Central Committee. In 1879, he was commissioned, by the Governor, as Captain of the "Monroe Guards," Indiana State Militia. On February 14, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Baird, daughter of A. A. Baird, a citizen of Terre Haute, Ind. By this union there are four children. Mr. Feltus is Sachem of the I. O. R. M., Adjutant of the G. A. R. and is an active member of the Episcopal Church. He takes an active though unselfish interest in all political affairs, laboring earnestly for the success of his party, and has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

ROBERT C. FOSTER was born August 8, 1831, in Philadelphia, Penn. He is the eldest in a family of five children born to Nathaniel C. and Sarah C. (Cavanaugh) Foster, natives of New Jersey. Robert was reared by his uncle, in Monroe County. He had received a common English education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and on coming to Indiana, entered the State University at Bloomington, Monroe County, in 1844, where he graduated six years later. In the fall of 1850, he went to Philadelphia, and studied law for two years; then returned to Indiana, where he was at once elected Deputy Auditor under William Tarkington, and served until October, 1855, when he was elected Auditor of Monroe County; in 1859, he was re-elected. In 1863, he went into the dry goods business, remaining for three years, and was then elected County Clerk. After serving for four years, he practiced law for some time. He was elected Cashier of Bloomington First National Bank shortly after its organization, and served until the spring of 1880, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession. In April, 1883, he was appointed Deputy Auditor and is at present in the discharge of his duties. He served as Secretary of the Indiana State University for twenty-five years. In 1876, he was elected to the Legislature from Monroe County, and served for one year. He was City School Trustee for about eight years. Mr. Foster is highly respected as a citizen. He is an eminent practitioner, and efficient as an officer a man of true worth and merit. He was married, in 1855, to Agnes E. McCalla, daughter of Samuel McCalla, a pioneer of Monroe County. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

HARMON H. FRIEDLEY is the second son and fourth child in a family of twelve children born to Jacob and Lydia A. (Evans) Friedley. He was born September 18, 1850, in Harrison County, Ind., and was reared and educated there. When eighteen years of age, he began teaching school in Floyd County, continuing for seven years in various places in Indiana. In 1869, he entered the Central Academy at Muncie, Ind.,

remaining for two years, and in 1872 he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., continuing for three years. He then purchased the *Lawrence Gazette* at Bedford, which he ran more than a year, increasing its circulation from 250 to 1,000 subscribers. In Bedford he also entered the law office of the Hon. George W. Friedley, as a student. In March, 1879, he came back to Bloomington and became junior partner in the law firm of Friedley, Pearson & Friedley. He is at present in regular practice and is very successful. He has been Local Attorney for the L., N. A. & C. R. R. since his return to Bloomington, and in May, 1881, was elected City Attorney, and re-elected in 1883. He is attorney of the Building Association, also for the Citizens' Loan Fund & Saving Association of Bloomington. He was married, June 22, 1881, to Sibyl Hinds, daughter of Jesse and Joanna Hinds, prominent citizens of Bloomington. Mr. Friedley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and member of Chapter and Council of the A., F. & A. M. He is an active member of the Methodist Church, and is politically a Republican.

RICHARD A. FULK, fourth son and sixth child of Adam and Elizabeth (Carmichael) Fulk, natives of North Carolina, was born August 11, 1831, in Indian Creek Township, Monroe County, Ind. His parents were married in 1819, and lived in North Carolina until 1828. They then came to Indian Creek Township, remaining until 1832. They then went to Greene County and settled on a farm in Center Township, where the mother died in 1834. The father then remained there until 1847, and afterward removed to Jasper County, Mo., locating on a farm, where he died in September, 1851. The subject of this sketch was reared in Greene and Monroe Counties until 1847, when he went with his father to Missouri. By his own persistent efforts and a little assistance in the subscription schools, he obtained the rudiments of a good English education. In 1850, he returned to Monroe County and farmed in Indian Creek Township for two years. He then began learning the carpenter's trade in Harrodsburg, and followed it until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Monroe County and served for two years. At the expiration of his term of office, he entered the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington, whence he graduated in March, 1873, and at once entered the regular practice of his profession. In 1879, he went into office as Auditor of Monroe County, and served for four years. He then re-entered the regular practice of law, and is at present so engaged. In 1868, he was elected Real Estate Appraiser, and served for two years. He also served as Justice of the Peace for some time. On January 23, 1855, he was married to Mary Helton, a daughter of John Helton, a pioneer of Lawrence County, Ind. They had six children, three of whom are living—Homer L., Lulie B. and William L. Mr. Fulk is a member of the I. O. O. F., Cecelia Lodge, No. 166, and of the K. of H. He is also a member of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat and a prominent member of that party.

WILLIAM A. GABE, editor and publisher of the *Republican Progress* at Bloomington, was born in Bedford, Penn., January 3, 1835, and the following year was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was educated. His journalistic life began with the publication of the Bedford (Ind.) *Independent*, which he managed for two years. May 7, 1867, he issued the first number of the *Republican Progress*, having purchased the office of the *Bloomington Republican* from Whitaker & Walker. During the seventeen years of the existence of the *Progress*, it has been

steadily growing in circulation and influence, and is now one of the best newspapers published in Southern Indiana.

ROBERT GILMORE was born January 7, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the eldest child of James and Elicia (McLain) Gilmore, natives of Ireland. His parents were married in Cincinnati in 1839, where, for twenty-one years, the father followed weaving as a trade. Removing to Monroe County, Ind., he farmed until his death, which occurred in September, 1879. His widow at present resides in Bloomington. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native place. When eighteen years of age, he began learning the blacksmith's trade with William Taylor, and remained with him for about four years. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Bard's cavalry, and after three months' service, he began working at his trade, by order of Legislature. In 1867, he came to Monroe County and farmed for some time in Salt Creek Township, afterward removing to Bloomington, where he purchased a blacksmith shop, which he ran for two years. In 1878, he was elected as County Recorder on the Democratic ticket, which office he creditably filled for four years. He then opened an insurance office, which he is now engaged in, and also in the real estate business. In 1870, he was married to Jeannette A. Ramsey, a daughter of James Ramsay, a citizen of Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Gilmore is Vice Dictator of the K. of H., Golden Star Lodge, No. 2066; also a member of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN GRAHAM was born November 22, 1844, in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. His parents, John and Isabella P. (Everett) Graham, were born in Scotland and Tennessee respectively. They were married at Kingsport, Tenn., in 1820, and six years later removed to a farm in Perry Township, this county. Soon after the father removed to Bloomington and followed his trade of carpenter until in 1866. He at present resides there at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Isabella Graham died in 1874. The subject of this sketch is the third son and sixth child, and was reared in Bloomington, where he was educated in the private schools there. He then entered the State University at Bloomington, whence he graduated from the law department. In 1870, he was elected Librarian of the Supreme Court at Indianapolis, and after serving faithfully for two years, he returned to Bloomington, where he soon after entered the regular practice of his profession. In November, 1882, he was elected Representative of the district comprising Monroe and Brown Counties. He is now extensively engaged in real estate and in the insurance business, and also engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Graham is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is highly respected as a citizen.

ROBERT C. GREEVES, a native of Bloomington, Ind., was born January 26, 1842. He is the eldest son of John J. and Mahala (Carter) Greeves, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. His parents were married November 2, 1841, in Bloomington, and located there, the father following the carpenter's trade until 1867. He then began merchandising, which he continued until 1883. He at present resides in Bloomington, sixty-seven years of age; the mother is sixty-five years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared in Bloomington until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Bloomfield, Ind., and formed a partnership with C. P. Tuley in the dry goods business, which they carried on successfully for two and a half

years, at which time he entered the office of Dr. J. G. McPheeters, of Bloomington, and began the study of medicine. After remaining with him for three years (during which time he took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich.), he entered the Medical Department of the State University of New York, from whence he graduated in March, 1871, returning thence to Bloomington. On account of ill health he was obliged to give up the practice of his profession, and soon after he bought an interest in the grocery business with his father. He continued in this business until January, 1883, when he sold his interest and was elected City Clerk. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. He was married, October 23, 1872, to Anna J. Eveleigh, daughter of Joseph Eveleigh, of Bloomfield. They had one child—Edward E. (deceased). Mr. Greeves is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically a Republican.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH (deceased) was born in Shelby County, Ky., on November 2, 1810, and was a son of John and Deborah (Lewis) Griffith. John, the father, a native of Wales, came to Jackson County, Ind., in 1817, and in 1819 to Monroe County, where he built one of the first combined grist and saw mills in the county, on what is known as Griffith Creek. The lumber for the first frame building of Bloomington was sawed at this mill. He was an honest and industrious citizen, a friend to the poor, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1865. Our subject came to Monroe County in 1819. On March 7, 1833, he married Hetty K. Wampler, a native of Wythe County, Va., and born July 18, 1811. Her father, Joseph Wampler, was a native of Germany, born in 1774. His wife, Esther Kensler, was born in 1783. They came to Monroe County in 1822, the father dying in 1846, the mother in 1833. In 1838, our subject moved to the farm of 320 acres, where his widow now resides. He improved this farm, and lived on it until his death, which occurred in 1872. He was an industrious farmer, a kind and devoted father, and a loving husband. His widow, who survives him, is a highly esteemed lady, and a useful family physician in the locality where she lives. Twelve children were born to them, viz.: Deborah L. (Gray), Esther (Cox), Melinda C. (Cox, deceased), Tillman H. (deceased), Mary E. (Gray), Theresa A. (Cox), Lucinda J., Louis C., Lucretia E. (deceased), Margaret A. (deceased) and two dying in infancy.

MAJ. SILAS GRIMES was born November 25, 1839, in Clear Creek Township, Monroe County, Ind., and is the youngest of thirteen children born to James and Nancy (Woodward) Grimes. His parents were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively; came to Indiana in 1815, and located in Washington County, and in the following year removed to Monroe County. His father entered a farm of 160 acres in Clear Creek Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred November 23, 1853. His mother still resides in Bloomington, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, where he received a good education, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. James Kelly, in the three months' service. In August of the same year, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Henry L. McCalla, in the three years' service. He took part in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Perryville, Atlanta campaign, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. In July, 1865, he was sent to Texas, and stationed

at Victoria on post guard duty, where he remained until January of the following year. He then returned to Monroe County and engaged in farming on the homestead. In 1880, he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket. Two years later, he was re-elected, and is at present in the faithful discharge of his duties. On March 12, 1868, he was married to Susan Gaither, daughter of Perry Gaither, a citizen of Monroe County. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—Marion L., Perry T., John M., Mary E., Nancy E., Irvin L. and Silas T. Mr. Grimes is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the M. P. Church.

WILLIAM N. HALL, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born March 20, 1853, four miles north of Bloomington. His parents, Bainbridge and Elizabeth C. (Houston) Hall, natives of Monroe County, Ind., after their marriage located on a farm in Richland Township, remaining for thirty-four years. His mother died January 29, 1875, and his father at present resides in Bloomington. William is the second son and child in a family of five children. He was reared and received a good education in his native county. At the age of eighteen years, he entered the graded schools in Ellettsville, where he remained for about two years. In 1873, he was appointed Deputy Postmaster there, and after serving for a short time entered the employ of Smith & McDonald, harness-makers of Newark, Greene County, continuing one year. In the fall of 1874, he returned to the farm in Monroe County, and five years later he was again appointed to his former position of Deputy Postmaster at Ellettsville, serving for more than two years. He was afterward elected by the Republican party Recorder of Monroe County, and is at present actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., Arizona Tribe, No. 52. On July 17, 1874, he was precipitated from a grade on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at Evansville, dislocating his right hip, which incapacitated him for manual labor. He is a noble principled man, esteemed as a citizen, and efficient as an officer.

JOSEPH HALL is the third son and child in a family of five children, and was born February 11, 1855, in Richland Township, Monroe County, Ind. His parents, Bainbridge and Elizabeth C. (Houston) Hall, were born in Monroe County. Joseph was reared in Richland Township until he attained his majority, receiving meanwhile a good education in the district schools. In 1876, he entered the employ of a farmer in Bloomington Township, and remained with him for two years, when he was engaged to work for another farmer. He then went to Montgomery, Ind., where he stayed for two years, returning thence to the old home farm. About two years later, he rented a farm of 187 acres of good land in Bean Blossom Township, Monroe County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for more than two years. He was appointed Deputy Recorder (to his brother, William N. Hall) of Monroe County, and is at present in the faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. Mr. Hall is a member of the I. O. R. M., Arizona Tribe, No. 52. He is a Republican, a liberal citizen, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

DR. JOHN E. HARRIS, ninth son of A. W. R. and Mary J. D. (Johnson) Harris, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, was born January 1, 1847, in Louisville, Ky. His parents were married in Louisville, where the father came in 1819. For a number of years, he was book-keeper for Lithee & Wallace. In 1856, he was elected City

Assessor of Louisville, serving until 1873. His death occurred August 13, 1880. The mother died in 1849. Dr. Harris was reared and educated in Louisville. In 1863, he entered the laboratory of Prof. Thomas E. Jenkins, remaining one year. He clerked in a drug store until 1865, when he formed a partnership with his brother in that business, and two years later he sold out, soon afterward opening a store of his own. Meanwhile he had been studying medicine, and in October, 1868, graduated from the University Dispensary, and school of practical medicine and surgery. He then entered practice there, afterward attending the University Medical College of Louisville, from which he graduated February 27, 1870. He practiced in Louisville until October 12, 1876, when he removed to Bloomington, where he has worked his practice up. On April 24, 1866, he was married to Alice C. Lawes, daughter of Joseph and Jane Lawes, citizens of Louisville. They have three children—Ella, John G. and Charles E. Dr. Harris is a member of the K. of H., and of the K. of P. He is also a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

B. HEADLEY was born in Randolph County, Va., February 14, 1822, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wilson) Headley, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Isaac was a millwright and farmer. About 1836, he went to Noble County, Ohio, there farmed for a time, and then came to Brown County, Ind., and died there at the age of eighty years. B. remained on the farm, going to school until his twentieth year. He then learned the shoe-maker's trade, and also worked some at blacksmithing. During the war, he served in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Infantry; took part in a skirmish at Stony Gap, Va., and was honorably discharged. In 1866, Mr. Headley came to Monroe County, Ind., and settled on a farm two and one-half miles east of Bloomington, and which consisted of 226 acres, earned by himself. In about 1842, Mr. Headley married Eunice Morse, of Washington County. They have had nine children—James M., Isaac W., Hilary D., Marcellus J., Hamlin S., Mary, Charley E., Hattie V. and Benjamin T. Isaac and James served in the Union army in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Headley are Methodists, and he is a Republican politically.

MICHAEL W. HELTON (deceased) was born May 24, 1829, in Lawrence County, Ind., and was the eldest son of Andrew and Hannah (Woolery) Helton. He was reared in his native county until eighteen years of age, and there received the rudiments of an education, removing thence to Bloomington, where he entered the State University. A few years later his parents moved to Bloomington, remaining until their deaths, which occurred—the father's on April 5, 1874; the mother's April 29, 1870. He was for some time engaged in the dry goods business in Bloomington. He built the Bloomington City Mills, which he ran for some time; then opened a title abstract and real estate office; at the same time he was in the insurance business, which he continued to carry on until his death, which occurred January 18, 1873, at his residence in Bloomington, aged forty-three years seven months and twenty-four days. He had served as Trustee of the State University for many years. He was married, January 29, 1868, by Prof. Ballentine, to Mrs. T. L. Carter, in Bloomington, daughter of Isaiah W. and Lucretia Cron, respected citizens of Bloomington. They had two children—Lewis C. and A. K. He is one of the most active workers in the Presbyterian Church, and was well known and respected by the entire com-

munity. Though he was much afflicted, yet he was never known to murmur at his afflictions, and was active and industrious up to the last two days of his life, it being part of his religion to be always employed in doing good. He sought the comfort of others more than his own. He made a profession of religion in the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, and was an earnest, faithful follower of Christ.

MAJ. HENRY HENLEY, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born October 25, 1826. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Lindley) Henley, natives of North Carolina, were married January 11, 1826. in Orange County, and settled on a farm there, where the father died in July, 1848; the mother died September 23, 1872. The father was a cabinet-maker, and lived for many years near Paoli. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in family, and was reared at home until twenty years of age, where he attended school, and received a good education. He then entered Earlham College at Richmond, Ind., and remained there for one year. When his father died, he left him in charge of the farm and a saw and grist mill, which he ran for ten years, when he went to Shoals, Ind., formed a partnership with Z. W. Coffin and W. Chenoweth, and continued until 1871. August 14, 1862, he was appointed Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and served for two and a half years. He was then commissioned Major at Louisville November 17, 1864, and resigned one month later. He took part in the following engagements: Munfordville (in which the company was captured and paroled, re-entering in about fifty days), Hoover's Gap, Tenn., Peach Tree, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Shelbyville and Farmington, Tenn.; Konesaw Mountain, Marietta, Flat Rock and Selma, Ala. In 1871, he came from Shoals to Bloomington to educate his children, and in the fall of 1872 he was elected County Surveyor, which position he filled for four years. After the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in civil engineering and patent rights, and is at present so engaged. In 1873, he purchased the mill at Gosport, and ran it about five years. On May 11, 1852, he was married to Lydia M. Patton, daughter of Alexander and Fannie Patton, residents of Orange County. They have three children—Laura, Joseph and George W. Mr. Henley is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

J. E. HENLEY, eldest son and second child in a family of three children, was born April 21, 1856, in Orange County, Ind. His parents, Henry and Lydia M. (Patton) Henley, were natives of Indiana and North Carolina respectively. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native place until fifteen years of age, when he came to Bloomington with his parents. In July, 1875, he graduated from the State University with high honors. In the following fall, he took the chair of Greek in Smith's Grove College, Ky., which he filled for one year. He then was elected City Superintendent of the public schools of Shoals, Ind., serving for two years. In the spring of 1879, he was elected City Clerk of Bloomington, and served for two years, during which time he studied law, and in 1880 he entered the regular practice here. He formed a partnership with William P. Rogers, and is now successfully engaged as a practitioner. In November, 1882, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, comprising Monroe, Lawrence, Orange and Martin Counties, and is serving at the present writing. August 8, 1883, he was married to Ida M. Howe, daughter of Joseph Howe, a resident of Washington Territory. Mr. Henley is a member of

the K. of P., and also of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican, and is highly respected as a citizen, and his legal advice is greatly sought after.

WALLACE HIGHT, farmer, was born in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., May 28, 1832, and is the fourth child born to John and Elizabeth Hight. John Hight was a native of Kentucky, and after his marriage came to Bloomington in 1818. He was a saddler by trade; finally built a tavern, and in 1836 a grist and woolen mill. He built the first flat-boat that went to Salt Creek. He died in 1878, much respected, and his wife preceded him in about 1868. Wallace was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty learned the tanner's trade, in which he continued until the war broke out, when he had made and mounted a six-pounder bronzed cannon at his own expense, and on going to Indianapolis received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Indiana Battery. Lieut. Hight took part in a number of hard-fought battles, and when his time expired, in 1864, he went out as a sutler until the close of the war. Since his return, he has engaged in farming. His farm consists of 155 acres. In 1880, he was census enumerator for this township, and was also the one who circulated the first petition for building pikes in the county. He has also aided in petitioning for other improvements. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican. On February 26, 1852, Mr. Hight married Emily Hook, who was born in Indiana on September 22, 1832. Mrs. Hight was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Dye) Hook, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Indiana in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Hight have three children—Annie J., Mary J. and Wallace. They have also given a home to James Krohn, an orphan.

NATHANIEL U. HILL, one of the most prominent and successful citizens of Bloomington, was born in Clay County, Ind., June 21, 1852. He was the fourth son of six children born to Abel S. and Almira (Usher) Hill, and was reared in Brazil, Ind., where he received a good education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he entered the academy at Ladoga, Ind., where he remained two years. In 1870, he came to Bloomington, remaining one term in the freshman class of the State University, after which he spent one year in "Harvard College" at Kokomo, Ind. In the spring of 1872, he again entered the State University, where he graduated with honors in June, 1875, and during the same year, took a junior law course, graduating in June, 1876. He immediately thereafter began the regular practice of law at Brazil, continuing until July, 1878, at which time, he entered the employ of Bryson & Hill, hardware merchants of Brazil. He remained in their employ until December 31, 1879, when he was married to Miss Anna M. Buskirk, daughter of George A. Buskirk. To crown the happiness of this union, there have been born two children—Nathaniel U. and Philip K. After his marriage, he was prevailed upon to come to Bloomington and take charge of the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law (deceased), which was at that time very much complicated, through litigation and bad management. He was at once elected a Director of the First National Bank, the controlling interest of which was owned by the estate. In January, 1881, he was elected Vice President of the bank, and at present is in the discharge of his duties as such. He successfully settled up the estate, and taking the bank in its weakened condition, occasioned by the "panic," the stock having depleted until only worth in market 85 cents on the dollar, he, by untiring energy and industry, succeeded in bringing

it to its present thrifty and substantial condition. The stock is now worth \$1.25, and the bank has accumulated a surplus fund of \$20,000, its capital stock being \$120,000. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and a staunch Republican.

CLINTON M. HOUSTON, farmer, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., on September 29, 1828, and is the son of Samuel and Morning (Adams) Houston, who were natives of Kentucky, and farmers by occupation, which they followed in their native State until their death. The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of North Carolina. They came to Monroe County in 1828. Here they both died— the grandfather at ninety-two, the grandmother at eighty-five years of age. The maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject's father died in 1838. Mr. Houston is a self-made man. He received a common school education, and resided on a farm in Kentucky until 1840, when he came to Monroe County with his mother. She afterward went to Illinois, where she lived until her death. In 1852, Mr. H. was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Emsley and Elizabeth (Worley) Wood. Mrs. H. was born July 5, 1833, on the farm on which she now resides. Her father was born in Floyd County, Ind., December 16, 1800. Her mother was born in Highland County, Ohio, on September 30, 1805. They came to Bloomington among the first settlers. In 1828, he entered the farm now owned by Mr. Houston. He was considered one of the practical farmers of Monroe County, and owned at his death a large tract of unimproved land. He died on June 7, 1844. His wife died on November 8, 1864. Our subject and wife are the parents of nine children—Nathaniel C., Richard W. (deceased), Charles D., Emma E., Emsley C., Samuel F., Luella, Eva and Maggie dying in infancy. Mr. Houston and wife, are members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH M. HOWE, one of the oldest pioneers of Monroe County now living, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., June 20, 1805. He is the seventh son in a family of eleven children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Shovel) Howe, natives of Maryland. He was reared in Kentucky until nineteen years of age, when he came to Bloomington, Monroe County, and entered the employ of his brother, Joshua O. Howe, a merchant of that village. He remained with him for ten years, at which time he purchased an interest in the business, continuing for about four years, when he sold his interest. In 1842, he opened a general merchandise store, continuing about five years. He then erected a building on the site of the one he now occupies, which was completely destroyed by fire in August, 1873. After the destruction of this building, he erected the present edifice, and taking his son, Alfred R., into partnership, opened an immense dry goods store, under the firm name of J. M. Howe & Son, dealers in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc. Mr. Howe is recognized as one of the most prominent and successful citizens of Bloomington, and for forty-five years served as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the State University. He has also, for forty years, been Treasurer of the Monroe County Bible Society, and for about thirty years an active and efficient member of the Presbyterian Church. In olden times, he was a Whig, and at present is a staunch Republican. In 1845, he was married to Sophia W. Walker, daughter of Judge George Walker, of Athens County, Ohio. By this union there have been born to them three children, only one of whom is now living—Albert R., who married, April 10, 1878, Mary Frazee, daughter of Dr. L. J. Frazee, of Louisville.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, farmer, was born in South Carolina February 10, 1822, and is the son of Peter and Isabella (Wood) Johnston, natives of Scotland. Peter was born in 1795, and his wife in 1800. They were married in Scotland, and in 1820 came to South Carolina, and in November, 1845, moved to Monroe County, Ind., and settled on part of the farm now owned by our subject. They were highly respected citizens, and belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. The father died on January 28, 1874, and the mother on November 26, 1878. William J. has lived in this county since 1845, and is a very successful farmer, owning 165 acres of land with good improvements. August 17, 1848, he married Elizabeth, who was born in South Carolina, April 26, 1823, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Kenedy) White. Mr. White was born in South Carolina in 1779, and died there January 10, 1839. His wife was a native of Ireland; was born in 1783 and died in St. Clair County, Ill., September 7, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are parents of four children—Maggie B., born July 22, 1855, now Mrs. Harvey A. Kirk; Cassie J., born November 9, 1857, now Mrs. C. A. Junkin; M. Alice, born October 20, 1860; and Ida S. W., born May 13, 1863. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, Professor of Natural Sciences in Indiana University, graduated from Cornell University in 1872, with the degree of Master of Science, and from Indiana University in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1877, Butler University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Previous to going to college, his life was spent on a farm at Gainesville, N. Y., where he was born (January 19, 1851), and was little different from that of other farmer boys except that he took a livelier interest in the things around him and early learned to know every fish, fowl and flower within his range. He made his own way through college by teaching winter school while on the farm, by being table waiter in a hotel while a freshman, general *factotum* and floor-sweeper while a sophomore, and by being awarded in a competitive examination the privilege of representing his county at Cornell. During the last two years of his college course, he served as instructor in botany. He gained his impulse to do original scientific work from being a student under Prof. Hart, then in the chair of Geology in Cornell. After graduation, he was elected to the chair of Natural Science in Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. After teaching there one year, and a year at Appleton, Wis., he came to Indiana in 1875. After teaching natural history one year in the Indianapolis High School, he was called to fill the chair of Natural History in Butler University, which place he held until elected to his present position in 1879. During the summer of 1873, he attended the "Harvard Summer School" at Penikese, where he availed himself of special instruction under Prof. Louis Agassiz, who was quick to recognize in him a growing naturalist, and so recalled him to serve as teacher of botany at Penikese and Cumberland Gap in the summer schools held there in 1874 and 1875. After Prof. Agassiz's death, these summer schools were discontinued. Then began, under Prof. Jordan's direction, the well known "Summer Tramps" for scientific exploration, those of 1876, 1877 and 1878 being confined to interesting sections of the United States; those of 1879, 1881 and 1883 extending through the principal countries of Europe. In 1880, as special agent of the United States

Census Bureau, he made a thorough investigation of the marine industries of the Pacific coast; and as naturalist associate of the United States Fish Commission and the United States National Museum, made a full collection and an exhaustive study of the fish fauna of the same region. At various times, in the same capacity, he has made valuable collections on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the West Indies, as well as from the fresh waters of the United States. The results of these investigations have taken permanent shape in a "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" (an octavo volume of 1,100 pages prepared by Jordan and Gilbert) published by the United States in 1882; and in upward of 200 technical papers and memoirs, chiefly on ichthyology. His "Manual of Vertebrates" (500 pages, 12mo), first published in 1876, and now in the third edition, includes much original scientific work aside from that on fishes, and is the first and only systematic key to the study of vertebrates, and is regarded as the best text book yet produced on the subject, being used as such in Michigan University, Cornell University, and many other universities and colleges. In recognition of these acquisitions to knowledge, and as a testimonial of the value of his services to science, he was awarded one of the three gold medals given to Americans by the London Fisheries Exposition in 1883, for excellence in original scientific work.—W. W. S.

MOSES KAHN, the only son of Adolph and Gertrude Kahn, was born in Frauenburg, France, October 12, 1850. He was reared in his native town, and at twelve years of age entered the public schools in the city of Metz, remaining about four years. In July, 1866, he came to Bloomington, Monroe County, entered the State University, and continued one year. He then entered the employ of Isaac Kahn (his uncle), a well-known clothing merchant of Bloomington, with whom he remained two years; then entered the employ of Levi Tannenbaum, a clothing merchant, remaining for eight years. In August, 1875, he formed a partnership with Solomon Tannenbaum in the clothing business, continuing successfully until March, 1883, when their store was completely destroyed by fire. Mr. Kahn, being a live business man, in less than a week resumed business, and at present has an extensive and lucrative trade, and carries a mammoth stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. October 30, 1878, he was married to Miss Celia Hirsch, daughter of Felix and Emma Hirsch, citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio. To crown the happiness of their married life, there have been three children born to them—Gertrude, Felix and Edgar. He is an active member in the order of the K. of P., and at present fills the chair of Past Sachem of the I. O. R. M., and is Treasurer of the K. of H.

JAMES KELLY, eldest son and fourth child of John and Catharine (Finnegau) Kelly, was born in 1844, in Sligo, Sligo County, Ireland. He was reared in his native place, where he was educated on a farm and in the neighborhood. When fifteen years of age, he came to the United States, and when he landed at Castle Garden, New York City, he had but 12 cents, and remained there until his sister in Cincinnati, Ohio, sent him money enough to bring him there. He then went to Greenville, Miss., and was pressed into service in the confederate army. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Arkansas Volunteers, and served for about eighteen months. He took part in the following engagements: Belmont, Mo., Corinth, Miss., Richmond, Ky. (in which battle he was shot in the left side, and was in the hospital for three months), and

Chattanooga, after which engagement he deserted, and came to Bloomington. He then began learning the currier's trade in a tannery of John Waldron, where he was engaged for eighteen years. In December, 1883, he opened the saloon, where he is at present engaged, doing a lucrative business. On October 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Mahoney, a daughter of Timothy Mahoney, a citizen of Ladoga, Ind. They have five children—Annie, John, Joseph, James and Katie. Mr. Kelly is a Republican, and a prominent member of the Catholic Church.

DANIEL KIRKWOOD. "When I die I want to go where Prof. Kirkwood goes," was the simple eulogy of one of his admirers. Whatever may be said of this sentiment, certain it is that during fifty years as a teacher, he has gained from his students such universal love and admiration as few men enjoy; and while, as a mathematician, he has made many valuable contributions to science, as a genial, temperate, and genuine man, he has solved the problem of gracefully growing old. Daniel Kirkwood is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather coming from Ireland in 1771, and settling in Delaware. His parents, John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, were both born in this country. Prof. Kirkwood was born in Harford County, Md., September 27, 1814. His early life was spent on the farm, his first attendance at school being in his native county. Having little taste for farming, he entered the York County Academy at York, Penn., in 1834. He was elected first assistant and mathematical instructor of this institution in 1838. While here he trained many students in mathematics, one of whom, Samuel R. Franklin, was lately chosen Superintendent of the Observatory at Washington. Prof. Kirkwood resigned his position in 1843, to accept the Principalship of the Lancaster High School, Penn., and a few years later he became Principal of the Pottsville Academy. In 1845, he was married to Miss Sarah A. McNair, of Newtown, Bucks County, Penn. He was Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College from 1851 to 1856, the last two years of this period being its President. In the latter year, he accepted the chair of Mathematics in the Indiana University. He filled the same position in Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., in 1866 and 1867, when he was recalled to his former place in Indiana. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1850, from Washington College, Penn., and Doctor of Laws in 1852, from the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1851, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals and other papers. He is the author of a well-known work on "Comets and Meteors," as well as an earlier book on "Meteoric Astronomy." Prof. Kirkwood was first introduced to the scientific world by the publication, in 1849, of his analogy between the periods of the rotations of the primary planets. The law announced by him, now known as Kirkwood's Law, was received with much interest, and was generally regarded as an important discovery supporting the nebular hypothesis. The law pertains to the revolution of the planets on their axes. Its exact and formal expression is not inserted here, as Prof. Kirkwood is understood to be engaged in its revision. When about fifty asteroids were known in the solar system, Prof. Kirkwood conceived the notion that in those spaces where simple commensurability with Jupiter occurs, there must be gaps in the asteroid zone. It was then, however, only a theory, as the number of asteroids sufficient for its verification were not

known. Yet, on its first announcement it met with favor, and Mr. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, accepting Prof. Kirkwood's notion, wrote in 1870: "We may assume that when many more asteroids have been discovered, the law * * * will appear more distinctly." The number of asteroids known were then sufficient only to indicate the law, now the number discovered and orbits computed, having reached 235, Prof. Kirkwood has shown that these gaps actually exist and assigned a physical cause for them. He originally published his discoveries concerning these chasms in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1866. Circumstances, however, which need not here be stated, induced Prof. Kirkwood to give a *resume* of his discussions in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society for 1883. From this paper the following is taken: "In those parts of the zone of minor planets, where a simple relation of commensurability would obtain between the period of an asteroid and that of Jupiter, the original planetary matter was liable to great perturbations. The result of such disturbance by the powerful mass of Jupiter was the necessary formation of gaps in the asteroid zone." Prof. Kirkwood was the first to show that the divisions of Saturn's rings are due to the same cause as the gaps in the zone of asteroids. The treatise of Dr. Meyer, of Geneva, on Saturn's rings, published last year, and leading to the same or a similar result, is a gratifying confirmation of Prof. Kirkwood's discovery.—J. S., Indiana University.

HIRAM LINDLEY, born November 27, 1827, in Orange County, Ind., is the fourth son and seventh child in a family of nine born to William and Michael (Hallowell) Lindley, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina respectively. He was reared on a farm near Paoli, where he received the rudiments of a good English education in a Quaker school. In 1849, he purchased a water power saw mill, which he ran for about three years. He then followed carpentering and farming in Orange County until 1857, when he removed to Paoli, and purchased a drug store. In 1869, he sold out, and for several years was engaged in various mercantile pursuits in Orange County. Removing thence to Bloomington, Monroe County, he formed a partnership in the drug business with M. F. Arnold, soon after which he purchased the other half interest, and at present enjoys a lucrative trade, having a stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, stationery and wall paper, etc. He served four years as Assistant United States Assessor, and in 1874 he was Government Storekeeper at McCoy's Distillery on Stamper's Creek, Orange County. June 23, 1859, he was married to Laura White, daughter of Dr. C. White, of Paoli. They had seven children—Frank, Edmund, Walter, George, Mary, Ernest and Anna L. His wife died on April 12, 1878. November 27, 1879, he married Elizabeth Trueblood, daughter of William and Margaret Trueblood, residents of Orange County. They have one child, an infant. Mr. Lindley is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Quaker Church.

JOHN H. LOUDEN was born November 24, 1837, in Juniata County, Penn. His parents, James and Jane (Thompson) Louden, were natives of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. They were reared in Londonderry County, where, in 1829, they were married, coming to this country four years later. They were in Pennsylvania for one year, and then came to Indiana, locating in Fayette County, near Connersville, where the father at present resides, the mother having died in 1846.

The father is an Elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and has done much toward maintaining its principles. John, the eldest son and child, was reared on the farm, in the winter attending the district school until eighteen years of age, when he entered Dunlapsville Academy. He remained for two years, when he came to Bloomington, Monroe County, and entered the State University. In 1861 and 1862, he taught school in Vienna, Rush County, during the winters, and in the summer of 1862 began reading law with Judge Read, of Connersville; he also assisted during the same summer in raising a company of volunteers for the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He went to Indianapolis with them later on, but, being taken sick, was obliged to return to his home. In March, 1863, he married Lizzie C. Hemphill, daughter of James Hemphill. They have two sons and one daughter. In July, after his marriage, he took his wife to Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., with the intention of completing his studies. He had for some time charge of the *Republican*, the only newspaper at that time published in Bloomington. In the meantime, he commenced reading law with Judge Hughes. In 1863-64, he was in the Law Department of the State University, and graduated in the spring of 1864. Immediately being admitted to the bar, he began the regular practice in Bloomington. He has been in partnership with Capt. John M. McCoy, now of Dallas, Texas, with Frank Wilson and the Hon. M. F. Dunn, and in February, 1876, he entered into a partnership with R. W. Miers, which firm still continues. He has never been a candidate for office, but devotes himself with the utmost zeal to his profession, and is one of Indiana's most eminent practitioners.

BENJAMIN McGEE, one of the oldest and most successful business men of Bloomington, was born in Spencer County, Ky., in 1819. He was the second son in a family of four children born to William and Charity (Riggs) McGee. When seven years of age, he was brought by his parents to Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., and while still a boy began learning the tailoring trade with his step-father, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he engaged in the tailoring business in Spencer for himself, continuing successfully for several years. He then formed a partnership with R. G. Overstreet in the merchant tailoring and clothing business. In 1851, he came to Bloomington for his health, and was prevailed upon by his friends to locate here. He opened a tailor shop, and in 1852 formed a partnership with John W. Davis in the clothing business, running in connection with it a merchant tailoring department. Four years later, he purchased his partner's interest, and for twenty-eight years has conducted the business alone, and has at present an immense clothing establishment. His reputation as a successful cutter is known far and near, and he has a large foreign trade, sending suits to Washington, D. C., Eureka Springs, Ark., and many other cities. He married Verlinda Buskirk, daughter of Abram Buskirk, one of the earliest pioneers of Monroe County. By this union there have been born to them five children—Charles E., Florence, Ben A., Edward L. and Thomas E. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. A. McGEE was born July 26, 1851, in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. His parents are Benjamin and Verlinda V. (Buskirk) McGee, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. Our subject is the second son and third child in family, and was reared in Bloomington, where he was educated. When sixteen years of age, he entered the State Univer-

sity, remaining two years. He then entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, at Louisville, whence he graduated in August, 1869. He then went into his father's clothing store and remained until February, 1874, at which time he entered the office of Dr. W. F. Allison, dentist, of Bloomington, and began learning dentistry. October 1, 1874, he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, where he stayed till the spring of 1875, going thence to Louisville. He studied dentistry with Dr. J. F. Canine, and in September he went to Rockport, Ind., and entered the regular practice there. Two years later, he came to Bloomington, and in December, 1877, opened a dental office, which he at present has, and is doing a lucrative business. In May, 1883, he was elected to the Council; and is at present holding that position. In September, 1872, he married Alice Norman, daughter of Joseph and Susan Norman, residents of Lawrence County, Ind. They have three children—Van Norman, Proctor R. and Alice B. Mr. McGee is a member of the K. of H., and of I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

J. M. McGEE, a native of Ohio, was born in Caldwell, Noble County, on January 2, 1850. His parents, Andrew and Sarah (Smith) McGee, were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were married in 1844, in Ohio, and settled on a farm in Noble County, where they lived until the death of the father, which occurred October 11, 1859. The mother still lives on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch is the second son and third child in a family of seven children, and was reared in his native county, where he lived until 1861. He then went to live with his uncle for three years, after which he began working in the oil regions, in which he continued for one year. He then entered Sharon College, at Sharon, Ohio, remaining for two years. In the fall of 1868, he came to Indiana, and engaged for nine months in the saw mill business. After leaving the saw mill, he began teaching school in Brown County, afterward teaching in Brownville, Neb., for eighteen months, and returning to Brown County in 1871. He was engaged in the drug business for some time in Nashville, and in June, 1873, he was elected County Superintendent of Brown County Schools. In 1875, he was re-elected, and two years later came to Bloomington, Monroe County, and engaged in the drug business again. In June, 1879, he was elected County School Superintendent, re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883, at present being engaged in the faithful discharge of his duties. October 12, 1873, he married Eliza Taylor, of Morgan County. She died in April, 1875, and two years later he married N. E. Buskirk, daughter of William H. Buskirk, the oldest living settler in Monroe County. They have two children, Max and Frank. Mr. McGee is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the K. of H. He is an active member of the Methodist Church, and politically is a Democrat.

REV. WILLIAM POLLOCK McNARY was born in Washington County, Penn., the 16th day of September, 1839. His father's name was William Hill McNary, and his mother's maiden name Margaret Murray; the daughter of George Murray, of the Murray Hill farm, two miles east of Cannonsburg. Our subject's ancestry were Scotch-Irish on both sides of the house. His great-great-grandfather, James McNary, who was the head of the largest family of McNarys in this country, was born in Scotland about the year 1711. The family came to this country about the year 1760, and settled in York County, Penn. He had a wife,

a daughter and four sons. Three of these sons moved to Washington County, Penn. John McNary, the grandfather of our subject, who was the eldest son of John, of York County, brought the family to the new farm in Washington County, after his father's death, and it is still in the possession of his son James. William Hill McNary, the father of our subject, was born on the farm mentioned above, on the 26th day of November, 1805. He was an Abolitionist, until that party merged into the Republican party. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention in 1856, at which the Republican party of Pennsylvania was organized, and was a stanch Republican until his death. Rev. W. P. McNary, the subject of this sketch, is the third son now living. He spent his boyhood on the old farm and received his common school education in a little brick schoolhouse on the home premises. In 1856, he went to an academy at Wilkinsburg, Penn., to prepare for college, and in 1858 entered the sophomore class in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Penn., where he graduated in the class of 1861. In April, 1861, on the first call for 75,000 troops, he enlisted for the war. His company not getting into camp in time for the first call, he enlisted for three years in Company D, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps as a private, from which he was promoted to Corporal and then to Sergeant. On account of bravery on the battle-field, he was promoted by Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to the position of Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was a nine months' regiment, and its time expired March 2, 1863. He was scarcely home when there was a call for troops for 100 days, to be mustered into United States service for the protection of Pennsylvania against threatened invasion. He raised a company, of which he was made Captain, and on the forming of a regiment he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia for United States service. In this capacity he went out in the campaign against Col. John Morgan, and was present at the capture of Morgan's forces. He spent the winter of 1863-64, at the theological seminary. During the spring vacation, there was another call for troops for 100 days, and his old Colonel, J. B. Clark, having raised a regiment, offered him his old position of Adjutant of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in that capacity he served another 100 days in the summer of 1864. In the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserved Corps, he participated in the battles of Drainsville, Maysville, Cold Harbor or Gainsmills, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill and Antietam. In the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. Returning to the seminary in the fall of 1864, he finished his course in March, 1866, and after a short itinerancy became pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until the fall of 1869. In August, 1870, he became pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Ind., in which capacity he has continued until the present time. In June, 1880, without his knowledge or consent, he was elected Trustee of the public schools of the city of Bloomington, which position he held for three years. On the 17th of June, 1880, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention an Elector for the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana. During the campaign of that year, he made twenty-two speeches for Garfield and Arthur, speaking in eight counties of the State. He met with the Electoral College on December 1, 1880, and voted for

Garfield and Arthur. On the 27th of September, 1866, he married Elizabeth Graham, of Wilksburg, Allegheny Co., Penn., daughter of James Graham, deceased. Mrs. McNary's mother's maiden name was Eliza Macfarlane. She still lives on the old homestead in Allegheny County, Penn. In December, 1883, Mr. McNary and Rev. A. H. Harshaw formed a partnership for the purpose of publishing a religious weekly paper at St. Louis, Mo., to be called the *Midland*, in which he is now engaged in connection with the pastorate of the church at Bloomington.

DR. J. G. MCPHEETERS, a native of Kentucky, was born in Fayette County January 21, 1811. He is the eldest son of six children born to Charles and Martha (Glass) McPheeters, natives of Virginia. In 1829, he entered Centre College, at Danville, Ky., and one year later came to Madison, Ind., entered a classical school there, and remained until the spring of 1831, when he came to Bloomington, and entered the State University, from which he graduated in 1834. During the following year, he taught in the preparatory department of this institution, then for some time taught a subscription school at Madison, Ind. Early in 1836, he returned to Kentucky, and for two years engaged in farming on the old home farm. In 1838, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Lloyd Warfield, of Lexington, Ky.; after one year returned to Bloomington, Ind., and resumed his studies with Dr. D. H. Maxwell. Late in 1839, he returned to Lexington, Ky., and entered the Transylvania Medical College, graduating with honors soon after. In the spring of 1840, he began the regular practice of medicine at Morgantown, Morgan Co., Ind. The next year he came to Bloomington, and formed a partnership with Dr. J. D. Maxwell, which lasted until January, 1850. In August, 1861, he entered the army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served over three years. Having been kept so constantly in charge of hospitals in various parts of the South, his health became impaired, and on September 16, 1864, he received an honorable discharge for disability, returning at once to Bloomington, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In June, 1836, he was married to Miss Clara M. Dunn, daughter of Samuel Dunn, a pioneer of Monroe County. He is a prominent member of the Royal Arch Masons, of the Presbyterian Church, and an old-time Republican.

J. G. MCPHEETERS, JR., was born on August 26, 1839, in Morgan County, Ind. He is the eldest son and second child of Joseph G. and Clara (Dunn) McPheeters, natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was reared at home in Bloomington, where he acquired the rudiments of a good English education in the graded schools of Bloomington. When seventeen years of age, he entered the State University, where he remained for five years, but was compelled to quit on account of ill health. In April, 1863, he was appointed Mail Agent on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., running between La Fayette, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., continuing for two years. On the 22d day of April, 1875, he was commissioned Postmaster of Bloomington, and is at present so engaged, faithful in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. On January 15, 1873, he was married, in Terre Haute, by Rev. E. Frank Howe, to Miss Amelia B. Collum, a daughter of Orson Barber, a well-known pioneer lawyer of Terre Haute. Mr. McPheeters served as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and has also served as Secretary for

166; also of the A., F. & A. M., Monroe Lodge, No. 22, and of the Presbyterian Church; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES H. MCPHEETERS was born March 25, 1846, in Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., and is the youngest child of Dr. J. G. and Clara M. (Dunn) McPheeters. He was reared in Bloomington, where he was educated in the public schools. When fourteen years of age, he entered the employ of a hardware merchant, with whom he remained for thirteen years, during which time he worked with him for sixteen months in Bloomfield, Greene County, Ind. In January, 1871, he became partner of William Stuart in the hardware business, which firm continued until October, 1883, when Mr. Stuart sold his interest to J. W. Shoemaker, and the business is now being carried on under the firm name of McPheeters & Shoemaker. In 1871, he was appointed Town Treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of James Manley, and in 1872 was elected to the same office. He was re-elected in 1873, and held the office for seven years. On November 5, 1868, he was united by marriage to Cleopatra Stuart, daughter of William Stuart. They have two children—Grace and Mary. Mr. McPheeters is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He and wife are active workers in the Methodist Church.

JAMES F. MANLEY was born October 8, 1840, in Salem, Washington County, Ind. He is the eldest son and second child of John and Arminda (Tannehill) Manley, natives of England and North Carolina respectively. He was reared in his native place, where he was educated, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. James B. Glover. He served nearly two years, and took part in the fights at Perryville and Stone River, in which last engagement he received a gunshot wound in the left arm, necessitating its amputation; he then received an honorable discharge. On June 25, 1863, he married Cornelia J. Stuart, daughter of William Stuart, a respected citizen of Bloomington. One month later, he formed a partnership with William Stuart in the hardware business, continuing until February, 1871. In 1868, he was elected Town Treasurer, and served for three years faithfully. October, 1870, he was elected County Auditor on the Republican ticket, and took his office in November, 1871. He was re-elected in 1874, and served until November, 1879. He has also served as Deputy County Treasurer for two years, and has now retired from business. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children—Ida M. and John.

JOHN MARTIN, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1836, is the sixth son and eighth child in a family of twelve children. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Souders) Martin, were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. His father was for a number of years a pork packer in Cincinnati, and for fifteen a grocer of that place. He died there on April 3, 1872. His mother died in June, 1861. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, where he was educated, and when twenty-one years of age he went to Kansas, remaining for three years. Returning to Cincinnati, he entered the employ of his uncle, John Savage, a prominent pork packer, with whom he remained for four years. He then formed a partnership with his brother James in the tanning business, in which he continued for some time, when he sold out his interest, and became agent for a sewing machine company, afterward

engaging in the manufacture of lubricators. In 1871, he moved to Martinsville, where he remained for ten years in the timber business, after which he was with Robert Gilmore, the Recorder of Monroe County, remaining until the expiration of the term of office. He is now assisting the present Recorder of Monroe County. On May 18, 1872, he was married to Lizzie J. Gilmore, daughter of James and Alicia Gilmore, prominent citizens of Monroe County. They have two children—Ella S. and Robert. He is an active member of the Republican party, and is highly respected by all who know him.

DR. JAMES D. MAXWELL, SR., eldest son and third child of David H. and Mary (Dunn) Maxwell, was born May 19, 1815, near Hanover, Jefferson County, Ind. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1809, locating in what is now Jefferson County, where they remained for ten years. Removing then to Monroe County, they settled on the lot now occupied by the "National House," the father being the first physician ever in Bloomington. He served as Postmaster for eight years, and died May 24, 1854. His widow died March 18, 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. David H. Maxwell was a member of the First Constitutional Convention at Corydon, Ind., in 1816 and drew up the constitution. He was also Surgeon in Capt. Dunn's Company in 1812. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Monroe County, and eight years later entered the seminary at Bloomington, where he graduated in the fall of 1833, afterward teaching for two years in a preparatory department in the college. He then went to Clinton, Miss., and taught for one year, when, returning to Bloomington, he studied medicine with his father for two years, during which time he attended a course of lectures at Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Ky. Returning thence, he entered into regular practice with his father in Bloomington, and about one year later formed a partnership with Dr. J. G. McPheeters, continuing for about nine years, when he dissolved the partnership and has since been in practice alone. He has been Secretary and Trustee of the college for the past thirty years. On July 6, 1843, he was married to Louisa J. Howe, daughter of Joshua O. Howe, a pioneer of Monroe County. They have ten children—Emma M., Mary E., Howard, Allison, James D., D. H., Anna, Louisa A., Fannie B. and Juliette. Dr. Maxwell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

JOHN F. MAY, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born in Perry Township February 16, 1828. His parents, David and Sarah (May) May, were married in Monroe County in April, 1826, and located on a farm in Perry Township, where they at present reside. The father is eighty years of age, and the mother eighty four. They were among the earliest settlers in the county. John was the eldest son and child in a family of six children, and was reared in his native place, where he was educated in the subscription schools. He afterward entered the State University at Bloomington, after which he taught school in Perry and Van Buren Townships. On October 5, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of John and Jennie Campbell, pioneers of Monroe County. After his marriage, he settled on a farm in Perry Township, where he remained for five years. He then sold it and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he farmed for ten years. He was then in Perry Township for some time, where he finally purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which he at present owns. His

first wife died on September 24, 1864, and two years later he was married in Bloomington, Ill., to Carolina Force, daughter of Peter Weed, a citizen of Bloomington. In 1875, he removed to Bloomington, Ind., and followed farming and trading for four years, when he purchased an interest in the livery business with J. C. Worley, and continued until January 1, 1884, when J. C. Worley sold his interest to John H. Cole, and the business is now under the firm name of May & Cole. Mr. May and wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and a prominent member in the party, and highly esteemed in his community.

ROBERT W. MIERS, eldest son and second child of Thomas S. and Mahala (Braden) Miers, natives of Indiana, was born January 27, 1848, in Decatur County, Ind. His father farmed until 1880, when he removed to Greensburg, where he and his wife at present reside. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old home farm, and received a good education in the district schools. When sixteen years of age, he began teaching in Decatur County. During the three succeeding winters, he attended school at Hartsville, Ind., and in September, 1868, entered the State University, whence he graduated in 1871. One year later, he graduated from the law department, and in the fall following, was admitted to the regular practice at Bloomington. In the spring of 1874, he became partner of Judge Echols, and one year later was elected Prosecuting Attorney, on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1878. He was elected to the Legislature soon after, and subsequently began the practice of his profession. He is now in partnership with J. H. Loudon, and has a lucrative practice. On May 9, 1872, he married Miss Belle Ryors, daughter of Dr. Ryors, ex-President of the State University. They have two children, Bertha and Daniel K. Mr. Miers is a staunch member of the Republican party, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ELI K. MILLEN, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born February 26, 1837, two miles north of Bloomington. His parents, James and Hannah (Millen) Millen, natives of South Carolina, came to Monroe County in 1834, and located on a farm near Bloomington where the father continued until 1838; afterward moving to Bloomington, but still managing his farm until 1854, when he purchased a general merchandise stock. He continued in this business for sixteen years; then sold out and at present resides in Bloomington. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of three children, and was reared in Bloomington. When twelve years of age, he entered preparatory department of the State University, and four years later he entered the law department, from which he graduated in the spring of 1858. In the following fall, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, for the district comprising Monroe, Morgan and Brown Counties, in which capacity he served for two years, after which he began the regular practice of law, and at present is successfully engaged in the same. Mr. Millen is considered one of the best posted attorneys in Bloomington, and often acts as Special Judge of Monroe County. He is a member of the K. of P., Franklin Lodge, No. 22, and has filled all the chairs in this lodge. He is an active politician in the Democratic party, and is highly respected by all who know him.

C. B. MITCHELL, youngest son of John and Phoebe (Dye) Mitchell, natives of Indiana, was born December 16, 1858, in Lawrence County, Ind. He was reared in his native county, where his education began,

until his tenth year, when he came with his mother to Bloomington, and attended the public schools here. In 1874, he entered the employ of C. P. Tuley, a dry goods merchant, with whom he remained for three years, at which time he was employed by Clark & Wicks for three years. Late in the fall of 1879, he purchased one-third interest in the general merchandise business, with W. W. Wicks and R. M. Gamble, and continued with them in a large dry goods and grocery store for three years. In January, 1882, Mr. Gamble sold his interest to the other partners of the firm leaving Wicks & Mitchell. On January 1, 1883, Mr. Mitchell sold his interest to W. Wicks, and entered the employ of McCord & Aydelott, wholesale hatters of Louisville, as traveling salesman, of which he has since made quite a success. He is a good, young business man, moral and upright. On July 4, 1883, he was united by marriage to Miss Anna Couk, a native of New Albany, Ind. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is politically a Democrat.

JAMES F. MORGAN was born in Harrodsburg, Monroe Co., Ind., March 17, 1855. His parents, John W. and Mary A. (Gentry) Morgan, are also natives of Monroe County. They were married in Monroe County on February 29, 1849, and located on a farm in Indian Creek Township, where they at present reside. The grandparents of our subject settled in Indian Creek Township in 1818, and at present live on the same farm of 120 acres which they entered sixty-two years ago, aged respectively eighty five and seventy-eight years. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son and second child in a family of nine children, and was reared on the old home farm until sixteen years of age. He obtained the rudiments of a good education in the district schools; he also attended the schools at Harrodsburg for one year. He then taught school to make money to enable him to enter the State University, which he did in September, 1874, remained for one term, and then resumed teaching. In 1877, he entered the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Ind., whence he graduated in the Teachers' Department in June, 1878. In the fall following, he was elected Principal of the Stinesville (Ind.) Schools, and resigned during his second term to accept a better one in the Rockville (Ind.) Schools. In June, 1881, he entered the law office of Buskirk & Duncan, of Bloomington, and in July following was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County by Judge Mavity (whose term expired in October, 1881), and was re-appointed by H. C. Duncan, his successor, and served until October 1, 1883. After the expiration of this term of office, he entered the regular practice of law, and has since been so engaged, and is also extensively engaged in real estate. He is also representing several of the most prominent insurance companies in the world. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was married November 13, 1883, to Carrie B. Hamilton, daughter of Henry B. and Margaret J. Hamilton, residents of Salem, Ind. He and wife are prominent members of society. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the Christian Church.

MAJ. JAMES B. MULKY, a native of Indiana, was born on October 4, 1827, in Crawford County. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Wyman) Mulky, natives of Kentucky, were married in 1815, and located on a farm in Crawford County, Ind., remaining until 1834, when they removed to a farm in Washington Township, Monroe County. The father's death occurred in September, 1851; the mother died in June, 1867. James B. Mulky is the second son and fifth child in the family. He was

reared in Monroe County, where he attended subscription schools, and when he was sixteen years of age he went to a school near Milltown, Ind. (to learn English grammar), where he remained for five months. In May, 1844, he began teaching subscription schools in Owen County, continuing for nine months. In the January following, he entered the State University and remained until October, when he went to Georgetown, Ind., and taught school for some time. He then enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, Spencer Grays, of New Albany, for the Mexican war, and served one year. In July, 1847, he received his discharge and returned home, where he began teaching again in Monroe County, and three months later he went to Spencer and taught in the old County Seminary for six months. He went thence to Iowa in May, 1848, and entered 160 acres of land, near Knoxville, Marion County; returning thence to Spencer, he took charge of his father's farm. In 1852, he came to Bloomington and entered the drug business, then farmed a while; afterward, returning to Bloomington, he entered the Law Department in the State University, whence he graduated. He then formed a partnership with the Hon. James Hughes, in the regular practice, and one year later. Mr. Hughes being appointed Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington City, he formed a partnership with Prof. John Young, with whom he continued for one year. In July, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Indiana Legion, and in May, 1862, he was appointed Major in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. In February, 1865, he was appointed Provost Marshal of Third Indiana District and served for ten months. He then returned to Bloomington, entered the regular practice, and is at present so engaged, doing a lucrative business, and is considered one of Monroe County's best practitioners. On May 31, 1853, he was married to Mary J. Coffey, of Monroe County. They have had six children, three of whom are living—Horace B., James O. and Frank L. Maj. Mulky is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is politically a Republican, but was originally a Whig, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES OSMAN MULKY is a native of Indiana, born September 15, 1859, in Bloomington, Monroe County. His parents are Maj. James B. and Mary J. (Coffey) Mulky. He is the second son and fourth child in a family of six children, and was reared in Bloomington. He attended school until September, 1877, when he entered the State University, whence he graduated June 4, 1881. He afterward entered the employ of different dry goods merchants in the city, as clerk, with Wicks & Co. and L. Fields & Co. On September 10, 1883, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and is at present so engaged. He has been for some time a member of the K. of P. and in politics he is a Republican. He is a rising young man, and is quite efficient as a public officer.

HL J. NICHOLS is the fourth son of John and Sarah (Miner) Nichols, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. He was born November 17, 1824, in Shelby County, Ky., and when two years of age came with his parents to Monroe County, Ind. They settled in Perry Township, where by energy and industry they made for themselves a home, and the subject acquired the rudiments of a good English education. When twenty-one years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and in a short time had contracted to build in connection with his farming. In February, 1854, he came to Bloomington, where he built many of the best residences, besides the city schoolhouse. He is at present engaged at his trade, of which he has made quite a success, being considered one

of Monroe County's ablest carpenters. October 26, 1848, he was married to Rebecca Rogers, daughter of James Rogers, a citizen of Monroe County. They had six children—Harriet, Victoria, John, James, Morton and an infant. His wife died on October 15, 1868, and six months later he married Catharine Bray, by whom there was one child, Claude (deceased). His second wife died on August 12, 1882. On January 3, 1883, he married Jennie McPhetridge. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the I. O. R. M. Politically, he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and are active workers in its support.

SAMUEL M. ORCHARD, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., was born August 11, 1802. He is the second son and fourth child in a family of eleven children, and was reared and educated in his native place, until he was sixteen years of age. His parents, Isaac and Margery (Mitchell) Orchard, came to Washington County, Ind., in 1819, and purchased a farm of 160 acres, where they remained until their deaths. The subject of this sketch and his brother John then came to Bloomington and started a wool carding machine on the lot where the "Orchard House" now stands, which they ran from 1823 to 1836, when they sold out. Meanwhile, in 1826, they started in the manufacture of linseed oil, of which they made quite a success. Ten years later, they started a stage line from Indianapolis to Leavenworth, and one from New Orleans to Louisville. They also had a blacksmith shop in Bloomington. They built the old "Temperance Hotel" on College avenue. In 1837, the subject began butchering, and in connection with his many other enterprises continued about twelve years. The two brothers then built the "Orchard House," which the subject purchased in 1855; he has since been its proprietor, but the hotel is at present managed by his son, I. S. Orchard. Mr. Orchard owns sixty acres of good farm land and considerable city property. He was married in 1830 to Martha C. McPheeters, daughter of James McPheeters, of Washington County. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Elizabeth, John, Emily, Baynard R., James and Samuel. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically is a Republican. He is one of Monroe County's oldest settlers and pioneers, and assisted greatly in the building-up of Bloomington, his present residence.

C. R. PERDUE, second son of William and Lydia (Jaring) Perdue, natives of Indiana, was born May 25, 1837, in Washington County, Ind., where he was reared and educated until sixteen years of age. He entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, remaining for one year. He then went to New Albany, where his parents had removed a short time previously, and entered the public schools, in which he continued for two years. The following year, he was clerk on the steamer William Baird, on the Ohio River, and then taught school in Washington County for some time. In the years 1859-60-61-62, he farmed in Harrison County, Ind., afterward being engaged for some time in the dry goods business at Fredericksburg, Ind., which he sold out in 1865, and went to Harrodsburg, Monroe County, where he remained in the dry goods business for six years; then engaged in the boot and shoe business there. On March 16, 1883, his building being destroyed by fire, he came to Bloomington, and three months later formed a partnership with L. S. Fields in the dry goods business, which is at present in a flourishing condition. Mr. Perdue was married, July 4, 1858, to Letitia Garriott, daughter of John B.

Garriott, of Washington County, Ind. They had five children. His wife died December 25, 1862, and he was married in June, 1865, to Emma King, daughter of William King, of Monroe County. They have six children—Elmer E., Mary L., Cora R., Noble A., and two infants. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of H., and of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

MAJ. HENRY F. PERRY was born January 10, 1834, in South Thomaston, Me. He is second in a family of four children born to Joab and Maria (Butler) Perry, natives of Maine, and was reared in his native home until twelve years of age. When quite young, our subject lost his father; his mother then moved to Salem. There he continued studies already begun, and closed them at Bucksport. He afterward taught school for one year, and was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Rockland, Me., serving for three years with great credit to himself. He then acted as collector for the water company there. In October, 1855, he went to Ohio, and taught for some time in Henry County. In the fall of 1856, he entered the Medical Department at Ann Arbor, Mich., and one year later came to Monroe County, Ind., taught the Ellettsville school, and afterward engaged in the saw mill and lumber trade there. He was route agent on the D. & M. R. R. for more than one year, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. G. K. Perry; served for two and a half years, and took part in the following engagements: Perryville (after which he was promoted to Second Lieutenant), Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro—where he was shot through the breast, and lay on the field all night. He finally recovered sufficiently to be removed to Ellettsville. He had, previous to this, in June, 1863, been promoted to First Lieutenant, and one month later, to Captain. While lying in the hospital, he received a commission as Major, for meritorious conduct, and in February, 1865, he was discharged on account of disability. One year later, he opened a stone quarry near Ellettsville, now known as "Perry Bros.' Steam Stone Works," which partnership was formed in 1868. He served four years as Auditor of the county. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Ellettsville Lodge, No. 245. He was married on June 13, 1871, to M. Louise Pennig, a daughter of Ezra and Mariah Pennig, respected citizens of Bloomington. They have four children—Adelaide F., Alberta M., Oscar and Orvil. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Major Perry is politically a Republican, and quite influential.

REV. ALLEN B. PHILPUTT, born in Bedford County, Tenn., on May 6, 1856, is the second son of Barton and Elizabeth (Bearden) Philputt, natives of Tennessee. He was reared and educated in Tennessee until twelve years of age, when he came with his parents to Indiana, and settled in Washington County. In 1872, he was converted, and taken into the church at Campbellsburg, Ind., and three years later he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church. In 1876, he entered the State University, graduating four years later. In 1878, he was appointed pastor of the Christian Church in Bloomington, and is at present in the faithful discharge of his duties. In 1882, he was elected a member of the School Board at Bloomington, and still has that position, also serving as President of the Indiana Christian Sunday School Association. On September 23, 1880, he was married to Anna Maxwell, daughter of Dr.

James D. Maxwell, of Bloomington. They have one child, Louise E., born in June, 1881. He is a Republican, politically.

JEREMIAH F. PITTMAN, second son and sixth child of Harrison and Jane (Sands) Pittman, natives of Indiana, was born March 12, 1842, in Orange County, Ind. The father died in 1879. The mother died in 1849. The subject of this sketch was reared in Orange County, where he received a common education, and, when fourteen years of age went to school in Leavenworth, Crawford County, Ind., for one year, returning thence to Orange County, where he then entered the high schools at Paoli. In the fall of 1861, he began teaching school, but resigned his position, and enlisted in November, 1861, in Company F, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Dunham. Serving for more than three years, he took part in the following engagements: Munfordville, Parker's Cross Roads, Little Rock, Saline River and Camden. He was mustered out of service on January 5, 1865, and, returning home, he was elected County Recorder in the following fall. He served for three years, meanwhile reading law, and at the end of that time he resigned his position to enter the regular practice in Bloomington, Monroe County. During the winter of 1867-68, he attended law school at Bloomington, whence he graduated in June, 1868. Four years later, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Tenth District, and served one year. He is at present engaged in practice with Maj. Mulky. In 1881, he was appointed Commissioner of the Monroe County Circuit Court, and is at present occupying that position. October 15, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Williamson, daughter of Judge A. J. Simpson, of Orange County. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Josephine E. and Richard H. Mr. Pittman is a member of the K. of P., and he is Dictator in the K. of H. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN ROGERS (deceased) was born near Maysville, Ky., October 24, 1795, and was the son of Henry and Sarah (Jenkins) Rogers, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and Welsh extraction. In about 1816, they came to Monroe County from Jackson County, Ind., and resided here until their death. Benjamin married, in Jackson County, Ind., March 4, 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Mary E. (Redmond) Arnold, natives of Maryland. Mrs. Rogers was born in Louisville, Ky., December 9, 1798. Mr. Rogers came to Monroe County in February, 1825, and settled on a farm in Bloomington Township. He was very industrious, and much respected in the community of which he was an honored member. He departed this life March 12, 1870, his wife having preceded him on February 6, 1865. To Mr. Rogers' marriage were born nine children—Mary E., Maria L., Ephraim H. (deceased), Frances M. (deceased), Nancy A. (deceased), Sarah, Benjamin F. (deceased), William A., and one died in infancy unnamed.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS was born in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Ind., June 19, 1843, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Arnold) Rogers. Until he was twenty-four years of age, he lived on the home farm, when he moved to Perry Township, where he lived for a number of years, but, having a desire to live near the place of his birth, he returned to Bloomington Township, and purchased seventy-five acres of land adjoining the old homestead, where he has since resided. Besides this farm in Bloomington Township, he owns 203 acres in Perry. March 14, 1867, he married Eliza, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Hemphill)

Henry. Mr. Henry was a native of Ireland, born February 15, 1804, and came to this county in 1835, and in 1841, he married, his wife being Mrs. McCaw, who was born in South Carolina April 3, 1807, and came to this county in 1833. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, her husband having died December 4, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of four children—Henry A., Ray R., B. Frank and Levi (deceased). Mrs. R. is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. R. is a Democrat.

WILLIAM K. ROGERS, farmer, was born in Jackson County, Ind., October 30, 1820. His father, James Rogers, was born near Philadelphia, Penn., in 1789. He was a farmer, and came to Indiana before the war of 1812, settling in Clarke County. Mr. Rogers was a soldier of that war. While he and a Mr. Beanblossom were in pursuit of some Indian horse-thieves, they came to a creek, which they named Beanblossom, which name it now bears. His wife, Susana Kindle, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1796, and died in 1871, her husband having "gone before" in 1864, both in the communion of the Christian Church. William K. married, at his majority, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Butcher) Boruff, Tennesseans, and members of the Christian Church. They died in this county. Sarah (Boruff) Rogers was born on August 25, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are parents of eleven children—Henry B. (deceased), Mary E. (Day), Susana (Griffin), James L., Jennie E. (Myers), Mrs. William Patton (deceased), Samuel B., William P., John A. (deceased), George S. (deceased), and Nannie A. He and wife belong to the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS was born March 3, 1857, in Brown County, Ind. He is the fourth son and eighth child of William K. and Sarah (Boruff) Rogers, both natives of Monroe and Jackson Counties, Ind., respectively. They were married in December, 1841, in Monroe County, by the Rev. James Mathes, and located on a farm, where they remained for five years. They then removed to Brown County, and farmed until 1875, returning thence to Monroe County, where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch was reared in Washington Township, Brown County, where he attended school until sixteen years of age, when he entered the high school in Bloomington, Monroe County, remaining two years. During 1875-76, he taught school in Brown County, being compelled to make his own way. In September, 1876, he entered the State University, remaining three years, and then began reading law with Buskirk & Duncan. In September, 1879, he formed a partnership with E. E. Sadler, in the regular practice, and continued for about one year in Bloomington, after which he remained alone until the fall of 1881, when he went into partnership with J. E. Henley. They have a lucrative practice. Mr. Rogers was married in Bloomington, on March 30, 1883, to E. Belle Clark, daughter of William A. Clark, a prominent and respected citizen of Monroe County. They have one child—Ethel B. In 1881, Mr. Rogers was elected City Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1883, and is in the faithful discharge of the duties of this office. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. ROGERS, farmer, was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., May 2, 1822, and is the son of David and Catharine (Williams) Rogers, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They came from Ohio to Jackson County, Ind., on account of Indians, and there lived in a fort for some time. In 1816, Mr. David Rogers came to a farm on the

site of which Bloomington now stands, and with Jonathan Rogers entered land. David Rogers died in this county, a member of the Christian Church. James M. Rogers has been a farmer in this county all his life. At the age of twenty-six, he began life for himself, and in 1848 married Rebecca Pullen, who was born in 1822, and died on May 22, 1870. She had five children, all living—Edward M., Annie F., Lillie C., Addie W. and Richard L. Mr. Rogers has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and a number of minor offices, and is a much respected citizen, and a Republican.

I. MILTON ROGERS was born in Perry Township, Monroe County, on September 1, 1830. He is the eighth child born to Aquilla and Rebecca (Rogers) Rogers, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Monroe County, Ind., in 1818, and located on a farm in Perry Township, where they lived for twenty-four years, when the father was elected Probate Judge, and served until 1848, residing in Bloomington. He then returned to his farm, where in August, 1849, he died. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old home farm until twelve years of age. Then he came to Bloomington with his parents and completed his education, which he had begun in the country schools. When seventeen years of age, he went to Gosport and was employed by W. A. Montgomery, a tailor, with whom he remained for thirteen months. He then clerked for five years for another merchant there. He afterward served for two years as book-keeper for William Alexander, and then went to Minnesota, remaining for three and a half years. Returning thence to Bloomington, he was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store for some time. He was in a grocery for one year, and was then appointed Deputy Postmaster and served for three years. In 1869, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Monroe County, serving three years. He was then elected Treasurer of Monroe County, on the Republican ticket, and in 1873 was re-elected. After the expiration of this term of office, he was again appointed Deputy Treasurer, and served for four years. In 1878, he again embarked in the grocery business, continuing for one year. In September, 1883, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer under Isaac Claman, and is at present so engaged. He is also engaged in farming 190 acres of Monroe County's best land. On October 11, 1853, he was married to Emily Smith, a daughter of John C. Smith, a citizen of Clark County. They have had nine children. Mr. Rogers has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty-three years and is a prominent and influential citizen.

N. B. ROGERS, born in Salt Creek Township, Monroe County, Ind., on April 23, 1842, is the eldest son and child of Aquilla and Mary E. (Rogers) Rogers, and was reared in his native township until five years of age, when his parents removed to a farm in Perry Township, where for three years he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. He then entered the Preparatory Department of the State University, continuing for about six years. On September 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry. He served for three years and took part in the following engagements: Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Gallatin; and at Hartsville, Tenn., he was captured but soon after paroled, and in about six weeks was exchanged, joining his company again. He then took active part in the battle of Mossy Creek, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Cartersville, and on October 7, 1864, he received an honorable discharge. Returning to Monroe County, he acted as Deputy Sheriff

for two years. He then removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and farmed until 1874, when he again came to Bloomington, and engaged in the furniture business, continuing for one year. He was in the grocery business for two years, and in March, 1877, purchased the livery stable which he at present successfully runs. He was married, December 25, 1866, to Esther E. Henry, a daughter of Alexander Henry, of Monroe County. They have one child—Lelia E. His wife died on March 23, 1877. Mr. Rogers is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the G. A. R., and is a Democrat.

LEONIDAS D. ROGERS is a native of Indiana, born May 21, 1858, in Perry Township, Monroe County, and was reared on the old home farm. He is the fourth son and eighth child in a family of nine children born to Aquilla and Mary E. (Rogers) Rogers. He was educated in the district schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, graduating thence six years later with honors. On July 1, 1879, he entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated on December 10, 1879. He has taught four terms of school in Brown and Monroe Counties. On January 1, 1883, he became agent for the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, Standard of London, National of Hartford, and the Old New York Life. He is quite successful in the business, and is one of Bloomington's most enterprising young men. He is a member of the I. O. R. M., Arizona Tribe, No. 56; Secretary of the A., F. & A. M.; Secretary of the I. O. O. F., and is also D. D. G. M. of Herndon Encampment, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES RYAN, born in Greene County, Ind., January 1, 1847, is the third son of David and Mary (Payton) Ryan. He came to Monroe County with his parents when but one year of age; here he grew up to manhood, and although opportunities for education were very poor, by energy and industry he acquired a good, practical business education, and is a successful financier. When twelve years of age, he began learning the blacksmith trade, and served an apprenticeship of over two years, at which time he went to Indianapolis and worked at his trade for more than a year. Returning to Bloomington, he was in the employ of the L., N. A. & C. R. R., working in various capacities for more than three years; then, resuming his trade, followed it in Bloomington for four years. He then opened a blacksmith shop, which he worked in for some time; sold out; built on College avenue; sold out again, and finally repurchased and resumed business for three years. In 1876, he became partner of William A. Clark, and one year later went to Greencastle, doing job work for a short time. Returning to Bloomington, he was a partner in the firm of Ryan & De Vault for one year, and in August, 1881, purchased the half interest, and now does a good business in general blacksmithing and manufacturing wagons, buggies and phaetons. He is industrious, energetic, and a liberal citizen, highly respected in his community.

J. H. RYORS, third son and fourth child in a family of five children born to Alfred and Louisa (Walker) Ryors, was born March 10, 1849, in Athens County, Ohio. He was reared in Athens County until seven years of age, moving thence to Kentucky, and later on coming to Monroe County, Ind., with his mother, his father having died in Kentucky. In 1864, he entered the State University, remaining for four years; then entered the employ of Joseph Howe, a dry goods merchant, with whom

he continued for two years. He then worked as dry goods clerk in Logansport for eighteen months. Returning thence to Bloomington, he again was with Joseph Howe until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Eugene Turner in the manufacture of spokes, hubs and wagon stock. In 1875, G. W. Bollenbacher purchased a third interest, and it was continued for six months under the firm name of Ryors, Turner & Co. In 1875, George Bollenbacher purchased Mr. Turner's interest, and six years later, he sold to Bollenbacher, Mr. Ryors organizing the firm of J. H. Ryors & Co., manufacturers of hubs, spokes and wagon stocks, which firm is in a flourishing condition, doing a lucrative business; averaging per year 2,444,000 spokes and 94,000 hubs. They have in their employ constantly seventy-five good workmen. Mr. Ryors is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity for some years. He was married on May 13, 1874, to Miss Emma Brown, daughter of William Brown, a citizen of Logansport, Ind. They have three children—Ida B., Warren B. and Graham. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and among its most active workers. He is a liberal citizen, and is highly respected in the community.

JOHN SANDERS (deceased), father of L. M. Sanders (the worthy proprietor of the "National House" Bloomington Ind.), was born October 11, 1792, near Charleston, S. C., and was of English extraction. His father was a soldier in the war of 1776, and was captured by the Tories, while out hunting supplies. He, with several comrades, were given choice between allegiance to the King and being shot. Choosing the latter, they were confined in prison, and he with a comrade escaped, while the sentinel slept at night. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of thirteen children, and when quite small removed with his parents to Virginia, where he grew to manhood. In 1810, he was married to Nancy Briscoe, of East Tennessee, and shortly afterward they moved to Knox County Ky., where he engaged in farming until 1814; at which time he came to Indiana, locating in Orange County. A few years later they went to Bartholomew County, and in the spring of 1822, came to Monroe County, locating in Richland Township, on 240 acres of forest land, where he erected a rude log cabin, with no assistance but that of his wife. They struggled on year after year, until they had finally cleared 640 acres of good land and added all necessary improvements. Mr. Sanders was a Whig and had filled some of the minor offices. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He died in 1847, in the fifty-fifth year of his life. His wife died in 1876, when seventy-four years of age.

FRANCIS L. SARE was born May 13, 1851, in Monroe County, Ind. He is the sixth son and tenth child of Lucian B. and Jane (Carmichael) Sare, natives of Indiana and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in Monroe County, and settled on a farm in Indian Creek Township, where they at present reside. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old home farm, where he obtained the rudiments of a good English education in the district schools. When twenty years of age he began to teach school, in Clear Creek Township. He continued for about three years, teaching in the winters and trading in stock during the summer. He then engaged in the lumber and mill business in Greene County, and he has since operated in Greene, Lawrence and Monroe Counties. He is at present successfully engaged as proprietor of two flourishing saw mills, one in Monroe and the other in Brown County. Mr. Sare is a prominent and an active member of the Democratic party.

He is a liberal citizen, ever ready and willing to assist in any public undertaking. He is quite successful as a business man, and respected by all who know him.

F. M. SHARP, born in Ellettsville, Monroe County, March 20, 1851, is eldest son of George W. and Agnes (Ashbrook) Sharp, and was reared in his native place, and educated in the public schools there, obtaining the knowledge of all the branches necessary to a business man. When fourteen years of age, he went West, and remained for five years, working at various things, and then returned to Ellettsville, working for six years in the stone quarries of that place. Going thence to Indianapolis, he entered the employ of Graney Bros. as bar-tender, continuing for more than four years. He went thence to Vincennes, and tended bar in the "La Plant House" for ten months; then to Bloomington, and entered the employ of John E. Taylor, a grocer, with whom he remained for one year, and then went to Ellettsville, where, opening a saloon of his own, he continued until September, 1883. Coming to Bloomington, he opened his present saloon, a neat, tasty, cozy place, where he enjoys a lucrative business. He was married, October 17, 1875, to Miss Lida Whaley, a native of Ellettsville. To crown the happiness of their wedded life, three children have been born to them—Minnie, Earl and an infant. Mr. Sharp is a prominent member of the Republican party. His wife is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

CAPT. J. W. SHOEMAKER was born on September 22, 1841, at La Porte, Ind. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Keith) Shoemaker, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, farmed in La Porte County for about twenty years; the father died there January 6, 1856; the mother is still living there, sixty-three years of age. Capt. Shoemaker is the second son, and was reared on the old home farm in La Porte County, where he was educated. On July 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and served for four years and seven months. He took part in the engagements at Pittsburg Landing, Price's Hill, Mo., Grand Gulf and the Wolf River campaign. In March, 1865, he was transferred into Gen. Hancock's corps, and sent to Washington, D. C., remaining until July, when he was put in charge of the "post" at Madison, Ind., remaining for four months. Thence he was sent to Indianapolis, and in March, 1866, received an honorable discharge. One month later he entered the State University, at Bloomington, where he continued for two years, after which he was in partnership with J. J. Durand for three years, and then purchased the entire business, which he ran for one year. He then had another partner for about four years, and was by himself for quite a while. His store was finally destroyed by fire, after which he became partner in a hardware store, and is so engaged at present, under the firm name of McPheeters & Shoemaker. On October 13, 1869, he was married to Edora Stuart, daughter of William Stuart, a citizen of Bloomington. They have four children—Frank, Frederick, Lynn and Helen. In May, 1883, he was elected to the City Council, and still has that position. Mr. Shoemaker is politically a Democrat. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE SHOWERS BROTHERS, bedstead manufacturers. James D. Showers is the eldest of seven children born to Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hull) Showers, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Adams County, Ind., on the 11th day of July, 1841, and when fifteen years of age came

to Bloomington with his parents. When but eleven years old, he began learning the cabinet and turning trade, with his father, and upon their removal to Bloomington, he continued in his father's shop until November 17, 1869. At this time he formed a partnership with his brother, William N. Showers, and purchased the business of Showers & Hendricks. April 29, 1878, Charles H., the youngest brother, was admitted to the firm, and in February of the following year they made a specialty of the manufacture of bedsteads. On the 31st day of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Belle Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, a respected citizen of Greenville, Ohio. To crown the happiness of this union there have been born three children. Martha E. (died August 28, 1882), Charles T. and Maud A. Mr. S. is at present Past High Priest of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Bloomington. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM N. SHOWERS, a native of Ohio, was born in Knox County May 28, 1846. He is the second son and fourth child born to Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hull) Showers. He was brought by his parents to Bloomington when but ten years of age, immediately entering the public schools, where he obtained the rudiments of a good English education. When about sixteen years of age, he began learning the cabinet and turning trade with the firm of Showers & Hendricks. He remained in their employ until November 17, 1869, at which time he with his elder brother James purchased the business of Showers & Hendricks, and continued in the general manufacture of furniture and jobbing work until February, 1879, when they began making a specialty of the manufacture of bedsteads. December 30, 1867, he was married to Lida J. Hanlin, by whom there was born to him one child, Jennie. His wife dying February 22, 1868, he was next married, October 14, 1869, to Hannah L. Hendricks, daughter of J. H. Hendricks, of Putnam County. Two bright children have been born to bless this union—Nellie G. and Edward W. He has filled all the chairs in the Bloomington Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is at present serving as Past Grand in the subordinate lodge, and Past High Priest in the Encampment. Has also been Councilman for eight years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. SHOWERS, son of Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hull) Showers, was born in Bloomington, Ind., October 12, 1860. When eighteen years of age, he purchased a one third interest in the cabinet shops, with his brothers. On the 15th day of October, 1880, he was married to Miss Maud Coatney, the only daughter of Rufus Coatney, a prominent citizen of Bloomington. The issue of this union has been two interesting children—Earl H. and Beryl M. The present firm was engaged in the general manufacture of furniture until in February, 1879, when having completed extensive additions to their factory they embarked in the special manufacture of bedsteads. For a time their business was conducted on a small scale, but it gradually increased until at present it has a capital invested of over \$100,000, and employs 110 men. It has a capacity for making 1,350 bedsteads per week, and during the past year (1883) sold 36,450 different classes of bedsteads, at a cost of about \$125,000. It is undoubtedly the most extensive manufacturing enterprise in Bloomington, and the Showers Brothers deserve a great deal of credit for the success they have achieved.

CAPT. JOHN M. SLUSS (deceased) was born in Winchester, Ky., November 28, 1807, and was the son of Adam and Mary (Spielman) Sluss, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia, and of German extraction. At the age of seventeen, entered an apprenticeship at tailoring for three years; then worked one year as a journeyman. In 1829, he came to Bloomington and opened a shop, which he operated until confinement told upon his health, when he began trading in stock, which he continued until 1846, when he raised a company for the Mexican war, and was elected Captain. During his fifteen months' service, he contracted the illness which resulted in his death, February 25, 1879. In politics, he was a Whig, and was twice elected Sheriff of Monroe County, and once to the State Legislature. On the dissolution of the Whig party, he became a Democrat, was elected Justice of the Peace, and served until his retirement to his farm adjoining Bloomington, on which he died, aged seventy-one. He was married, May 8, 1828, to Miss Eliza Hunter, a native of Kentucky and born August 27, 1808. To this union were born two sons and seven daughters, of whom the sons and five daughters, are still living. His widow is a member of the Christian Church, of which Capt. Sluss was also a member, as well as a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM STUART was born January 10, 1816, in Washington County, Ind., and is the son of William and Ann (Donley) Stuart, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. The father died in Posey County, Ind., in 1845. The mother died July 5, 1865. The subject of this sketch is the second son and fifth child. There were very few advantages for an education, but by energy and industry, he acquired a knowledge of the English language, which has assisted him greatly in business affairs. He learned the trade of manufacturing farming implements, and in 1838 opened a shop in his native county, where he was successfully engaged for three years. He then went to Salem, Ind., and continued to work at his trade until 1848, when his health failed, and he was not able to work for five years. He traveled around the country, selling goods from a wagon, for two years after he got well, and then went into the general merchandise business in Clear Spring, Jackson County, Ind., for some time. He sold out, and went into business in Washington County; afterward in Salem, in the hardware business. In the fall of 1864, he came to Bloomington, and was in the hardware business here until the fall of 1883, since which time he has retired. On April 15, 1841, he was married to Melinda E. Holstine, daughter of George Holstine, a citizen of Tennessee. They have had six children—Clem E., Pamela J., Helen, Cleopatra, Amanda E., Isaac W. (deceased). Mr. Stuart is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. TATE was born in South Carolina March 29, 1818, and is the third son and fifth child of William and Margaret (Fee) Tate, natives of Ireland. They came to Monroe County, Ind., in 1830, and settled near Bloomington, where the father died on October 9, 1850. The mother died in August, 1857. The subject of this sketch came to Monroe County with his parents, and remained on the farm until 1848, when he began farming in Bloomington Township. In 1856, he entered the employ of a merchant, with whom he remained for three years, when he was disabled by sickness for one year. He again clerked until 1861, when he was appointed Postmaster, and served until May 15, 1865. One year

later, he was employed by merchants of Bloomington, and stayed with them for two years. He was with another firm for about five years. In May, 1872, he went into the grocery business, and three years later entered the employ of W. O. Fee, a general merchandise merchant, continuing with him one year and a half, and then began the meat market business with Joseph S. Payne. In 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1882. He is also in the insurance business, and represents the Phoenix and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is identified with the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Republican. October 4, 1849, he married Elizabeth Bronning, daughter of William and Susan Bronning. They had one child—Martha J. (deceased). His wife dying August 2, 1874, he was married one year later to Hattie Payne, daughter of Thomas and Mary Payne, of Bloomington.

DR. HENRY P. TOWNER (deceased) was born at Waterford, Ireland, January 1, 1811. His mother and father dying in his infancy, he was placed under the care of an uncle, who gave him every educational advantage. When twenty-three years of age, he went to Quebec, Canada, for one year, then to Chicago, and thence South. In 1840, he prepared himself for the practice of medicine, which profession he followed in Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee, Memphis, Nashville, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Bloomington, Ind., to which last place he came in 1858, and entered the regular practice and continued until his death, which occurred October 10, 1881. As a citizen, he always commanded the respect and confidence of the community. He was always charitable, and many poor and needy received of his beneficence. As a physician, he was faithful, skillful and successful. For twenty-three years, he was an office bearer in the Church of Christ, and an active and respected member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1851, he was married, near Memphis, Tenn., to Frances A. Morgan, by whom there were eleven children, eight of whom are still living. Henry is at present a prominent jeweler of Bloomington, and is enjoying a lucrative business. Charles is the proprietor of one of the largest clothing stores, and does an extensive business in gents' furnishing goods. They are both good, moral young men, highly esteemed in the community.

DR. JOHN P. TOWNER is the second son of Dr. Henry P., and Frances A. (Morgan) Towner. He was born March 25, 1854, in Hopkinsville, Ky., and was reared in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., where he was educated. In 1873, he began the study of medicine with his father, and two years later he entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, remaining one year. He then returned to Bloomington, and forming a partnership with his father in the regular practice, he continued until October 10, 1881, when his father died. He continued to practice, taking his father's place, and at present is busily engaged in the many duties of his profession, having a lucrative practice. On May 1, 1876, he married Miss Amanda Buskirk, daughter of William H. Buskirk, a pioneer and respected citizen of Monroe County. Dr. Towner is a Democrat, and is very liberal in all public undertakings, and socially is highly esteemed. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ELDER WILLIAM B. F. TREAT, a native of Indiana, was born in Adams Township, Morgan Co., Ind., September 25, 1835. He is eldest in a family of six children born to James W. and Sallie (Mathes) Treat, natives of Kentucky, and among the earliest pioneers of Owen

County and Morgan County. The subject of this sketch was reared in Morgan County, and there received a good education. When eighteen years of age, he went with his parents to Yellville, Ark., where, by constant study and perseverance, he acquired a knowledge of the higher classics. In 1856, he entered the office of Dr. Carlisle, and began the study of medicine, continuing for two years, during which time he preached through the surrounding country. He was ordained a minister of the Christian Church in 1858, and preached in Arkansas for six years; then returned to Indiana. He preached at Bruceville, Knox County, for three years then for some time at Mt. Carmel, Ill. He came to Bloomington in 1870, and was minister in the Christian Church for five years. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the Senate of Indiana, from the district comprising Monroe and Lawrence Counties, and served for four years. He has since been engaged in his ministerial duties and has attained great distinction as an orator and debater. On May 10, 1855, he married Miss Rebecca J. Wood, daughter of Abram Wood, a citizen of Marion County, Ark. They have nine children. Elder Treat is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; politically he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN WALDRON was born in Drogheda, Ireland, in June, 1827. He is the eldest in a family of three children born to John and Mary (Hughes) Waldron. He acquired the rudiments of a good common school education, and while yet a boy learned the tanner's trade with his father, and being left an orphan he came to America in 1847, and worked at his trade in Newark, N. J., until 1848; going thence to St. Louis, Mo., he worked at tanning until March, 1856, at which time he removed to Bloomington. Soon after his arrival, he purchased the old Judy Tannery, to which he has since made a number of additions and otherwise extensively improved it. The tannery is at present one of the largest in Bloomington, and employs a large number of men. On September 4, 1853, he was married to Miss Ann Bonecum, daughter of John Bonecum, of St. Louis. He is a prominent member of the Catholic Church, and a staunch Republican. He has for twenty years served as an efficient member of the Town Council, and also for three years creditably served as County Commissioner. In 1871, at the organization of the First National Bank of Bloomington, he was elected a director, and upon the death of George W. Buskirk in 1874, he was elected President, which office he at present fills.

JOHN B. WALDRON, a native of Indiana, was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, April 2, 1856. He was the eldest son of eleven children born to John and Ann (Bonecum) Waldron, natives of Ireland and Missouri respectively. He was reared in Bloomington, where he received a good education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age, he took charge of the books in his father's tannery, where he remained for about seven years, at which time he accepted a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank, retaining it for two years. On March 15, 1883, he formed a partnership with S. C. Dodds and Showers Bros. in the manufacture of chairs, to which, on September 1, 1883, they added the manufacture of center tables, and have facilities for making sixty-five dozen chairs and one thousand center tables per week. They have in their employ about sixty five persons and pay from \$250 to \$300 per week for this assistance. Mr. Waldron is identified with the Catholic Church, and is a faithful member and an active worker in its main-

tenance. He is politically a Republican, and quite influential in his party. He is liberal as a citizen, highly respected in the community, industrious, energetic and ever ready to assist in any commendable public undertaking.

GEORGE W. WALKER, a native of Indiana, was born September 13, 1844, in Lawrence County. He is the third son of John F. and Sarah (Green) Walker, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. He was reared in Polk Township, Monroe County, and acquired a good common school education. When ten years of age, he came to Bloomington with his parents, and here entered the public schools, through which he passed with great credit. About 1856, he commenced learning the printer's trade, continuing to work at it until 1861. He was assigned the position of Deputy Postmaster under William M. Tate, and has since been seen at his post, faithfully discharging the duties devolving upon him. Mr. Walker is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is an active as well as an influential member. Politically, he is a Republican, a staunch worker and highly esteemed by the citizens.

DR. ROBERT M. WEIR was born in Richland Township, Monroe County, Ind., in July, 1841. His parents, Charles S. and Elizabeth (Strong) Weir, natives of South Carolina, and of Irish extraction, came to Indiana in 1832, locating on a farm in Richland Township, where they now live. Our subject is the eldest in the family, and was educated in his native township. In 1857, he entered the State University at Bloomington, graduating thence in June, 1863. In the fall of that same year, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. D. Maxwell, and continued for about eight months, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Rutledge, in the one hundred days' service, and on September 5 received an honorable discharge. In the fall of 1864, he entered the University of Michigan, in the Medical Department, and graduated in March, 1866. Two months later, he entered the regular practice at White Hall, Owen County, Ind., and continued there until March, 1876; going thence to Paxton, Ill., he remained for about one year and a half, when he returned to Bloomington, Ind., where he is at present engaged in practice. He has been Secretary of the County Board of Health since its organization. October 16, 1866, he was married to Harriet A. Turner, daughter of the Rev. William Turner, of Monroe County. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Charles T., Julia E., Mary E., Mattie E. and Anna. Dr. Weir is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

LEONARD WHETSELL was born in Wythe County, Va., March 24, 1832, and is the second son and sixth child of Peter and Elizabeth Whetsell. When four years of age, he came to Indiana with his parents, and located in New Albany, where they remained for two years, coming thence, in 1838, to Monroe County. They settled on a farm near Bloomington, where they remained for about two years, then went to Bloomington in 1840. His parents were only in moderate circumstances, and he, being compelled to work, only obtained a very limited education. On coming to Bloomington, his father engaged in farming and the harness business, which he followed until his death, which occurred October 6, 1841; his widow died November 21, 1875. After the death of his father, they returned to the farm, and subject farmed for several years,

removing thence to Ellettsville, where he lived for some time, coming thence to Bloomington. He entered the employ of Orchard & McPheeters, as stage driver, continuing in this capacity for several years. He then purchased a two-wheeled dray, from which has sprung the present flourishing transfer line owned by him. He was Bloomington's first drayman, and his success is evidence of what may be accomplished by unfaltering energy and industry. On June 8, 1856, he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Hughes, daughter of David Hughes, a respected citizen of Monroe County. To crown the happiness of their wedded life, they have had born to them five children—George, Edward, Elizabeth, Leonard L. (who was born in Bloomington, Ind., May 18, 1863), and Charles B. In April, 1883, he entered the employ of J. H. Ryors & Co., spokes, hubs and wagon stock manufacturers of Bloomington, and he is at present so engaged. Mr. Whetsell is a member of the I. O. R. M., and is identified with the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

EDWARD WHETSELL, second son in a family of five children born to Leonard and Rebecca J. (Hughes) Whetsell, was born October 26, 1858, in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. He was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, obtaining a very good common school education. When about sixteen years of age, he began running a dray for W. B. Hughes, which he continued to do for about four years, when he tired of the business, and worked at various things for some length of time, being always industrious. For some time past he has been in the employ of William T. Blair, the popular boot and shoe merchant of Bloomington. On October 7, 1878, he was united by marriage to Miss Letitia Perdue, daughter of C. R. Perdue, one of Bloomington's most prominent citizens and merchants. This union has been blest with one child—Edward Leon, born February 28, 1880. Mr. Whetsell and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in good standing. Politically, he is a Republican, and is highly esteemed in that party.

W. W. WICKS, born in New Albany, Ind. July 14, 1843, is the only son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tuley) Wicks, and was reared in New Albany, where he was educated in the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he entered the employ of his uncle, J. L. Wicks, a retail grocer of New Albany, where he continued until he enlisted in the three months' service; in January, 1862, he came to Bloomington, entered the employ of a merchant here, with whom he remained for two years. January 2, 1864, he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Artillery, and took part in the battles at Atlanta, Jonesboro and Nashville, and on June 28, 1865, by reason of the closing of the war, he received an honorable discharge, and again came to Bloomington. Re-entering the employ of Mr. Tuley, he remained until September 10, 1868, when he was married to Sarah McPhetridge, daughter of Milton McPhetridge, pioneers of Monroe County. They have two children—Blanch and Grace. After his marriage he lived for one year in Pana, Ill., removing thence to Bloomington, and resuming his former position with Tuley & Co., which he retained until 1874, when he purchased a furniture store, shortly afterward selling out, however, and forming a partnership with J. B. Clark, in the dry goods business, continuing for three years, and then retired from active business for seven months, on account of ill health. He next formed a partnership with R. M. Gamble and C. B. Mitchell, in general merchandise store, the former going out in January, 1882, the latter selling his stock to our subject January 1, 1883, and at present the busi-

ness is now under the firm name of W. W. Wicks. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the I. O. R. M. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Democrat.

JONATHAN O. WHISNAND, farmer, was born in Clarke County, Ind., August 26, 1816, and is the son of George and Mary (Owen) Whisnand, the former was born in Washington County, Va., December 27, 1780, and the latter in Tazewell County, Tenn., on June 26, 1790. George was a hatter by trade, and moved to Ohio in 1811, where he worked at the trade two years, when, in 1813, he moved to Indiana, the State being then a Territory, and resumed his trade at Charlestown, Clarke County. In 1819, he came to where Bloomington now stands, where he again resumed his occupation. In 1821, he entered eighty acres of land, and followed farming in connection with his trade. In 1838, he built a woolen mill at Ellettsville, which was taken charge of by his son Jonathan until 1844. He died in 1863, his wife in 1852. He was a member of the Baptist Church, she of the Methodist. Jonathan, our subject, is a farmer, and now owns a fine farm of 230 acres, which he has secured by hard labor and untiring industry. In 1852, he married Rebecca A., daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta Ridge, who were old and prominent settlers of this county. To our subject and his wife was born one son—Benjamin R. Mr. Whisnand is a member of Ellettsville Lodge, No. 245, A., F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN D. WHISNAND was born in Washington County, Va., September 22, 1822, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Isley) Whisnand. The former was born about 1800, in Washington County, Va.; went thence to Sullivan County, Tenn., and in 1829 came to Monroe County. He was a farmer, and entered land which is now known as the John Buzzard farm, and resided there until his death in 1858. He was teaming in an early day, from Bloomington to Louisville, and sold wheat for $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, and bacon for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. John D. was reared on the old farm until his twenty-fifth year; then with \$100 he started in life alone. He purchased eighty acres of land, for which he paid \$800, and after paying for this, added fifty acres, which cost \$1,000. His farm is in a fine condition, and he enjoys the comfort and convenience of a fine residence, added to which are outbuildings, all of which is the fruit of his honest toil. In 1846, Mr. Whisnand was joined in matrimony to Susan O., a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Bailey) Shipley, who were early settlers of Monroe County. To this marriage have been born six children—Mrs. Bradley, James L., Louisa (deceased), Mrs. Bode, Sarah and Cynthia. Mr. Whisnand is a Republican.

WILLIAM E. WHISNAND was born in Washington County, Va., May 26, 1807, and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca Whisnand, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who served as a spy during the Revolution. William E. came to Monroe County in 1830, and settled near Bloomington, where he followed farming and wagon-making until 1848. He then purchased his present farm, consisting of 115 acres, for which he paid \$1,100, and since that has followed farming. In 1828, he married Elizabeth, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Henry and Annie (Hickman) Wolf. She died in 1871, the mother of eleven children—John C., Franklin, Mrs. Ridge, Emanuel (who was a soldier of the war of the rebellion), Mrs. Elizabeth Ridge, Mrs. Minet, Sarah J. (Riddle), Thomas (who served in the war of the rebellion), Mrs. Mayfield, Laura C. (Parks),

and Elihu (deceased). January 5, 1876, he married for his second wife, Mary, a daughter of Cornelius and Rebecca (Coleman) Ridge. Mrs. Whisnand's father was a Kentuckian, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Whisnand is an old and highly respected citizen of the county; is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

FRANK R. WOOLLEY was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1853, and is the second son in a family of eight children born to John C. and Margaret V. (Getzendauner) Woolley, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. His parents came to Monroe County soon after his birth. He was reared on a farm near Bloomington, and in the district schools received the rudiments of an education. When about eighteen years of age, he began learning the carpenter's trade with H. J. Nichols, of Bloomington, and later on with his uncle, William H. Neeld. In 1874, he entered the employ of D. W. Fish & Co., grocers of Bloomington, and soon afterward took charge of his father's interest in the firm of Fields & Woolley, grocers. In 1878, he formed a partnership with his father in the grocery business, under the firm name of Woolley & Son, continuing about three years. In the spring of 1882, he was elected by the Republican party as Trustee of Bloomington Township, and is at present faithfully in the discharge of the duties of that office. He is at present Noble Grand of the Bloomington Lodge, I. O. O. F., and an active member of the Methodist Church.

ZIMRY WORLEY, eldest child of Henry and Nancy (Pansy) Worley, was born August 23, 1803, in North Carolina, where he lived until two years of age. His parents then brought him to Highland County, Ohio, where they lived until 1819, removing thence to Monroe County, Ind., and settling in Bloomington. Shortly after their arrival here, his step-father died, and being the eldest son, upon him devolved the duty of supporting the family. He rented a small farm near Bloomington, and remained there for two years, removing thence to a farm known now as the old McKinley place, which he leased and farmed until April 13, 1826, when he was married to Sallie Legg, daughter of Jonathan Legg, an early pioneer of Bloomington. After his marriage, he worked at various things, such as necessarily fall to the lot of early settlers, for several years. He then purchased a farm of sixty acres, where he lived for sixteen years; then, selling his farm, he moved to Bloomington, and built what is now the National House, which he conducted for seventeen years. He traded it for other town property, and retired from active labor, at present residing in Bloomington, hale, hearty, and eighty-one years of age, the oldest living settler in the city. He has been the recipient of no gratuities, and it is only to his energy and industry that he has obtained a competency of this world's goods, and is now comfortably resting during his declining years. He has been a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty-four years, and was an old-time Whig. His wife was born near Shelbyville, Ky., on December 11, 1805. Her parents moved to Bloomington in October, 1824, where they resided for about twenty-six years, removing thence to Illinois, where they died, the father at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, the mother at ninety years of age. Mr. Worley has eight children — George Henry, Jane, Margaret, Elsberry, Eli F., Harvey, James C. and an infant.

JAMES C. WORLEY, native of Indiana, was born November 6, 1838, in Richland Township, Monroe County. He is the youngest son

of eight children born to Zimry and Sallie (Legg) Worley, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky respectively. He was reared in his native township until eight years of age, when he came to Bloomington with his parents, where he received a good English education in the public schools, and in 1852 he entered the State University, continuing for two years and a half. In February, 1862, he was married to Sarah McCollough, daughter of Johnson and Rebecca McCollough, early settlers of Monroe County. After his marriage, he embarked in the livery business here, and continued until 1865, when he sold out, and the same year went into the same business again, continuing until March, 1877, when he sold out and went into the grocery business, continuing one year, when he again embarked in the livery business. In 1879, John T. May purchased one-half interest, and the business was continued under the firm name of Worley & May until January 1, 1884, when he sold to John H. Cole, and has since been engaged in buying, selling and trading in horses. He has three children—Edith, Alice and an infant child. Mr. Worley is a Republican, and is quite prominent with his party.

C. R. WORRALL is a native of Iowa, born May 24, 1855, in Marion. He is the eldest child in a family of five children born to I. D. and Nancy A. (Thompson) Worrall, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively. His parents were married in 1854, in Marion, Iowa, where for sixteen years the father followed merchandising, and then moved to Greencastle, Ind. He kept a hotel there until 1874, when he came to Bloomington, where he at present resides, engaged in the harness business. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he was educated in the public schools, and in 1871 he entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, remaining for three years. He then entered the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington, from which he graduated in June, 1876. Two years later, he began the regular practice of his profession in Bloomington, remaining there but one year, when he removed to Ogden, Iowa, and practiced there for three years, during which time he served as City Attorney, and as City Recorder for one year. In the fall of 1881, he returned to Bloomington, and taught school for a year. He then resumed his practice, in which he has since continued very successfully. On July 3, 1883, he was married to Emma Walker, daughter of Dr. W. S. Walker, a pioneer of Monroe County, Ind. Besides practicing his profession, he is in the real estate business, and also in the insurance business. He is politically a Democrat, and a very prominent member of that party.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ADAMS, farmer, was born in Chester County, S. C., October 4, 1821, son of John and Mary (Simpson) Adams. In a family of nine children, Mr. Adams is the second, and is of Irish descent. The parents of Mr. Adams were also born in South Carolina. His paternal grandfather was Capt. Samuel Adams, a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He served seven years in that struggle. When the subject of this sketch was about fourteen years old,

he, with his parents, removed from South Carolina to Franklin County, Ill., and there remained a short time; then came to Monroe County, Ind., and settled near where Mr. Adams now resides. In this county his parents died—the father January 4, 1853, and the mother April 4, 1879. His father was one of the pioneer men of Monroe County. When Mr. Adams was about twenty years of age, he began the scenes of life for himself. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Indiana McQueen, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind. To this marriage has been born seven children—William (deceased), and an infant that died unnamed, Mary (deceased), Sallie, Emma, George and Laura. In 1851, Mr. Adams settled where he now lives. Here he has 130 acres of good land. He has a good barn, 36x46, built in 1883. Mr. Adams has been successful in life. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren before he was of age. Mr. Adams is one of the early men of Monroe County, and is one of the leading citizens of Perry Township. The family is well known and greatly respected.

WILLIAM BLACKLEY, pioneer, was born in Mason County, Ky., February 12, 1814, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McFall) Blackley. He is one of eight children, and is of Irish extraction. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Blackley was Robert Blackley, a native of Ireland. The parents of our subject were born in Virginia; in early life, they removed to Mason County, Ky., and there remained until October, 1835, when they came to Monroe County, Ind., where his mother died in 1844, and his father in 1846; his parents were among the early comers to the county, and were prominent pioneers. The marriage of our subject took place in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, a native of Kentucky. Children have been born to this union as follows: Martha A., William O., Horace M., Sarah F., Thomas S., Leona E., and two infants that died unnamed. The year 1835 dates the settlement of Mr. Blackley at his present place of residence. His house, which is one of the best in the county, was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$7,000. Mr. Blackley is one of the most extensive land owners in Perry Township, besides having land in Missouri. Politically, Mr. Blackley is a Republican, but was formerly a Whig. Our subject did not have the privileges of education, though he now possesses good practical knowledge. The Blackley family is connected with the Christian Church, and is highly respected.

W. C. BORLAND, one of the frontier men of Monroe County, was born in the county's capital December 18, 1820, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (Caldwell) Borland. The subject of this sketch is the second in a family of eight children, and is of Irish-Welsh lineage. The parents of Mr. Borland were natives of Washington County, Penn. His paternal grandfather was William Borland, a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the war between America and England. The Borland family was known in the territory that now composes Monroe County as early as 1816, though the father of our subject did not come until 1818. The father of Mr. Borland was, by occupation, a carpenter, and did the carpenter work on the first court house of the county; he died in this county in 1869. The mother of Mr. Borland died in 1879. The year 1846 dates the marriage of our subject to Miss Christian Shryer, a native of Cumberland, Md. To this household were born seven children, as follows: Gertrude M., Lewis S., William M., Edward, Maria (deceased), James and Minnie. In 1846, Mr. Borland settled where he now resides. He has 320 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the suc-

cessful men of Monroe County. For many years he dealt in cattle and is known as one of the pioneer stock men of Perry Township. Politically, he is a Republican.

THOMAS N. FARIS is a native of Monroe County; was born in Bloomington Township September 28, 1835; is a son of James and Nancy (Smith) Faris; is the fifth in a family of nine children, and came of Scotch-Irish origin. When in his twentieth year, he began life for himself. His occupation has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been quite successful. He has 133 acres of well-improved land, a part of which is a portion of what was the old Faris homestead. The marriage of Mr. Faris occurred in 1861 to Miss Nancy Ervin, a native of Monroe County, Ind., and who is a most amiable woman. Mr. and Mrs. Faris are prominent members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He takes no part in politics, because God is not recognized in the Constitution of the United States. He is one of the pioneers of Monroe County, and for forty-three years has lived where he now resides. In 1873, Mr. Faris began giving some attention to potato growing, which he has made a specialty. Mr. and Mrs. Faris are among the leading citizens of the county.

ROBERTSON GRAHAM, one of the frontier men of Monroe County, is a native of Kentucky, was born November 7, 1795, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (Cloyd) Graham. This venerable man is the eldest in a family of seven children, and came of Irish blood. The father of Mr. Graham was born in North Carolina, and his mother was of Pennsylvania birth. As early as 1814, the Graham family came to the territory that now composes Monroe County, where it made settlement. Mr. Graham is one of the few surviving men who bravely fought at the battle of New Orleans. After this battle, Mr. Graham came again to this county, walking all the way from New Orleans. His marriage took place in August, 1821, to Miss Phebe Moberly. To this union were born seven children. The death of Mrs. Graham occurred in 1847. Mr. Graham was next married, in 1849, to Mrs. Sabina Horner. To this marriage have been born two children. Politically, Mr. Graham is a member of the National party. He has been a resident of the county almost three-quarters of a century, and has long been one of our representative men. By occupation, Mr. Graham has been a farmer, and was very successful. In 1818, he entered the land on which the northwestern part of Bloomington is located. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Graham took an active part in the Revolutionary war.

JOSEPH D. HANDY, ex-County Commissioner, is a native of Franklin County, Va., was born March 15, 1815, and is a son of John and Gracie (Grimmett) Handy. He is the youngest in a family of eight children, and is of English origin. The parents of Mr. Handy were born in Franklin County, Va., and there died. His paternal grandfather was John Handy, a native of England. When Joseph D. was about two years of age his father died. At nine years of age, he went to live with a man by the name of Ashlin, a tobacco grower and manufacturer. In February, 1833, he came to Monroe County, Ind. For several years, he worked on a farm by the month. He is known as one of the pioneer pedagogues of Monroe County. He taught his first term of school two miles west of the present site of Ellettsville in 1841, and for quite a number of years he taught the village school at the above-mentioned place. In all, he taught school about fourteen years. In 1864, he settled where

he now resides. His land is a part of that entered by Jesse Davor, well known in the pioneer days of Monroe County. Mr. Handy's marriage took place April 15, 1846, to Miss Eliza A. Hall, a native of Kentucky. To them have been born three children—John, Joseph and Laura, of whom the last named survives her brothers. Mr. Handy is a thorough Republican, and has served as Township Trustee for a number of years. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner, and was re-elected in 1880.

THOMAS KILLPATRICK, farmer, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November 26, 1831; is a son of David and Jane (Pursel) Killpatrick, and is the eldest in a family of eight children, and is of Irish lineage. The parents of Mr. Killpatrick were also born in Ireland, and there his mother died in 1831. In May, 1837, his father, after a voyage of nine weeks and three days, with his family, landed at Philadelphia, and then came immediately to Preble County, Ohio; remained until the spring of 1838, then came to Monroe County, Ind., and settled in Perry Township. Here the father of Mr. Killpatrick remained until 1852, when he removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he died in August, 1869. In August, 1859, Mr. Killpatrick came again to Monroe County from Iowa, where he had removed with the family. He enlisted in August, 1863, in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. He was honorably discharged February 25, 1864, at Indianapolis. After this, he went again to Iowa, and remained until 1866, when he returned to this county. He was married, February 19, 1861, to Miss Nancy J. Jameson, a native of this county. They had one child—James M. Mrs. Killpatrick died in April, 1862, and her son in July following. In 1868, Mr. Killpatrick married Mrs. Isabella Blair, formerly Marshall. To this union have been born five children—Susan E., Robert A., Minnie J., Ada B. and Anna L. In 1868, Mr. Killpatrick settled where he now lives. Here he has 180 acres of well-improved land, and has been successful as a farmer. He is a Republican, and was an Abolitionist.

C. G. McCALLA, cabinet-maker, and proprietor of the Bloomington Planing Mills, was born in Chester District, S. C., December 5, 1829; is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) McCalla; is the fourth in a family of twelve children, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The parents of Mr. McCalla were also natives of South Carolina. When the subject of this sketch was about six years of age, his parents came to Monroe County, where the mother died about 1874, and the father in 1881. When Mr. McCalla was eighteen years of age, he began serving a three-years' apprentice at cabinet-making; then for two years he worked as journeyman. In 1854, he formed a partnership with George W. Batterton, the man under whom Mr. McCalla learned his trade. This partnership lasted four and a half years, and then Mr. McCalla sold his interest to his partner, and for one year worked at house-joining. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. He re-enlisted in the Twenty-second Indiana as a musician for three years. He was in the service one year, and then the Government mustered out all the regimental bands. Mr. McCalla came home, and worked a short time for his father, after which he enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery for three years, or during the war. He was in three important engagements. In 1866, he was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. McCalla was the third man to enlist in Monroe County. After

the war, he resumed his trade at house-joining, and continued until 1873; then purchased a one-half interest in the Bloomington Planing Mills, and two years later he became sole proprietor. He is a Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT MARSHALL, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1842; is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Gracia) Marshall; is the third in a family of four children, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. His parents were born in Ireland. They came to this county in 1836, settled in Benton Township, and came to Perry Township about 1844. Here his parents died in 1869. Robert Marshall began life for himself at seventeen years of age, by farming, which he continued until 1878, and then led a general life of travel for four years. In 1861, he settled where he now resides. He was married, September 11, 1873, to Miss Kee McKissack, of Monroe County, daughter of William and Sarah McKissack. To this union were born two children, viz.: William C. and Alma P. (deceased). Mrs. Marshall died April 9, 1878. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Marshall is a Nationalist, but cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Mr. Marshall has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and as a farmer has been very successful. He has a brother who served four years in the late war. Miss Sue Marshall, a sister of Mr. Marshall, has charge of his house.

P. B. MARTIN, general merchant, was born in Washington County, Ind., November 11, 1844; is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Goss) Martin; is the youngest in a family of ten children, and is of German descent. The father of Mr. Martin was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Pennsylvania. They came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1821, and settled in Washington County, where they resided until their deaths; the father died in February, 1863, and the mother in 1846. The early life of Mr. Martin was that of a farmer, and at the early age of seventeen years he began doing for himself. He enlisted in January, 1864, in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and was at the battle of Selma. In August, 1865, he was honorably discharged. In 1869, Mr. Martin came to Clear Creek Station, Monroe County, and began general merchandising. This business he still continues, and has invested about \$2,500. He lost by fire, in 1875, his whole stock of goods and business building, valued in all at \$6,000. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Lydia Blankenship, a native of Owen County, Ind. They have two children—Maud E. and James B. H. Mr. Martin is a Republican. In 1872, he was appointed Postmaster at Clear Creek, and is also express agent. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian Church. He is the principal business man at the station, and one of the leading citizens of Perry Township.

THOMAS N. MATHERS, one of the early-day men of Monroe County, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., February 28, 1821; he is a son of James and Susana (Nesbit) Mathers, and is the fifth of a family of ten children. The parents of our subject were natives of Bourbon County, Ky. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Mathers was a native of Ireland. In early childhood he became an orphan, lived the life of a bound-boy, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he took an active part. His death occurred in Monroe County, Ind. The parents of Mr. Mathers also died in this county. Before our subject had gained his majority, he began doing for himself. His marriage took place in 1841, to Miss Mary E. Mathers, an own cousin. Mrs.

Mathers was also of Kentucky birth, one of the pioneer women of Monroe County, and a most amiable Christian lady. Her death occurred December 28, 1880. To the above-mentioned union were born nine children. The year 1841 dates the settlement of Mr. Mathers where he now resides. He has a valuable and well-improved farm, and is in comfortable circumstances. By the "sweat of his brow" he has accomplished what he has, and his success is due to his own energy and economy. Politically, Mr. Mathers is a Republican, but, prior to 1861, he was a Jackson Democrat. He was elected Assessor of Perry Township in 1879, and served one term, and by appointment served one year. For forty-five years he has been a consistent member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. MOORE was born in Bloomington, Ind., January 30, 1821, and is the only son in a family of two children, born to John and Ann (Henry) Moore. The parents of Mr. Moore were born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1816, and for two years they lived near Pittsburgh, Penn., and then came to Monroe County and settled in the town of Bloomington. Here they lived until their death. His father died in 1825, and his mother in 1846. Mr. Moore remained at home and worked for his mother until twenty-one years of age. He then labored for months, at 16½ cents per day. His marriage took place in 1844 to Hannah McCaughan, a native of Ireland. They have had four children—John A., Ann H. (deceased), Mary J. and Susan E. In 1845, Mr. Moore removed from Bloomington to Benton Township, and there remained six years; then removed to Perry Township, west of Bloomington; there remained twelve years; then removed to what was known as the Westbrook homestead, and there remained until 1875, when he settled on the farm he now owns. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM NORMAN, farmer and dairyman, was born in Polk Township, Monroe Co., Ind., May 5, 1844; is a son of Peter and Nancy (Hayes) Norman; is the third in a family of twelve children, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. The father of Mr. Norman was born in North Carolina, and his mother is of Indiana birth. The father came to Monroe County about 1834, and settled in Polk Township, where he died in 1876. The subject of our sketch was married in May, 1863, to Miss Susan J. Shields, a native of Lawrence County, Ind. They have four children, viz., Cyrus M., Lizzie, Nannie and Peter. Mr. Norman enlisted, in 1864, in Company C, Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865. Mr. Norman removed from Polk Township to where he now lives, in Perry Township. He has a well-improved farm in Polk Township of 200 acres. He came to Perry Township to have better educational advantages for his children. He is a Republican. In 1883, he began the dairy business, and at present he has fourteen cows, and the business has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Norman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. G. PAULEY, farmer, was born in Van Buren Township, Monroe Co., Ind., June 1, 1826; is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Paugh) Pauley; is one of nine children, and is of German lineage. The parents of Mr. Pauley were born in Nicholas County, Ky., and in 1818 came to this county and settled in Richland Township, but subsequently removed to Van Buren Township, and here the father of Mr. Pauley died in 1832, and his mother in 1877, at eighty-seven years of age. When our subject was seventeen years of age, he began the realities of life for himself, and for two

years worked on a farm by the day and then by the month, and at twenty-one he is found clerking in the dry goods store of Helton & Dodds, where he remained four years, and then purchased a farm and began farming. His marriage occurred October 6, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Helton, a native of Lawrence County, Ind. To this union were born children as follows: Helton, Lew W., Ralph and Winfield Scott. About 1859, Mr. Pauley settled where he now resides. He has 200 acres of splendidly improved land. Politically, he is a Republican, though in local matters he supports the men who, in his judgment, are the best fitted for office. He is a thorough temperance man, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-two years. He served as chorister in that church fourteen years. Although passing down the western declivity of time, his years bear lightly upon him. For many years he was acquainted and associated with one of the early-day men of Monroe County. This personage was none other than the well-known L. G. Shryer, who was born in Cumberland, Md., in 1799, and who came to Monroe County in 1825, and the next year erected a steam mill, which was the first mill of the kind in the county. For many years he was one of the most active business men in the county. His death occurred in 1883. Mr. Shryer was the father of six children, and John, one of them, is a prominent man, in good circumstances, and resides near Mr. Pauley's.

ELDER I. N. PORCH was born in Lincoln County, Ky., September 5, 1832; is the son of John H. and Margaret Porch; is the eldest in a family of eight children, and is of Scotch-English extraction. His father was born in Virginia in 1802, and his mother is a native of Kentucky, born in 1808. His paternal grandfather was also born in Virginia, and died in Montgomery County, Ind., at almost one hundred and four years of age. The father of Elder Porch died near Pilot Point, Texas. The subject of this sketch is a graduate of Butler University, having quitted that institution with the highest honors of his class. His early life was divided between attending and teaching school. After his graduation he assumed the principalship of the Rushville (Indiana) Schools. After closing his labors at school teaching, he began preaching in the Christian Church, which has been his leading life occupation. For many years he has been interested in eternal salvation for human souls, and has preached extensively in Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee, and his labors are known in Ohio, Illinois and Texas. He now resides near Bloomington, Ind. His marriage occurred in 1863, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Judge Hinchman, of Rush County, Ind. Children have been born to this union as follows: Maggie, Lois, Quinta, Anne, Edward and Yale C. Politically, Elder Porch is a National.

HENRY CLAY RHORER, farmer, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky.; was born September 7, 1828; is the son of Jacob and Mary (Hoover) Rhorer, is the fifth in a family of eight children, and is of German descent. The father of Mr. Rhorer was born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1796, and his mother was of Kentucky birth. In infancy, his father was brought by his parents to Jessamine County, Ky., here he died in 1872. His mother died in the same county in 1850. At twenty-one years of age, Mr. Rhorer began the scenes of life for himself. His marriage took place November 5, 1854, to Miss Mattie A. Hoover. Mrs. Rhorer is also a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and was born December 14, 1832. To this union have been born one daughter and two

sons, viz., Mary B., Alvin K. and Jerome E. In 1855, Mr. Rhorer came to Monroe County, Ind., and settled where he now lives at Pine Valley Home. Here he owns a well-improved farm. Politically, Mr. Rhorer is a Republican; his first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay. In 1872, Mr. Rhorer was elected Assessor of Perry Township. The father of Mr. Rhorer was a minister of the old Christian Church, and, though a Southern gentleman, was always of an anti-slavery spirit. Mr. Rhorer has a fair common school education, and has been very successful in life.

AQUILLA W. ROGERS, ex-Sheriff and farmer, is the eighth son in a family of thirteen children of Jonathan and Mary (Rand) Rogers, and is of English-Irish extraction. His birth occurred October 16, 1819, in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Ind. The father of Mr. Rogers was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was of Kentucky birth. In extreme early life his father migrated to Ohio, where he was married, and there remained until just prior to the war of 1812, when he and wife came to the territory that now composes Jackson County, Ind., and there remained until 1817, when the family came to Monroe County. The father cleared the land on which the court house now stands. His death occurred May 15, 1834, in Washington County, Ind. At twenty years of age, Aquilla W. Rogers undertook the labors of life for himself. His marriage took place April 2, 1840, to Miss Mary E. Rogers, an own cousin. To this union have been born seven children, viz., Napoleon B., Mary L., Elizabeth, Benjamin A., Harriet E., Leonidas D. C. and Exilona S. After the marriage of Mr. Rogers, he made settlement on Salt Creek, in Salt Creek Township, where he remained eight years, and then removed to Perry Township. In 1868, he made settlement near where he now lives. He has a splendidly improved farm of 144 acres. Politically, this old pioneer is a thorough Democrat, and has always advocated the interests of that party. In 1862, he was elected Sheriff of Monroe County, and was re-elected in 1864, and discharged the trust imposed in him to the satisfaction of his constituents. For more than a half century Mr. Rogers has been a resident of Monroe County, and now resides in a splendid residence near his birthplace. He has always possessed a spirit of public enterprise, and was the first advocate of what is known as the Rogers Pike. He is a leading citizen and an honorable man.

HENRY ROGERS (deceased) was born May 9, 1814. He was the son of Jonathan and Mary (Rand) Rogers, and his birth occurred in Clarke County, Ind. At two years of age, he was removed by his parents to this county. In early life, he learned the tanner's trade, though he did not follow that occupation many years. The marriage of our subject took place January 12, 1837, to Miss Jane Ward, a native of Wythe County, Va., daughter of Granville and Anna Ward, also natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Monroe County in 1816. The under-named children were born to the Rogers-Ward union: Mary A., Francis M., Malinda J. (deceased), Willis A. G. (deceased), Thomas J. and Harriet E. In politics, Mr. Rogers was an uncompromising Democrat. He served as Justice of the Peace for some time. His death occurred August 21, 1876. Mrs. Rogers was born December 27, 1814, and came to Monroe County in 1816. She has a distinct remembrance of the Indians, wolves and deer, and is one of the true pioneer women of Monroe County. She is a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest Christian lady. Mrs. Rogers now resides with her son-in-law, Mr. George P. Campbell,

who was born in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ind., October 2, 1852, son of Hugh B. and Susan G. (Patton) Campbell. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He has attended school at the Bloomington College, and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Indianapolis, and has more than an ordinary education. In 1876, he engaged in general merchandising, in partnership with P. B. Martin, at Clear Creek, Ind., which he continued about two years, and then began farming. His marriage took place October 19, 1880, to Miss Harriet E. Rogers, also a native of Monroe County, daughter of Harry and Jane Rogers. Mr. Campbell has 155 acres of good land. He is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1874, he represented the Bloomington Lodge in the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Christian Church. He is one of the leading young men of Perry Township, and an honorable citizen.

GEORGE STIPP, farmer, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., November 16, 1824, is the son of John and Maria (Mauk) Stipp. Mr. Stipp is the fourth in a family of nine children, and is of German descent. The father of our subject was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Virginia. About 1817, his father removed from Kentucky to Lawrence County, Ind., where he lived until 1856, when he came to Monroe County, where he died in 1857. Mr. Stipp was married, in 1848, to Miss Mary A. McPhadden, a native of South Carolina. To this union have been born four children—William N., Alice E., Edward and Sarah E. In 1848, Mr. Stipp came to Monroe County, and settled in Clear Creek Township, and there remained until 1873, when he removed to where he now lives. Here he has 283 acres of splendidly improved land. He has a good residence, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2,000. Politically, Mr. Stipp is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. Mr. and Mrs. Stipp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an honorable man, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

REV. WILLIAM D. TURNER (deceased) was one of the pioneer clergymen of Monroe County. He was born in Pendleton District, S. C., August 25, 1806, of Irish parents, who at an early day emigrated to America and settled on a farm in South Carolina. They were of the stanch old Presbyterian stock, whose religion had been tried in the fires of persecution and came through them without a falter in the Christian faith. It was in such a family, whose religion is alike true and strong, and under its happy and restraining influences, the subject of this memoir passed his earlier days. Soon the fruit began to appear, and a desire sprang up and grew within him to serve his Creator and Redeemer. To qualify himself for the work, he eagerly embraced the advantages of the common school, and at the age of nineteen years he began a classical course at an academy in Tennessee, where he remained three years and then entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. From this institution he graduated in 1831. He then became a student of theology and entered a theological seminary at Allegheny, Penn., and after completing the course there he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church at Xenia, Ohio. During the college course of Rev. Turner, he taught school during vacations. In 1834, he married Miss Julia Ann Woodard, a native of Warren County, Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Eliza Woodard. This union was blessed with thirteen children, and the following with their mother

yet survive: Martha E., Harriet A., Laura L., Clara M., Ella A. and Anna A. After Rev. Turner was licensed to preach, he did much and faithful service in various churches in Ohio and Indiana, and in the fall of 1835 he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bloomington Associated Reformed Church, and here on the 16th of June, 1836, he was ordained and installed in the pastorate of that congregation, and a relation formed which remained unbroken for thirty-three years. Here was the great work of his life, and this congregation is the memorial and proof of the extent and solidity of that work. It was his first and only charge. He found it few in number, weak and struggling; he left it strong and influential. With Rev. Turner it was the same as with the majority of the early-day ministers of the old Hoosier commonwealth; he was compelled to supplement his income by some secular industry, and he chose the farm, garden and nursery business, and at these he proved himself a complete master; still the ministry was his work. He allowed no secondary enterprise to interfere with his religious work. Rev. Turner's physical constitution was robust, and the general health of his life good, but in 1858 he was attacked by severe ophthalmic disease, causing great suffering, and disqualifying him for his work for three years. He gained no relief from home treatment and sought a specialist at Cincinnati, Ohio, obtaining relief, but only partial recovery. He continued to preach until 1869, when the infirmities of old age had so grown on him that he could no longer minister to so large a congregation and his resignation was accepted, but even after this he continued to aid in the church when occasion demanded. Rev. Turner continued to superintend his secular interests with his usual skill for fourteen years, adding to his former industries bee culture. On Sabbath, August 5, 1883, he was in his accustomed place in church and taught a class in Sabbath school, and on the following day, while at the office of Dr. Weir, his son-in-law, in Bloomington, he died, and by his death Monroe County lost one of its best and most influential men, the church one of its most brilliant lights, the family a devoted husband and kind father. He was a Republican, a zealous anti-slavery advocate, and was highly esteemed and much lauded wherever known. His children were liberally educated. One of the daughters married Hon. Franklin Landers, of Indianapolis; one, Dr. Weir, of Bloomington; one is the wife of Rev. Foster, of Cincinnati. The widow of Rev. Turner still resides on the old homestead near Bloomington. Mrs. Turner has reached the allotted threescore and ten. The home farm is now successfully superintended by Miss Clara M. Turner, a most amiable lady.

WILLIAM WEIMER was born June 10, 1825, in Indiana County, Penn.; he is the son of Adam and Nancy (Shanks) Weimer, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His parents were also born in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Weimer, a native of the German Empire, and, in company with two brothers, came to America when a young man and made settlement in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred. When the subject of this biography was about ten years of age, he removed with his parents from his native State to what is now Noble County, Ohio, where he was married in 1850 to Miss Margaret J. McConnell, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. To this union children were born as here undenamed: George, Mathew L. (deceased), Mary J., William E., Helen Morton and Eliza. Mrs. Weimer died in Bloomington, Ind., in March, 1876. Mr. Weimer was married the next year to Miss

Sarah A. Kelly, one of the pioneer ladies of Monroe County. In 1857, our subject came to Monroe County and purchased what is known as the Abram Pauley farm. Mr. Weimer now owns 235 acres of good land, and as a farmer he is successful. Formerly, our subject was an Abolitionist, then became a Republican and is now a Nationalist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Bloomington Lodge, No. 166. Mr. and Mrs. Weimer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the prominent people of Perry Township. In 1873, the family removed to its present place of residence.

REDICK M. WYLIE, ex-County Commissioner, is a native of Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., was born May 22, 1831; is the son of Prof. Andrew and Margaret (Ritchie) Wylie; is the tenth in a family of twelve children, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The father of Mr. Wylie, was born in Pennsylvania in 1789, and his mother was of the same nativity, born in 1791. When quite a young man, his father was elected President of Jefferson College in Washington County in his native State. In 1829, the Wylie family emigrated to Monroe County and made settlement in Bloomington. The father of Mr. Wylie was the first President of what was then Bloomington College. At the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1851, he was president of the Indiana State University. The Wylie Family was first known in Ireland. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent in attending school and serving his father. In 1847, he entered the Indiana State University, and graduated from that institution in 1851. On the account of the death of his father about this time, Mr. Wylie assumed control of the home and assisted in educating a younger brother and sister. His marriage took place in 1870 to Miss Madaline A. Thompson, a native of Mt. Vernon, Ill. To this union have been four children—Jane T., Redick A., Francis B. and Madaline E. In 1861, Mr. Wylie settled where he now resides. He has 440 acres of well-improved land. Politically, Mr. Wylie is a Republican. He was elected County Commissioner of Monroe County in 1874, and served one term. Mr. Wylie is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Wylie is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is one of the pioneer men of Monroe County and one of its leading citizens. As a farmer, he has been successful. He also has a half interest in the McCalla store in Bloomington.

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BENNIE was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on December 17, 1849, and is the first of six children born to Thomas and Mary (Biggse) Bennie, who were born in the North of England. Our subject was reared in New Castle, and worked in the coal mines of England. He immigrated to the United States in the year 1870, landing in New York City, and immediately went to Greencastle, Ind., and worked as a stone-cutter. In August, 1870, he came to Ellettsville, Monroe County, and has remained here ever since, working at his trade of stone-cutter. He owns forty acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable house and good orchard. He accumu-

lated his property through his own exertions and industry. His education is limited, as, while in his native England, he only acquired the rudiments. He is the only member of his family resident of this country. On October 27, 1871, he was married to Wilmina Schultze, a native of Prussia, but a resident of Monroe County. Six children have been born to them, viz., Thomas William, Charles, Mary Jane, Emery, Albert G. and Gusta. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 245, Ellettsville. In politics, he is an active Democrat.

MATHIAS BERRY, farmer, was born April 22, 1820, in Lincoln County, N. C., and is the second of eleven children born to John and Charity (Rader) Berry, natives of North Carolina, and of German descent. Mathias was reared on a farm, and received a passable education, attending school when not employed about the farm. In 1833, he came with his parents to this township, where his father entered land. On December 26, 1850, Mr. Berry was married to Mary E., of Putnam County, Ind., and a daughter of Stephen and Nancy (Parish) Bell, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively. By this union Mr. Berry had born to him ten children—Margaret O. (now Mrs. J. K. Smith), James W. (deceased), John Stephen (deceased), William Alex (deceased), Nancy Charity (deceased), Hamilton L., Melissa E., Louisa J., Emma Ann and Richard R. (deceased). Mr. Berry owns eighty acres of land, well cultivated, stocked and improved by a comfortable residence, barn, etc., and also a fine orchard. He is the possessor of a fine stone quarry, containing marble which may be polished to an extent almost equal to that of New England marble. This is used for monumental purposes, and is shipped to various parts of the country. That which is softest is used for building purposes, and it is of the best quality found in the State. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Constable of his township for three terms, and is a Democrat. He enjoys good health, and it is to be hoped will enjoy many more years of usefulness. For ten years he followed flat-boating from Gosport to New Orleans.

DAVID P. BURTON, a farmer and stock-raiser of this county, was born December 28, 1848, in Baker Township, Morgan County, Ind., and is the first of two children born to J. E. and Cynthia A. (Buskirk) Burton, natives of this township and of German lineage. David P. was reared on a farm, and received a fair education at the public schools, also attending the graded school and the university at Bloomington, each two years. On December 14, 1870, Mr. Burton married Mattie C., a native of Morgan County, and a daughter of Patterson B. and Mariah A. (Sparks) McCoy. The couple have two children—Fred W. and Charles Mc. Mr. Burton owns 160 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, stocked abundantly, and which has a fine residence, barn and outbuildings, besides a young orchard. Mr. Burton started in life with \$500, and what he possesses besides has been accumulated by his persevering industry. He and wife belong to the M. P. Church. He has always given to benevolent and charitable enterprises with a liberal hand. In 1882, Mr. Burton was elected County Commissioner. In political fields he has always been under the Republican colors. He was one of the first to settle in Bean Blossom Township.

JOSEPH L. BUSKIRK, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 6, 1860, in Bean Blossom Township, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy (McCoy) Buskirk, natives of this township and of Martinsville,

Morgan County, Ind., and of Scotch-Irish descent respectively. Joseph L. attended school when not employed about his father's farm, and also attended the Preparatory Department at Bloomington University. On April 14, 1881, Mr. Buskirk married Laura Walker, of Monroe County, and daughter of Dr. Ware S. and Eliza (Hite) Walker, natives of Kentucky and of Scotch origin. By this marriage there is one child—Chloe. Mr. Buskirk possesses 130 acres of land, cultivated and embellished with a good residence and outbuildings and with the addition of a good orchard. This place was inherited from his father's estate. Our subject has had excellent success since starting for himself. In politics, Mr. Buskirk is an active young Republican.

WILLIAM A. CLINE, stock-raiser and farmer of this county, was born May 10, 1840, in this township, having been the first of three children of Valentine and Catherine (Summit) Cline, natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively, and of German-English and German descent. William A. was reared on a farm, and received some instruction at the schools of the neighborhood. Mr. Cline married Nancy Jane, daughter of Levi and Mary Jane (Shilburn) Kean, natives of Kentucky, and of English lineage. By this union there were three children—Mary, Catharine (McHenry), Minter V. and William Henry. The parents belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Cline owns ninety-three acres of land, cultivated, and ornamented with a good residence and outbuildings, and a flourishing young orchard. He is a good farmer, and by his perseverance has accomplished a great deal in the way of ascending the ladder of success in life. He is a Democrat, and in the way of charity is not backward in doing his duty.

VALENTINE CLINE, an old settler of Monroe County, who is enterprising in his business of farming and stock-raising, was born about 1812, in Lincoln County, N. C., and is the second of ten children born to Philip and Elizabeth (Abbenatha) Cline, natives of North Carolina, and of German and English descent respectively. Valentine was reared on a farm, and attended school but one month in his life. In about 1829 or 1830, he came to Indiana, locating first at Chambersville, Owen County, where he lived about four years. He then removed to the river bottom, stayed a short time, when he returned to his first place of residence. Mr. Cline remained here four years, and during this time married, on March 13, 1839, Catherine, daughter of Christian and Betsey (Master) Summit, of Monroe County. He then went near Ellettsville; remained two years; then near his present residence; then to Owen County, for two years, and finally came to the place on which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have three children—William Alexander, Rufus Oliver and Anna Catharine (Taylor). Mr. Cline owns 146 acres of land, under good cultivation, with a good residence, barn and outbuildings. After his children's marriage, he presented them with 213 acres of land. Mr. Cline began his life's journey by working for \$8 per month, but by his unceasing industry has been able to earn this fine home farm. His wife and children belong to the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, and from his strength and activity, it is hoped he will long be with a community who greatly honor and respect him. He has reared two of his grandchildren—Amanda and William Wilson.

PETER COWDEN, one of Monroe County's old settlers, and an enterprising farmer, was born in Wythe County, Va., on April 7, 1820, and is the fifth of the eleven children born to James and Barbara (Etter) Cowden,

Virginiana, of Irish and German descent respectively. Peter was brought up on a farm, attending common schools in winter, when not engaged in farm labor. When he had attained the age of eighteen, being ambitious, he began to farm independently. In about the year 1833, Mr. James Cowden and his son came to Indiana, settling in Bean Blossom Township. Here he lived one year; then returned to Virginia and lived in that State for six years. In 1840, he again came to this county, where he remained about nine years. In 1849, Mr. Cowden went to Illinois, locating in McLean County, and farming for three years. Then he came again to Monroe County, first worked by the month, and then farmed for himself. On April 4, 1856, Mr. Cowden married Susan, daughter of Edward and Susan (Ridge) Raney, Kentuckians, of Irish and Swedish origin. To this marriage were given four children, of whom two are living—Jennie Florence and Benton Howard. Mr. Cowden possesses 170 acres of land, which he has labored perseveringly to raise to its present improved state. This farm is finished with a convenient residence, and a roomy barn and out-buildings. His wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat. From his hard work and energy, Mr. Cowden well deserves to enjoy peacefully, on his nice place, his declining years.

JAMES S. GENTRY, an old settler, as well as an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of this county, was born on January 9, 1813, in Kentucky, and is the second of three children given to Elijah and Elizabeth (Ware) Gentry, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, and of English and Scotch origin, respectively. James S. was reared on a farm, attended school in Indiana about eleven months, and so learned to read and cipher. His parents brought him into Indiana in 1816, and settled in Harrison County. About 1817, his father died, and his mother moved, first to Lost River, Orange County, in 1822, and then to Morgan County, and, about 1838 or 1839, James S. entered eighty acres of land, where he now lives, and to which he has added, until the number of acres amounts to 253, all cultivated, with residence, out-buildings and orchard. On February 8, 1838, Mr. Gentry married Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Campbell, of Monroe County. Her parents came here in 1818, and her mother drew a silver medal for being the oldest settler represented at the the old settlers' meeting, August 9, 1883. By this union, Mr. Gentry had the following children: William C., Lemuel K. (deceased), Norman J., Mary J. (Cosner), Joseph P., James M., David D. and Thomas H. Two of Mr. Gentry's sons, William C. and Lemuel K., were in the late war. Mr. Gentry was a member, formerly, of the I. O. O. F. and of the Grange. He and wife are members of the M. P. Church, and are very benevolent in disposition. He served on the Board of Trustees five years, and in 1859, was elected, when the law was changed, and served until 1873. In the spring of 1878, he was again elected for a term of two years. He is a Democrat. In forty years, Mr. Gentry has not lost three days of time on account of illness. He lives in a house, a part of the lumber in the building of which was made by his hands in 1837, being sawed out with a whip-saw, and he has worked with a whip-saw for a month at a time, for 50 cents per day, thinking this large pay. In using this saw, two men could saw 400 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Gentry built rafts at Mt. Tabor at an early day, and labored thus, until the construction of the New Albany Railroad, at which time rafting ceased.

R. M. GREER, M. D., was born October 3, 1851, in Troup County, Ga., and is the seventh of eleven children, nine now living, born to Young and Eliza Victoria (Darnell) Greer, natives of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish and French extraction. R. M. was reared on a farm, and his advantages for an education were small, as he was in the South during the war, and little attention was paid there to learning. He went to school soon after the war was over, at Davisville, Calhoun Co., Ala., also attending Carrollton College for about nine months. He afterward spent some time at Louisville Medical College, and two terms at the Louisville University. In the year 1870, our subject moved with his parents into Calhoun County, Ala., where the family remained two years. R. M. Greer went to Fayette, Chambers Co., Ala., in the year 1870, thence to Monroe County, Ind., about 1872, settling in Stinesville, where he was employed in stone quarries about three years, after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. Smith, of Gosport, Owen Co., Ind. He finished his course in the College of Medicine, practiced there, at Gosport, for one year, and then located in Stinesville, where he has met with excellent success in his profession. In 1883, Dr. Greer opened a drug store in the village. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his school days was associated with Charles Hill, son of Senator Hill, of Georgia.

WILLIAM HEDRICK, one of Monroe County's leading farmers and stock-raisers, was born on February 4, 1832, and is the second of eleven children of Conrad and Mary A. (White) Hedrick, natives of North Carolina, and of German and English descent respectively. William was reared on a farm, and attended common schools in the winter, when not engaged in the duties incident to farm life. He was married on February 9, 1861, to Brunette P. Ground, a native of Monroe County, and daughter of Henry Ground. They have had born to them seven children, six boys and one girl, viz., James W., Samuel E., Florence I., William A., Elijah E., Charles E. and Henry G. Mr. Hedrick is the owner of 250 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well-stocked, and embellished with a fine residence, barn and out-buildings, and an orchard of choice fruit. He commenced life with nothing, but has been very successful in his accumulations, and is the possessor of as fine a home as any in his township. He is entirely free from indebtedness, and takes great interest in the education of his children. He is esteemed in his community as an honorable and upright citizen. Politically, he is an active Democrat.

WILLIAM HOADLEY, Jr., was born in Yorkshire, England, January 27, 1825, and is the fourth of five children born to William and Elizabeth (Hopwood) Hoadley. William, Jr., came to the United States in 1842, and in 1846 the family returned to England and settled in Leeds. They carried back with them a planing-mill and machinery for making buckets, about the first of the kind ever introduced into England. Owing to the hostility felt there against American improvements, their enterprise did not succeed, and in 1848, William and his brother John returned to the United States. After their return, buckets were introduced and fortunes made by many out of them. Mr. Hoadley lived in New Albany, and was employed in the steamboat shops until 1855, when he moved to Mt. Tabor, Monroe Co., Ind. Here, in company with his brother, he purchased a flour mill, and also a saw mill, which Mr. William Hoadley still owns, and manufactures as good flour as any in

the country. In 1876, he and his brother divided the property, John taking the saw mill and he retaining the grist, and in 1878, William purchased his brother's mill, and is now sole proprietor. On August 27, 1856, he married Phebe, a native of this county and a daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Buck) Staley, of German descent. By this union there were seven children—William, Edwin, Margaret A. (Goss), Cyrus, Sylvester, (laudius and Thomas (deceased). Mr. Hoadley was well educated, attending private. and also East Witton School in England. His son William has taught five years in the township, and is well thought of. Mr. Hoadley was formerly a Republican, but is now a Democrat. In life he has always been "lucky," as the saying is.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, was born October 18, 1848, in this township, and is the youngest of the eight children of Joseph and Lucinda (Putnam) Houston, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. John W. was reared upon a farm, and educated during the winter months, when farm work was dull. On December 21, 1871, Mr. Houston married Martha, daughter of John and Eliza (Johnson) Gilman, natives of Kentucky, and of German and English descent. By this marriage there were six children—Amanda, Lewis W., Cassandra M., Florence Ida, Walter T. and Purnel J. Mr. Houston owns ninety-nine acres of land, well cultivated, with a comfortable frame dwelling, barn and out-buildings, supplemented by a thrifty orchard. Mrs. Houston belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Houston's parents came to Monroe County in 1834, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and which his father had improved. Lucinda Putnam and her parents came to Monroe County from Kentucky in 1823. Mr. Joseph Putnam bought the farm which our subject now owns, in about the year 1822. Thus Mr. Houston's grandparents were among the earliest settlers in the county. He is a Democrat.

ALFRED LAYMON, farmer, was born December 26, 1846, in Shelby County, Ind., and is the seventh of twelve children, born to Alfred and Elizabeth (Randolph) Laymon, natives of Ohio. The father was of German descent, and the mother of the Virginian family of Randolphs, her great-grandmother being an Indian. Alfred was reared on a farm, and was taught at the public schools what time he was not otherwise engaged. On February 20, 1865, Mr. Laymon enlisted in Company G, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, Col. Burton commanding, and joined the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. He participated at the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was discharged there on June 20, while in hospital. Mr. Laymon owns 130 acres of land, cultivated, and which has a good house and out-buildings. He started with absolutely nothing, but his perseverance has worked wonders. He owns nineteen acres of land in Owen County, which was given him by Mr. Laymon, Sr. On November 21, 1867, Mr. Laymon married Tracy C., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parks) Wampler, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Laymon's parents are the oldest settlers of this county, having located here about 1817, near Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Laymon have three children—Rosa Etta, Joseph E. and Ollie E. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM C. LITTEN, an old settler and leading farmer and stock-raiser of Monroe County, was born in Bean Blossom Township January 30, 1828, and is the oldest of the nine children born to Gilbert and Lavina (Summitt) Litten, natives of North Carolina and of English and German descent. Gilbert descends from Lord Lytton. He came

to this country in 1827, entered land, and settled in the place of William's birth, being one of the first settlers in the township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and was poorly educated. He first attended school at the house of Mrs. Philips, by whom the children were instructed. The principal things William C. learned were to read and cipher. In 1840, the family went into Washington Township, Owen County, our subject accompanying them. They purchased 320 acres of land, which were sold in 1853, for \$6,000, when they came to Bean Blossom Township, purchased 515 acres of land, where the father lived until his death in June, 1862, at the age of fifty-six, and where William C. Litten now lives. Mr. Litten was married on April 17, 1855, to Elizabeth, a native of this county, and a daughter of Lewis L. and Verlinda (Parks) Walden, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, and of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Litten have four children—Andrew J., Ella Florence (Miller), Rosa Bell and Louis P. Mr. Litten is the possessor of 245 acres of land, improved, stocked and well provided with buildings, with a fine old orchard, and also a young one. He is also supplied with all the necessary agricultural implements of the latest make. He has labored well for the property which he possesses, and given each of his children fifty-five and sixty-seven acres. Mr. Litten began to make a clearing in the woods twice for himself and father each, and he has assisted materially in clearing up and developing the county. He is very charitable in disposition and is a Democrat. They belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Litten has an iron constitution, has always enjoyed good health, and bids fair to live a number of years in a community where he is a respected and valued citizen.

W. H. McHENRY is the oldest of thirteen children of John and Rebecca A. (Wilson) McHenry, the former of whom was born in the fort at Vincennes, Ind., during the Indian war of 1812. The grandfather, John McHenry, was engaged in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. He went to Vincennes in the year 1811, and thence to Owen County immediately after peace was declared, and entered 160 acres of land, which he improved. Our subject was born on April 19, 1838, near Stinesville, Monroe County. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools when not engaged on the farm. At Franklin, Johnson County, he attended a Baptist college about eleven months, after which he taught school several terms. On May 3, 1858, he was married to Matilda, daughter of C. C. Wilson, of Monroe County. Mr. Wilson was of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry had born to them four children, two living, viz., John C. and Notra B. Our subject followed farming until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in the saw milling business, which he followed four years in Illinois. He then went into the stone business, which he has followed more or less ever since. He was engaged in the mercantile business for seven or eight years after his marriage, in Stinesville; was Postmaster of Stinesville five years. In politics, he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM M. MAY, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of this county, was born November 13, 1844, in Bloomington Township, this county, and is the second of ten children born to William R. and Eliza (Threshur) May, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. William M. was reared on a farm, and attended school part of the time. In November, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Moss. He was located at Indianapolis on guard duty for a

time. June 14, 1865, he was discharged, and returned to farming, living with his father until his marriage. On November 29, 1866, Mr. May was wedded to Eliza A., daughter of William R. and Tabitha (Everman) Coffey. She was born January 23, 1851, in Monroe County. By this union there were five children—William R., Rosa Ethel, Frank N., Mamie Elsie and Walter E. Mrs. May's parents were among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. May is the possessor of 206 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well stocked, and ornamented with a good residence, barn and out-buildings, and a fine orchard. With a start of \$2,300 from his wife, he has established his farm and home, worth about \$6,000. Mr. May formerly belonged to the Sons of Temperance. They belong to the Christian Church, and are liberal in all charitable movements. He is a Republican.

ANDREW W. REEVES, one of the county's pioneers and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers, was born on April 30, 1808, in Fleming County, Ky., and is the third of ten children born to Joseph and Susanna (Woods) Reeves, natives of Virginia and South Carolina respectively. Our subject came to Indiana with his parents in 1818, and settled in Richland Township, Monroe County, where the father entered 160 acres of land, which he improved. This farm is in the southwest part of Ellettsville. Our subject was reared on the farm, his limited education having been acquired at the subscription schools of that day. On March 22, 1832, he was married to Sallie Ann McDonald, a native of Mason County, Ky., and daughter of William and Ruth (McFadden) McDonald. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Elizabeth A. (deceased), William McD., Joseph H. (died in the army), John A., Mattie E. (Deem). Mr. Reeves was four years a Trustee of Richland Township; was also a School Trustee of Ellettsville. He was elected Sheriff of Monroe County for two consecutive terms—from 1856 to 1860. In the autumn of 1872, he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from his county, attending the regular session during Gov. Hendricks' administration, and a special session during Gov. Baker's. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace while a resident of Owen, of which county he was formerly a resident twenty-one years. He owns 360 acres of good land, well improved; 120 acres of this land lie in Richland Township. About two years ago, he lost by fire a fine property in Ellettsville, since which time he has resided on his farm in Bean Blossom Township. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for over forty years, and are liberal givers to charitable enterprises. In politics, he is an active and uncompromising Republican. In his community, he is much respected and highly esteemed as an upright citizen.

WILLIAM RIDGE, one of Monroe County's pioneers and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers, was born on January 8, 1821, in Martin County, Ind., and is the third of eight children born to Benjamin and Henrietta (Staten) Ridge, natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively. Our subject was reared to a farmer's life, and his limited education was acquired from a subscription school which he attended in the winter when not engaged on the farm. He came to Monroe County about the year 1824, with his parents, and settled in Indian Creek Township, remaining here about six years; thence to Richland Township; thence to Bloomington Township, where his parents resided until their death. On January 27, 1856, our subject was married to Margaret Whisnand, a native of Monroe County, and daughter of William and

Elizabeth (Wolf) Whisnand, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. They have had born to them two children, viz.: Laura A. (Akin), Elizabeth Ella. He has taken great interest in giving his children a first class education. They attended the high school at Bloomington, Elizabeth graduating from that institution, and is now a successful teacher in the schools of the county. Mr. Ridge is the owner of 280 acres of good land, well improved and stocked, and occupies an elegant residence. It may be said of Mr. Ridge that he is "the architect of his own fortune." He has given his married daughter about \$7,000. In politics Mr. Ridge is one of the active Republicans of the township. His wife is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM STALEY, farmer and stock-raiser of this county, was born April 10, 1837, in Virginia, and is the sixth of seven children born to Reuben and Margaret (Buck) Staley, natives of Virginia and of German ancestry. William was reared on a farm, and attended subscription schools when not farming. In 1837 he was brought into Monroe County by his parents, who located in Bean Blossom Township, and in 1840, they went to Mt. Tabor, where William has resided ever since. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He took part in the battle of Munfordsville, Ky., where he was captured, paroled and sent to Indianapolis. He was exchanged in ninety days, and, becoming disabled, was discharged from the service December 27, 1862. Mr. Staley returned home and engaged in farming and the lumber business, and the latter he has followed more or less since 1868, farming at the same time. He owns 200 acres of land well cultivated. He started with nothing, having purchased a horse on time, and since has been very successful. On January 19, 1872, Mr. Staley married Emily J., of Monroe County, a daughter of Dr. S. H. and Margaret (Brown) Flood, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Three children have resulted from this marriage—Sanford, Oliver F. (deceased) and Margaret I. Mr. Staley belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed Justice of the Peace two terms, and, in 1880, resigned and accepted the position of Census Enumerator for his township. He is a Republican, and at present one of the Central Committee of the county.

REV. GEORGE W. TERRY, a prominent citizen, was born December 6, 1825, in Richmond, Va., and is the fourth of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Terry, natives of Hanover and Greenbrier Counties, Va., and of French-Saxon and Irish-French-Saxon descent. George W. was reared on a farm in Greenbrier County, and when fifteen years old he went with his parents to Mublenburg County, Ky., and there they engaged in farming until the father's death. George W. attended school when not employed upon the farm, and on December 21, 1847, was married to Nancy A., daughter of John and Minerva (Weir) Shelton, of that county. By this union there were nine children—Ruth Ann (Mosier), Melissa Jane (Jackson), William A., George T., John C., Charles (deceased), Ida May, Edward F. and Robert C. Mr. Terry followed the trade of silversmith after his marriage until 1862, in the meantime studying for the ministry nights. He enlisted September, 1862, in Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was soon appointed Chaplain. He was with the regiment in all its engagements, except when in hospital, and took part in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., second Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Resaca, Dalton, Little Kenesaw Mountain, Big Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Ga., Atlanta, second Atlanta,

Griswoldville, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Bentonville, N. C. From exposure, Mr. Terry became subject to rheumatism, and was confined at hospital at Memphis one week, and two weeks at the field hospital in Marietta. But he preferred to be with his comrades, and so followed his regiment on crutches, or with a cane, from January, 1863, to the close of the war. In 1864, Mr. Terry came home on leave of absence, and so far recovered as to be able to leave his crutches and use a cane. He then returned to his regiment, to which he was greatly attached. He took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and on June 15, 1865, was discharged, and returned to his family on the farm he now occupies. He came to Indiana in 1857, and settled at New Albany, where he staid two years, engaged at his trade. He then went to Gosport, Owen Co., Ind.; worked at his trade, and preached every Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Terry lived there until 1862, when he joined the army, and his family moved to near Stinesville, where his wife purchased a farm of seventy-seven acres, on which they now reside. In 1866, he attended a theological institute at Chicago for two months, one month at Clayton, Hendricks County, and one month at Terre Haute, Ind. He also studied with several theological professors. Since leaving the army, Rev. Mr. Terry has been engaged wholly in his ministerial duties in the Baptist communion. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat. His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, and at the siege of Yorktown received a wound which resulted in his death. His father, Thomas Terry, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Craney Island, Va. Mr. Terry volunteered his services during the Mexican war, but peace was declared before he went into the field. He has served his association as Moderator of Township Association for fourteen years, and in twenty years has preached 5,300 sermons.

DAVID VAN BUSKIRK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born upon the farm he now occupies November 23, 1826, and is the eldest of ten children born to James and Mariah (Campbell) Van Buskirk, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent respectively. David was reared on a farm, was fairly educated, and on March 16, 1849, married Lucy Ann, daughter of Isaac and Patience (Stillwell) Buskirk, of German lineage. Mr. Van Buskirk, by this marriage had six children born to him—D. C., J. I., Cinthy (Ridge), John, Thomas and Gety. He lost his wife March 16, 1866. He was next married, May 26, 1867, to Mrs. Martha Able, of Monroe County, and daughter of Madison and Sarah (Wilborn) Stephenson. They had born to them two children—Michel (deceased) and Mariah Ann. Mrs. Van B. died February 22, 1873, and our subject took for his third wife, October 26, 1874, Mary Able, sister of the second wife. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Company F, Twenty seventh Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Peter Clapp and Col. Silas Colgrove. He was engaged first in the first battle of Winchester, where he was taken prisoner, being confined for about three months. He was finally sent to Annapolis, Md., exchanged, and next took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides numerous skirmishes. He went out as Second Lieutenant, but his Captain was killed during his imprisonment, and he received an appointment as First Lieutenant, and after the battle of Antietam was made Captain. In the fall of 1862, his command was transferred to Gen. Thomas' division, and on April 26, 1864, he resigned on account of disability and returned to farming. In 1866-68, he was elected County Treasurer of Monroe County, on the Re-

publican ticket, but was defeated in a struggle for State Treasurer in 1876. He has not since made any attempt to secure office. Mr. Van Buskirk owns 450 acres of land on White River bottom, highly cultivated, well stocked, and which has the addition of a fine residence, outbuildings and orchard, and is one of our oldest settlers, having always lived here. He has provided handsomely for all his children, and has taken great interest in their education, having given them all courses at college. He enjoyed good health until he left the army, since which time he has been affected with rheumatism. Mr. Van Buskirk is the largest and tallest man in the county, and one of the largest in the State. He weighs 390 pounds, and stands six feet ten inches in his stockings. He is a Republican, and is very benevolent. Mr. Van B.'s grandfather, Isaac Van Buskirk, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his uncle, John Van Buskirk, served in the war of 1812, having been wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. Isaac, son of John Van Buskirk, served in the Mexican war, and in the late rebellion. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, at the time being a Lieutenant. The wives of the above mentioned soldiers are all sleeping peacefully in the family graveyard on David Van Buskirk's place. This burying-ground is located on a hill east of the house, and from the spot you may command a view of the entire country.

LEWIS W. WALDEN was born in Bean Blossom Township, Monroe County, on November 27, 1830, is one of the oldest living native-born citizens in the township, and is the fifth of ten children born to Lewis L. and Virlincha (Parks) Walden, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of North Carolina. Our subject was reared on a farm, his early advantages of an education having been very poor. He was married, in August, 1853, to Eliza Ann Owens, of Lawrence County, Ind., daughter of John Owens. One child has been born to them—Ruth R. (now Hedrick). Mrs. Walden died on January 12, 1860, and he was next married, in 1861, to Frances Reynolds, of Monroe County, Ind. Six children have been born to this union—Charles W. (deceased), Samuel B., Anna E., Jesse E., Daisy E. and Lewis E. For five years our subject lived in Owen County, engaged in farming and bricklaying, returning to Monroe County in January, 1860, and working his father's farm for two years. He then purchased of his father ninety-one acres, moved on it, and lived there eight years. He then exchanged this property for a flour mill at Stinesville, ran the mill about five years, then lost the property as a result of going security for other parties, and other debts. He then purchased forty acres of land west of Stinesville, and opened up a stone quarry, now known as and operated by the Terre Haute Stone Company. This he afterward sold, and purchased eighty acres of land where he now lives, on which he has an excellent marble quarry. He ships marble to all parts of the country. The quarry also yields the softer stones of good quality. He has had good success in whatever he has undertaken in life, and his property is the result of indefatigable industry and rigid economy. Mr. Walden is a much respected citizen in the community in which he resides. He is politically a staunch Democrat, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, once by appointment, and one term by election. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Grange in its day. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

JAMES A. BAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Clarke County, Ind., August 20, 1824, and is the eldest of the family of nine children of Jesse and Sarah (Robertson) Baker, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. Jesse Baker was orphaned when seven years old, and went to live with an uncle, with whom, in 1815, he came to and settled in Clarke County, there married, farmed on leased land until 1831, when he purchased land, and remained thereon until 1848, at which time he purchased a saw and grist mill near Utica, managed the same until 1854, and afterward farmed until his death in 1876, aged seventy-eight years, his wife having preceded him in 1866. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church. James A. Baker worked for his father and attended school, but obtained the major part of his education by after-study. In 1846, he enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; recruited for the war against Mexico, in which he served one year, and took part at Buena Vista. After returning, he engaged in milling with his father, and in 1854 purchased land, farmed until 1857, after which he bought land near Utica, and August, 1865, located at his present home, comprising 225 acres of good grass and farm land. Mr. Baker is a hard-working man, and for thirty years combined his trade of carpentering with farming and stock dealing. January 28, 1851, he married Margaret A. Littell, with an issue of six children—Jesse T., Reuben A. (deceased), Sarah A., Charles E., Mary Luella and William F. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Church of Christ.

CHARLES A. BUNGER, farmer, is the son of Jacob and Mary (Camper) Bunger, both natives of Virginia, and respectively of German and English extraction. Jacob Bunger removed with his family to this county in an early day, and located in Van Buren Township, where he now lives, having been farmer, stage-driver and miller. He has been the father of eight children, four of whom are living—Charles, Sarah, Matilda and Willie. Charles was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., September 20, 1845, and was reared to the vocation of a farmer. In early manhood, he was his father's only support, and was industrious and energetic. February 23, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of William Kirby, a pioneer of this township. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Bunger moved to where he now lives, which is an improved farm of 102 acres, on which he has built good buildings and made other improvements toward a commodious home. Mr. Bunger is a Republican, a Patron of Husbandry, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. BURKS is the eldest son of Floyd and Helen (Thompson) Burks, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana, and respectively of Irish-English and German descent. Floyd Burks was a house-carpenter and farmer, who came to this county in early manhood, married and reared a family of ten children. The larger portion of his life was spent in Greene County, and he there redeemed from nature's wilds

a home and farm, in doing which he experienced the trials of a pioneer. He was a notorious hunter, a Republican and a member of the Church of Christ. He died June 10, 1878, aged sixty three years. G. W. Burks was born November 16, 1836, and was reared a farmer, and from the common schools obtained a fair education. October 18, 1855, he married Miss Matilda H. Mayfield, of this county, a union cemented by the birth of seven children, five of whom are living—Lauretta, Joseph W., Ulyssus L., Walter W. and Isaac R. Mr. Burks, soon after this event, commenced farming on the home place, and in 1857 located where he now is—a farm of much value and with many improvements, containing an area of fifty-seven acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican in politics. Mr. Burks is a member of the Christian and Mrs. Burks of the Baptist Church.

HON. DAVID BYERS, retired farmer, is a son of David and Elizabeth Byers, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. David Byers, Sr., located in Mason County, Ky., having come down the Ohio River on a flat-boat about 1783. He married Miss Rachel Nesbit, and was father of five children. After her death in 1803, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Ray) Turner, with an issue of three sons, and died in 1817, aged fifty-nine years. He was a superior man, both in mind and body. After his decease, Mrs. Byers came with her family to this county in 1827, and some time lived, and finally died, with our subject, in 1852, aged eighty-three years. David Byers, Jr., was born June 20, 1806, in Nicholas County, Ky., where he was trained to farming; he was studious and ambitious, and became a teacher after coming to this county, and as such a pioneer. In 1835, he located where he now resides, and created a home and farm from the wilds of nature. January 30, 1831, he married Miss Rachel Sanders, and to this union were bestowed nine children, only two of whom survived—Lafayette and Thomas, Jr.; Mrs. Byers died June 21, 1874. Mr. Byers' second son, James K. P., was a soldier of the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, and died in 1867. Mr. Byers was a Democrat until the Kansas troubles, when he became a Republican. He was Representative to the Legislature in 1840-41, and in 1844-45, having led the "Seminary" and "State University Re-organization" bills. He served as Justice of the Peace eight years, and as County Commissioner from 1830 to 1840—the only one living that served under the old law. Since 1842, he has been an active worker in the Church of Christ.

LAFAYETTE BYERS was born in this township January, 30, 1839, was reared a farmer and attended the common schools. He taught one term of school, and then embraced farming, now owning 146 acres, which he exchanged for 100 in Boone County, on which he located in 1880. October, 1869, he married Elvira L. McCoy, and he has six children, five living—Mary, John, Orange, Carl and Wilford. Mr. B. is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Church of Christ.

THOMAS J. BYERS was born where he now lives November 7, 1848, a son of the above. He was reared a farmer and acted as a teacher for years, in this State, Illinois and Iowa, but he has of late given attention to farming. February 14, 1875, he married Sarah A. Stanger, with an issue of four children, three living—Norah F., George H. and Homer C. He and wife belong to the Christian Church.

JOHN D. COFFEY, retired farmer, is a son of James and Hannah (Alloway) Coffey, natives of North Carolina, and respectively of Irish and English extraction. John D. was also born in North Carolina July

8, 1821, whence, when he was eleven years old, his parents removed to this county and purchased a timbered tract near Ellettsville, in the clearing of which our subject took a full part, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, when he married his first wife, Mary A. Whisnand, and who died in 1846, leaving one son—James W. His second marriage took place December, 1848, the bride being Miss Mary A. Mayfield, who died May 2, 1873, leaving two sons—William R. and Anderson T. His third marriage was with Miss Mary J. Ridge, who died May 18, 1883. After his first marriage he leased twelve acres, and after his second marriage he purchased a small farm, where he resided until 1855, and two years later located near Ellettsville, improved land and lived until 1869, at which time he purchased part of his father's farm. In addition to a good farm, he has some village property, and has a comfortable living. Mr. Coffey is a member of the Masonic order and of the Baptist Church.

JOHN S. CONSTABLE, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Burke County, N. C., June 1, 1815, and is the eldest son of Peter and Susanna (Hilman) Constable, both natives of North Carolina, and respectively of Scotch-Irish and German descent. Both grandfathers of our subject were Revolutionary soldiers. His father, Peter Constable, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a farmer, and in 1827 was killed by lightning while at work. In 1832, the family emigrated to Indiana, settled near Ellettsville and rented a farm, in the government of which John S. Constable took active part and remained at home until he was twenty-two, when he began to work for himself, making rails at 50 cents per day. February 7, 1836, he married to Miss Margaret James, of this county, born March 1, 1819. Six children were the result of this marriage—Mary, Sarah, James (of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, who died of fever in Louisville, February, 1863), William H., Margaret and Carrie Bell. In 1838, Mr. Constable commenced farming on rented land, and on shares until 1868, when he was able to purchase 110 acres, of which seventy acres are under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Constable are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. C. DRAPER, hardware and furniture dealer, was born May 16, 1850, and is a son of Jesse and Eliza (Conduitt) Draper, natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky, and of English and French descent. He attended school regularly during boyhood, and graduated in the classical course when seventeen years old—the youngest alumnus of the State University. He located at Martinsville, and studied law for one year, which he abandoned afterward, and visited California, where he worked as a carpenter. On his return, he associated himself with the "National Temperance Alliance" at Indianapolis, and after the death of his father—May 28, 1872—came home to look up his father's estate, and then engaged in the lumber trade for a time. November 21, 1873, he married Miss Mary, daughter of L. W. Sanders, a union which has been cemented by four children—Clarence, Admilla, Beulah and Blaine. In January, 1882, he engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Draper is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a licensed local minister of the Baptist denomination, of which his wife is a member. He is an influential and respected citizen.

GEORGE W. FAULKNER is a son of Emanuel F. and Rebecca (Coffey) Faulkner, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. He was born in this county May 23, 1832, whither his parents removed

in 1824. Being left motherless in childhood, and having to labor with his father, he received but scant instruction in learning, and when of age worked as an engineer. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, which formed a part of the Cumberland division, and was promoted by steps until he became Captain of said company in 1865, and left the service July 25 of that year, after participating in the great battles of the campaign. On coming to his home, he found employment in erecting various mills, and is an expert in matters of machinery. September 15, 1858, he married Miss Anna, daughter of Martin and Mary (Rice) Cornman, by which union they were favored with one son—Edward E. Mr. Faulkner is an uncompromising Republican, a member of the honorable order of Freemasonry, and an esteemed citizen. Mrs. Faulkner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES W. FIGG, farmer, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., was born March 19, 1835, and is one of the twelve in family born to Thomas and Rebecca Figg, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and of German and English extraction. James Figg was reared a farmer's boy, and received some education from the subscription schools. At the age of sixteen, he removed with his parents to Ellettsville, and when of age began farming in the neighborhood, and in February, 1864, located where he now resides, his farm containing 180 acres—a valuable property and comfortable home. December 23, 1861, he married Mrs. Naomi (Williams) Reynolds. Six children succeeded to this union—Mary I., Lilla B., Ella J., Jennie M., Sarah and Norah. Mr. Figg is a liberal Democrat and a public-spirited citizen. He has made his own way unaided to comfort and independence, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. FLETCHER is a son of William and Mary (Dean) Fletcher, natives of Maryland and of English descent, who early moved to Owen County, and, in 1854, to Decatur County, Ill., where Mrs. Fletcher died, whereupon Mr. Fletcher returned to Owen County, and died in 1868, aged seventy-three years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was born in Ripley County, Ind., January 8, 1834, was reared a farmer, and assisted his father until he was seventeen, at which period he began working for himself by splitting rails. In 1854, he commenced as a carpenter, and since he moved to Ellettsville, in 1859, has been engaged in contracting and building. In 1872, he built a planing mill, which he has since operated successfully. In 1861, he enlisted in the militia during the Morgan raid. January 2, 1855, he married Miss Melvina Knapp, who died in 1875, leaving two sons—Edwin and Otis L. He wedded his second wife, Miss Lizzie Stimson, November 20, 1876. Mr. Fletcher is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT T. STIMSON (deceased) was born November 29, 1823, and was reared in North Carolina, whither his parents moved after his birth. October 2, 1844, he married Nancy C. Johnson, and one week thereafter, they left for Indiana, located in Owen County, and there remained until 1853, when they settled near Ellettsville, and engaged in farming; they subsequently moved into the town, where Mr. Stimson died February 11, 1882, aged fifty-nine years. He was a worthy citizen, a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and left two daughters—Sarah E. and Lizzie. Mrs. Stimson is yet living.

THOMAS N. FOSTER, stock-raiser and farmer, is the second son of James and Rachel (Nesbit) Foster, natives of Kentucky, the former of Irish, the latter of Scotch extraction. Grandfather Nesbit, after the Revolutionary war, came down the Ohio to Maysville, on a flat-boat, and settled about thirty miles inland. James Foster was a farmer, who in 1835 located on Clear Creek, and in 1838 came to this township, where his son Thomas now resides. He was afterward killed instantly while at work; his wife survived him until 1876, and made her home with our subject. Thomas N. Foster was born in Nicholas County, Ky., April 29, 1820, and was there reared until he was fifteen years old, when he came with his parents to this county, and here has continued to reside. After his father's decease, he took charge of the farm, and made a home for his mother. He afterward purchased the home farm, which he has continuously improved and cultivated. It comprises 172 acres, contains good house, good barns, and is profitably stocked. January 29, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Oram of this county. Four children graced this union—Mary L., Florence R., John T. and Dowe B. Mr. Foster is a liberal-spirited man, an esteemed citizen, and, as well as Mrs. Foster, a member of the Christian Church.

C. O. FREEMAN, stock-raiser and farmer, was born January 15, 1829, and is the eldest living child of James and Margaret (Collier) Freeman, natives of North Carolina, the former of English, the latter of English and German extraction. James Freeman emigrated to Owen County, Ind., in 1834, and from the native soil made a farm and a home. One year preceding his death, which occurred in 1871, at the age of sixty-seven, he went to reside with a daughter. Mrs. Freeman died September, 1879, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Freeman was a Democrat, and he and wife raised nine out of twelve children. Our subject was only five years of age when his parents moved to Owen County, at which place he passed his boyhood, and acquired the business of farming from his father. He had some advantages of education, and remained within the parental walls until he was a legal man, after which time he rented land and began to do for himself. He afterward moved to Owen County, then to this county again, and purchased his present home in 1870, now comprising upward of 200 acres, well improved, stocked, and constituting one of the township's best farms, the fruit wholly of his thrift and management. August 25, 1850, he married Miss Rachel H., daughter of John Thompson, and a native of this county. To this union have been bestowed seven children, of which number four are living—John M., James F., Cyrus J. and Mary A. Mr. Freeman is a liberal, conscientious man, politically a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES COLEMAN FREEMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of North Carolina, was born July 26, 1830, and is the third of the family of James and Margaret Freeman, who moved to Owen County, Ind., whence our subject, after a few years, removed to Monroe County, and worked at farming, when but ten years of age. November 4, 1848, he married Miss Sallie Acuff, a native of Tennessee, and to this union were bestowed nine children, of which number five are living—Louisa A., Joseph M., Martha E., Rebecca D. and Rosaline. Mr. Freeman commenced life in earnest by renting land, which he continued to cultivate for three years, when he purchased a small farm, and afterward sold the same, with a gain of \$150. He then removed to Owen County, and pur-

chased 900 acres, lived five years thereon, and exchanged this for a portion of his present home, now aggregating 255 acres, all well improved, and having much under good cultivation. Mr. Freeman is identified with the Democratic party, and he and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN HALL is a native of Richland Township, Monroe Co., Ind.; was born October 1, 1826; is the son of F. V. and Polly (Noel) Hall; in a family of twelve children he is the seventh, and is of Irish German origin. The father of our subject was born in Kentucky, and his mother was of Virginia birth. His paternal grandfather was Francis Hall, a native of Scotland, who came to America prior to the Revolution. About the year 1820, his father came to Monroe County, and settled in Richland Township, where he died in 1854. Mr. Hall remained at home and worked for his father on the farm until his twenty-eighth year. In 1854, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Nancy Cox, a native of Owen County, Ind. By this lady he became the father of six children—Martha E., Allie A., Biddy P., Aurilla P., Morton M. and Edith E. Mrs. Hall died August 24, 1883, a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Hall settled on his farm in Richland Township in 1855. In the fall of 1882, he removed to Bloomington to educate his children. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. He is an honorable man, and a highly respected citizen. By occupation, his life has been that of a farmer, and in which he has been successful. He has a well-improved farm in Richland Township.

JESSE T. HAMILTON, farmer, is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., was born September 8, 1811, the eldest son of James P. and Margaret (Turner) Hamilton, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio. James P. Hamilton came to Kentucky with his parents when seventeen years old, where he married, and farmed until 1837, when he removed to Decatur County, Ind., and closed his life in 1844, aged fifty-four, and his wife hers in 1855, aged sixty-three years. James T. Hamilton was given charge of the home farm when twelve years old, and remained in that position until his twenty-second year, when he began milling in Bourbon County, Ky., and superintended also a small farm. Later, he purchased a mill property near Lexington, which he managed for eighteen years. In 1864, becoming complicated in war troubles, he was compelled to leave Kentucky, and some time afterward purchased a flouring mill in Decatur County, Ind.; this he subsequently exchanged for a farm in Rush County, Ind., and three years later sold this with the purpose of removing to Southwest Missouri, but instead located on land in Shelby, and then in Boone County, until 1880, and thereafter exchanged the latter farm for 146 acres, where he now lives. Mr. Hamilton has been twice married—first, March 29, 1835, to Miss Nancy Turner, of Kentucky, who died October 25, 1858, leaving three sons—J. Alexander, Robert A. and James W.; second, August 18, 1859, with Miss Martha Neal, of Kentucky; five children were born to this union—David M., James W., Frank B., Hulcea J. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JAMES M. HARRIS is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., was born October 19, 1819, and is the eldest of the seven children of Thomas and Elizabeth (McCarley) Harris, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Thomas Harris, in 1831, located near Smithville, and afterward near Spencer, where our sub-

ject passed his boyhood on the farm and in going to school. When twenty years of age, he entered the office of Dr. S. P. Langdon, of Gosport; remained there two years doing some practice, and soon after located at Ellettsville, where he was the only physician, and where he built up a large business in his way. In 1865, he established a drug trade, which he continued several years before retiring to his farm, embracing 200 acres—a good property and commodious home. March 2, 1843, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Polly Fletcher, and born August 6, 1823. Twelve children graced this union, six of whom are living—William T., John J., S. Emmet, James F., Hester A. and Lou Jessie. Dr. Harris is a Freemason, a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an efficient Sunday school worker and temperance advocate. He has also held the office of Township Trustee for six successive years. In 1850, he established the first hotel in Ellettsville, and continued the same for two years. Dr. Harris is a public-spirited and worthy citizen. Mrs. Harris adheres to the Presbyterian Church.

W. T. HARRIS, hardware merchant, was born January 13, 1847, and is a son of Dr. J. M. Harris. His boyhood days were passed at school and on the farm. At the age of twenty years, he engaged in the tin shop, buying an interest with Mr. Edwards, to whom he afterward became successor, and which business he continued four years. In November, 1871, he purchased a stock of mixed hardware from F. E. Worley, and afterward added stoves and the like. By tact for trade and attention to business, he has constantly increased his stock and taken the patronage of the town. July 29, 1870, he married Miss Martha, daughter of Robert Acuff, and born August 26, 1856. Mr. Acuff was a pioneer of the county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Harris has been favored by the birth of two children—Harry G. and Beulah. Mr. Harris, politically, is a Republican, and Mrs. Harris is a member of the religious denomination known as Christians.

SAMUEL B. HARRIS is a native of Kentucky, was born June 16, 1823, and is the third of the seven children of Thomas Harris. Our subject was brought to Owen County, Ind., by his parents when seven years of age, whom he assisted on their farm until he became sixteen, when he went under apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade for three years, after which he started a shop on his father's farm, and later traveled as a journeyman, and taught six terms of school. By these means, he saved sufficient to purchase a farm, and afterward engaged in business in Ellettsville for seventeen years, and then erected a woolen mill. About 1864, he moved to Coles County, Ill., where he built a saw and grist mill, and later returned to his old home and engaged in milling successfully. September 10, 1846, he married Miss Endemile Chambers, a union favored with six children, of whom four survive—Mary E., John R., William B. and Perry Oliver. Mr. Harris is a consistent Freemason, a Republican, and in religion a Universalist. He was instrumental in establishing the first newspaper in the town, and which he passed to his son, who is now editor thereof. Mr. Harris is a prominent and esteemed citizen, and was for three years Postmaster at Ellettsville.

JOHN R. HARRIS, dealer in dry goods, notions, gents' furnishing goods, etc., was born May 18, 1847, in this county, and is the eldest son of Samuel B. Harris. After attending school, he began clerking for his father when twelve years old, and assisted in the mill; and in Coles

County, Ill., engaged with him in the milling business. On returning to this locality, he had charge of his father's mill until 1879, and when this was sold he came to Ellettsville, and engaged in mercantile trade with his brother, Perry O., under the firm name of Harris & Brother. In 1883, said firm was dissolved, and John R. became sole proprietor of the business. August 29, 1882, he married Miss Phebe, daughter of John Matthews, recently deceased, she having been born July 18, 1856. John R. Harris is one of the most successful and promising business men of his years to be found. In politics, he is a Republican, and an esteemed citizen and a worthy gentleman. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Baptist Church.

RICE C. HARRIS, M. D., is the youngest of the six children of Thomas and Elizabeth (McCarley) Harris. He was born in Owen County, Ind., November 15, 1834, and remained at home until he was fifteen years old, when the family moved to Ellettsville, and he attended school for two years, and taught in 1851. In 1852, under his brother, Dr. J. M. Harris, he commenced to study medicine, and then taught for a period of years. March 5, 1853, he married Miss Rebecca Wood, of this county, who died October, 1854, and April 14, 1857, he wedded Miss Mary J. Knighton, by which marriage they had nine children, five of whom are living—Thomas B., Rebecca W., William W., Oliver K. and Lizzie A. Dr. Harris attended lectures at Ann Arbor University in 1856-57, afterward engaged in practice with his brother one year, then moved to Coles County, Ill.; there practiced four years, and removed to this town, where he has remained in successful pursuit of his profession, both in surgery and medicine. Dr. Harris has of late years given attention to his farms, and is beside the owner of several dwellings and business houses. He is a Republican, and has served as Postmaster for sixteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Harris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. B. HARRIS, editor-in-chief of the *Monroe County Citizen*, is the son of S. B. and Endemile (Chambers) Harris, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. He was born March 6, 1856, in Ellettsville, Ind., where he passed his boyhood in going to school and working on a farm. In 1872, he entered the Ellettsville *Republican* office, as a type-setter, for eighteen months, and then became editor for one year. Soon after this, he went to Indianapolis, and assisted in the office of the *Herald*. In 1875, he returned to Ellettsville, managed the *Sun*, and afterward published the *Owen County People*, which he disposed of in 1881, and retired to a farm for a year, when he purchased the Ellettsville *News*, and changed the name to the *Monroe County Citizen*, a popular and efficient journal, of Republican shade in politics. March 9, 1876, he married Miss Allie, daughter of Hiram Branton, and born November 30, 1856. This union gave issue to four children—Carl B., Edmund B., Kate H. and Henry B. Mr. Harris is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. W. H. JACKSON is a native of Brown County, Ohio, was born December 29, 1815, and is the eldest child of Bernard and Elizabeth (Wisner) Jackson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland. Bernard Jackson was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and moved from Virginia to Brown County, Ohio, shortly after the war of 1812. at that time the only mechanic in his section, and commanded the trade. He became owner of 670 acres, which made him well to do in his declin-

ing days. Until he was forty-three he was an Deist, but becoming converted from Bible reading, he lived thereafter a Christian life. He was a Democrat, and father of seventeen children. Rev. W. H. Jackson was reared to the farming business, but obtained considerable education, and mainly from his own exertions in study. He remained at home until of age, and being a natural mechanic, took to building carriages and wagons, which business he abandoned for the ministry in 1848, although he had begun preaching in 1844. He was ordained by the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1849, assigned to North Madison, and after various charges, was made Chaplain of the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment in 1861. In 1863, he was detailed as Post Chaplain in Kentucky, and later at La Grange, preaching five sermons each Sabbath. In 1863, he returned and opened a drug store, then a dry goods store, and with which he has operated a saw mill. Later he purchased a flouring mill in Ellettsville, which was destroyed by fire in 1883, causing \$10,000 loss. November 24, 1837, he married Miss Jane Goldsborough, to which union were born ten children, five living—Sophronia E., Sarah, Wesleyanna J., William Jerome and James W. Mr. Jackson was a Democrat, but is now a Republican. He still preaches actively. He was a Notary Public for sixteen years, was admitted to the bar, and is an Odd Fellow, a temperance man, and belongs to the G. A. R.

DAVID S. JOHNSON, farmer, is a son of David and Polly (Whited) Johnson, both natives of North Carolina, and of German and Irish extraction respectively. He was born February 23, 1829, the fourth of ten children, in Bartholomew County, Ind., his parents soon after moving to Lawrence County, where he was reared to the business of farming, and plainly educated. He remained at home until of mature age, when he began farming on rented land. September 2, 1852, he married Miss Emily, daughter of John and Nancy Dunlevy. After marriage, Mr. Johnson moved to his father's farm, near Bedford, which he purchased in 1860, and where he lived for some time in a pioneer cabin. Thus he acquired a home, and in 1869 sold the same and located at Ellettsville, and purchased sixty acres west of the town, which he improved, cultivated, and where he founded a good orchard. Mr. Johnson was an early-comer to this region, when Indians and game were more numerous than settlers. He is a Republican, and gave his first vote for Gen. Fremont. He is a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity, and he and his consort are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOEL BENJAMIN KIRBY, farmer, was born in the house in which he now lives May 16, 1849, and is the second of the family of nine born to William and M. A. Kirby, now of Van Buren Township. Joel was bred to the profession of farming, and when fifteen years old moved with his parents to Van Buren Township, where he grew to maturity and had common school advantages. When twenty four years old, he purchased an interest in a grist mill, managed the same two years, then returned to farming, and purchased eighty acres, thus owning 117 acres. In 1881, he sold this land and bought that once used by his grandfather, and at this time possesses 140 acres, 120 of which are improved. October 6, 1875, he married Miss Matilda H., daughter of John and Margaret Dinsmore, and born January 4, 1850. This union has resulted in four children—Margaret D., Sarah D., Elizabeth V. and Theophilus W. Mr. Kirby is a member of the venerable Masonic order, and is a Patron of Husbandry. He is a Republican in politics, and a greatly esteemed citizen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. P. KNIGHTEN, retired farmer, is a native of Bloomington, was born December 18, 1819, and is the youngest of three children composing the family of J. W. and Nancy Knighten, who moved from North Carolina to this county in 1816. Our subject was the first white child born in this section. He was orphaned when thirteen years old; then began to work for himself, and after a period devoted himself to acquiring some education and learning the trade of a plasterer, at which he worked for seven years; then he came to Ellettsville and purchased a saw-mill and woolen factory, operating these for five years. March 8, 1846, he married Miss Mary C., daughter of William and Hannah G. Puett. In 1849, he purchased eighty acres, and soon after 104 acres more, removing to his present location in 1850. He now cultivates 160 acres—all the fruits of his industry and care—a good home and valuable property. He has been a life-long Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHNSON F. McELROY, farmer, was born May 30, 1820, his parents being David and Martha McElroy, both natives of North Carolina and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The paternal grandfather. Our subject was a soldier of the Revolution. Our subject was early left fatherless, with but small advantage for getting an education. When thirteen years old, his mother came by team to this State and settled near Ellettsville, where he rented some land, being the only family support and having to labor for 25 cents per day. After four years he purchased forty acres for \$100, which he paid after some years. He erected a cabin for the family, and his mother spun the texture for their clothes and kept the house; she died July, 1864, aged seventy-four years. April 12, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, born April 21, 1833, to which union two children were born—Ira J. and Emma C. Mr. McElroy has lived on his homestead more than forty-six years, during which he has seen many changes and acquired good property. He is politically a Republican, a most exemplary man and citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

G. W. McHENRY is a son of John and Rebecca A. (Wilson) McHenry, natives respectively of Knox and Monroe Counties, Ind. The paternal grandparents of our subject were settlers in Knox County previous to the war of 1812, of which Mr. McHenry was a soldier. John McHenry was reared in Owen County, was a farmer, and made a good home for his family; he also followed boating to New Orleans for a long time. He died May 4, 1875, followed by his wife in 1880, both members of the Baptist Church. G. W. McHenry is the second of thirteen children, was born in Bean Blossom Township February 12, 1841, and was bred by his father to farming, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years old. February 22, 1863, he married Miss Izora Moore, who died January 12, 1870, leaving three children—William T., Oscar W. and Minnie I. After marriage, Mr. McHenry farmed on rented land for two years, when he engaged as clerk for a time, and afterward farmed again. October 13, 1872, he wedded his second wife, Miss Lucy M. Cox, whose father was a pioneer of Owen County. Mr. McHenry is a man of good business capacity, a worthy citizen, a Democrat politically and an upright gentleman. He and wife are connected with the Baptist Church.

ELIJAH H. MARSHALL, stock-raiser and farmer, is a son of William G. and Christiana (Strawn) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Greene, and the latter of Fayette County, and respectively

of Scotch and German extraction. William G. Marshall moved to Rising Sun, Ind., in 1818, and three years later to Lawrenceburg, where he worked at his trade of carpenter, and afterward settled on land for farming purposes. In 1865, he came to this county, where he died August 7, 1882, aged eighty-two years. He was a pensioned soldier of the war of 1812, and with Gen. Hull. He was a Republican and a Universalist. His wife survives and resides with our subject at eighty-six years of age; she is a Quaker. Elijah H. Marshall was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 8, 1835, and after some preliminary education entered Moore's Hill College, with much advantage. On reaching his majority he began teaching in this county; continued for four years, and then engaged at farming, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regimental Band. During his service, he contracted measles, since which his health has been impaired. After his discharge, he engaged in farming, and has so continued until the present time, being interested in raising good horses and cattle. Mr. Marshall is a fine musician, and has taught music for a number of years. He has been thrice married; first, March, 1860; he wedded Miss Rebecca J. Allen, who died July 8, 1864, leaving two children—Harland E. and Ethel (now deceased). He next wedded, April 23, 1865, Miss Matilda J. Sanders, who died February 27, 1872, leaving five children—Zada, Eber, Dessie, Luke W. and Sibert. November 15, 1874, he married his present wife, Miss Nancy Whitesell. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Baptist, and Mrs. Marshall of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN R. MATSON is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., was born April 5, 1840, and is a son of Peter and Mary Matson, natives of Pennsylvania, and respectively of English and Scotch descent. After going to school at intervals until he was sixteen, Nathan began his apprenticeship to the trade of a tanner, which trade he finished in Philadelphia in 1859. He then came West, and worked as a tanner at Bloomington until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and, having served his term, re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company. After various promotions he became Second Lieutenant. He participated in the greatest battles of that campaign, and afterward suffered from rheumatism and weakness of vision, which incapacitated him from following his trade, and he was elected by the Republicans Township Trustee for four years. October 2, 1865, he married Miss Ann Matthews, which union gave being to four children—John E., Mary A., James H. and George W. Mrs. Matson died July 6, 1875. Mr. Matson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the G. A. R., and of the Baptist Church; he is also highly extolled as a citizen.

JOHN MATTHEWS deceased (late of the firm of Matthews & Son, now P. T., William N. and Frederick Matthews), was born October 10, 1806, in County Sussex, England; was apprenticed in London to the stone and marble work, and assisted at building some of the Parliament houses, etc. Here he married his wife, Miss Mary A. Drake; they had twelve children, seven of whom are living—Peter T., William N., Jane, James L., Susan, Phebe and Frederick. In 1849, the Matthews family left for America, were delayed on the voyage by a mutiny, and finally landed at New Orleans, where Mr. M. was offered inducements to remain; but he moved to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, and thence to this State, in Jefferson County, and opened a quarry for Dean Bros. In 1855, he

came to this county and opened a quarry for himself, which he managed until his death. A specimen of this stone took first premium at the Centennial. He was a Union Democrat and a highly esteemed citizen. He died May 27, 1883, aged seventy-seven, a member of the Baptist Church; his wife is yet living, aged sixty-seven years.

FRANCIS D. MATTHEWS (the second son) was a veteran soldier of the recent war, a member of Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was shot before Atlanta.

PETER T. MATTHEWS was born in London July 8, 1840. In 1861, he enlisted as a drummer in the Nineteenth Regimental Band. Most of this band were captured at the battle of Bull Run, but Peter escaped and served until the war was closed. After returning, he engaged with his father in the quarrying business, and September, 1867, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Robert T. Stimson, which union gave them four children—Ethie, Albert, John and Charles. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Masons and the G. A. R.

WILLIAM N. MATTHEWS was born in England November 1, 1844. When the war broke out, he was anxious to join the army, and, being refused permission by his father, set out on foot to Indianapolis, where he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; joined Burnside's division, participated in several battles and did skirmish duty, and served in the Quartermaster's Department until the war ended. After his return, he, too, engaged in assisting his father. November 8, 1869, he married Miss Adeline H. Johnson, by which union were born four children—Francis E., Cora E. and Irvin and Mabel (twins). Mr. Matthews is a Freemason, and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

FREDERICK MATTHEWS was born at Stinesville, Ind., March 25, 1859. When he became a man he became a partner with his brothers, and January 23, 1879, married Miss Nettie B. Moore; they have one daughter—Bertha A. Mr. Matthews is a Democrat.

JOHN A. MAY, barber, is the eighth of the twelve children of John P. and Susan (Whalen) May, the former a native of Virginia. John P. May was a farmer, who moved with his family to Washington County, Ind., in 1831; engaged in butchering for six years; then removed to Van Buren Township; there carried on a distillery, and finally located on a farm, where he closed his life October 30, 1862. He was a worthy citizen, a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church. Five of his sons were in the Union army at one time, and all returned when the war was ended. John A. May was born in Van Buren Township March 18, 1843, and brought up a farmer. When seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a musician, going out September, 1861, and being discharged November, 1863, having seen hard and varied service. After returning, he engaged in lumbering, and then purchased a barber's outfit, such trade having been acquired while on duty as a soldier. He has been very successful and has a good trade. May 28, 1876, he married Susan E. Vannoy, a union which produced three children—Cora D., Freddie C. (deceased) and Minnie A. Mr. May is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Red Man. He is a rigid Republican and a liberal citizen. Mr. and Mrs. May are members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES MOORE, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 10, 1814, and is a son of Charles and Nancy (James)

Moore, natives of Virginia, and of English extraction, who moved to Kentucky, where Mr. Moore died, and whence Mrs. Moore returned to Virginia, and there married Joseph Copenhaver, after which they removed to this county, in 1832, where Mrs. Copenhaver died in 1835. Our subject was reared to industry, and began to make his own way when seventeen years old by clearing and chopping. June 3, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Copenhaver, a union honored by eighteen children, of which number are living—Tillman H., Taylor S., William, James M., Charles L., Clara L., Lizzie and Carrie. After marriage, Mr. Moore farmed on rented land, and afterward procured eighty acres of his own, which he improved. He was diligent, economical, and made sure headway, adding to his possession until he owned 600 acres, which he sold in 1852, and purchased his present place of 240 acres, now one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Moore is one of the most substantial farmers and citizens of these parts, and is in politics an active Republican. He and wife are members in honor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE B. MOORE, merchant, is a native of this county, was born March 1, 1821, and is the third child of John and Jane (Dowell) Moore, both natives of North Carolina. John Moore was a farmer and wagon-maker. He moved hither in 1820; soon after went back to the East, but came again to this State, made a home for his family and finished his course of life. His wife is yet living, aged eighty-eight years, on the homestead settled by her husband fifty-five years ago; she is, as Mr. Moore was, a member of the Baptist Church. George B. Moore was reared a farmer, and received but twelve months' schooling. When eighteen years of age he began working for himself as a farmer, but after about three years became a clerk at Mount Tabor, and in 1850 commenced mercantile business at Spencer, from which point he removed to Santa Fé, where he continued in success for eight years. He then sold his property and removed his stock to Ellettsville, where he now continues with a stock of \$5,000, a substantial and successful merchant. Mr. Moore has been twice married—first, he wedded Mary Steffey, who died in 1865, leaving three out of five children—George B., Elvira J. and Oscar Franklin; he wedded, second, in 1867, Mrs. Nancy J. Steel, formerly of Owen County. Mr. Moore has dealt much in grain, pork, wool, etc., and is, in all, worth probably \$40,000. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE MORELAND, life and fire insurance agent, was born in this township January 27, 1847, and is the third son of L. H. and Margaret (Billings) Moreland, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee. L. H. Moreland, moved to Greene County, this State, about 1828, where his father had entered land, and which he assisted to improve and cultivate. Having a fair education, he became a teacher, and followed that vocation for twenty years, in alternation with farming. In 1861, he moved to Owen County, and thence to Greene County again, where he finished his course April 28, 1877. His wife is yet living at Worthington, Ind. George W. was reared a farmer, with a fair education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was placed in the Cumberland division, and engaged at Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Buzzard's Roost, where Mr. Moreland received seven wounds, fracturing the left femur and bones of the leg, after which he

crawled one-quarter of a mile; his injuries were pronounced mortal, but he recovered, by good nursing from a New York lady, and after some time in the hospitals he was discharged, April, 1865. In 1866, he commenced teaching vocal music, in which he continued until 1878, and which he subsequently abandoned for his present business. October 10, 1867, he married Miss Mary A. Johnson, born August 25, 1850, a union which gave being to five children—Minnie D., Addie L., Bertha C., Myrtie M. and Sankie (deceased). Mr. Moreland is an esteemed citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

CAPT. G. K. PERRY is a native of Rockland, Me., was born December 26, 1831, and is the eldest of four children. The great-grandfather of our subject, Job Perry, was a native of Marshfield, Mass., and died in 1789; he was the father of ten children. The grandfather of our subject, also Job Perry, was born in 1762, married Polly Jordan, and died December 19, 1841. The parents of our subject were Job and Margaret (Butler) Perry, who married November 14, 1830. Mr. Perry was lost on the Florida coast, while going to New York; Mrs. Perry died May 26, 1882, in Rockland, Me. These parents were members of the Baptist Church. Capt. Perry was left fatherless when seven years old, and went to an academy at Salem, Mass., for two years. After hearing of the California gold excitement, he begged to go, but was refused, unless willing to return within five years. June, 1850, he embarked, in a company with twelve comrades, the ticket costing \$250. After reaching Panama, he was offered and refused \$1,000 for his ticket. He reached California safely, and soon departed for Sacramento, and in El Dorado County worked ten days with pickax and pan, without encouragement, after which he worked on a dam to turn the river, which labor was destroyed by the autumn rains. When the company was dissolved, each member was allotted twenty feet square, and the Captain's was a rich one. In 1855, he returned, and in 1858 came West to engage in farming, reaching Ellettsville November 26, and engaged in rafting to Detroit. When volunteers were called for during the late war, he raised a company and was elected Captain, but took only First Lieutenant, September, 1861, of Company G, Thirty-eight Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1862, he was made Captain, and resigned in 1863. He participated at Stone River and in other engagements of the Army of the Cumberland. After returning, he engaged in mercantile business at Ellettsville until 1867, and afterward with his brother in quarrying and monumental work, they now giving employment to nearly seventy-five men; they have also a flourishing grocery business. June 5, 1865, he married Julia D. Healy, who died October 24, 1874, leaving two daughters—Mabel and Grace. He next married Henrietta C. Hasslock, to which union were four boys—Gilbert K., Herman H., Eugene H. R., and Frederic E. Mr. Perry is an influential Republican, and has been Township Trustee for three terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.

JOHN K. PHIPPS, dealer in groceries, hardware and notions, is a native of North Carolina, was born October 29, 1841, and is a son of Ezeziel H. and Clarissa (Russel) Phipps, natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina, and both of English descent, who in 1856 moved to Georgia, where John K., passed his boyhood in attending school, and at farm work. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate cause, was captured in 1865, and taken to Point Lookout for some months, then took the oath of allegiance and was discharged, having served at Bull Run,

Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Weldon, where he received a flesh wound in the thigh, was placed some time in the hospital and joined his regiment at Fort Forks. After the war, he engaged in farming until 1868, removed hither in 1869, and worked with Matthews & Son for fourteen years. September, 1872, he married Miss Nancy Jamison, of this township, with an issue of two children—Mattie B., and William J. In 1883, he purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Moore, for \$1,000, which he has increased by energy and tact to a commanding and attractive one. Mr. Phipps is a member of the Masonic order, and a Democrat in politics; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUSTIN B. REEVES, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Benjamin and Nancy Reeves, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. Austin S. Reeves, grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier, and Benjamin Reeves was a hero of the war of 1812. In 1820, he came to this county, passing down the Ohio in a flat-boat he had built. As a result of his industry, he acquired 160 acres, and made a good home from the virgin land. He was a Whig, and died February, 1846, aged sixty-six; his wife passed away seven years previous, aged fifty-four years. They were the parents of nine daughters and two sons. Austin B. Reeves was born in Van Buren Township August 27, 1829, and the eldest son of the family. He was brought up to industry and to farming. When seventeen years old, was left an orphan, and became an apprentice to blacksmithing; served nearly four years, and received only board and clothes. Later, he purchased the homestead farm, and devoted his time to agriculture. In 1882, he sold this farm and purchased his present home. August 5, 1854, he married Arabelle I. Pauley, of this county, and to this union seven children came to bless it, six of whom are living—Garrison P., Flora B., Mary H., John Mc., B. Colfax and Austin M. Mr. Reeves is a liberal and worthy citizen, a Republican, and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mrs. Reeves is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. REEVES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Owen County, Ind., February 27, 1839, and is the fourth of the family of Andy W. and Sallie A. (McDonald) Reeves, both of whom came to this State in childhood. John A. was reared and grew to manhood as a farmer. September 20, 1860, he married Miss Ava Allen, only daughter of Elisha and Mary E. Allen, and born June 9, 1841. To this union were bestowed five children—John E. (deceased), Mary E., Sallie A., Olive G. and William C. After marriage, Mr. Reeves entered the store of his father-in-law, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, going out as Third Sergeant, from which he rose by merit to be First Lieutenant, but owing to failing health he resigned his commission in April, 1863; he saw hard service in the battle of Perryville. On returning, he went into business with his father-in-law at Ellettsville, and on the death of his partner, December, 1868, succeeded to the business, which he continued until August, 1875, when he sold, removed to Bloomington, and took charge of the County Treasurer's office, to which he was elected by the Republicans. At the expiration of his second term, he retired to his farm of 160 acres, besides thirty-two acres near by in timber; this place is also well improved and cultivated. Mrs. Reeves belongs to the Christian Church.

LEVI RIDGE, pioneer and representative farmer, is a native of In-

dian Creek Township, was born June 19, 1819, and is the eldest son of the family of Benjamin and Henrietta (Staton) Ridge, both natives of Kentucky, and of English extraction. Levi Ridge passed his boyhood on the farm, attending school for a short time, at periods also chopping wood and doing general farm work, which course he continued until he was twenty-five. March 12, 1845, he married Miss Elizabeth Dunning, of this county, to which union were born seven children—Harriet J., Amanda H., Susan A., James B., Thomas F., William E. (deceased) and America I. The mother of these children died January 6, 1875, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Ridge began farming on forty acres purchased from his father, which he improved, and on which he built a cabin. In 1871, he sold his place and purchased his present home and farm, containing 190 acres. Mr. Ridge has also forty acres near by, on which is a good brick house and frame barn, both of these being the fruit of his toil and saving, having once labored at making rails for 25 cents per hundred. He was once a Whig, but of later years has voted with the Republicans. Mr. Ridge is a worthy and esteemed citizen.

JAMES T. ROBERTSON, grocer, was born April 19, 1842—near Bloomington, and is a son of James A. and Mary A. (Hardesty) Robertson, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Maryland. After attending the common schools, James F. went to the State University for a year, and in January, 1864, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to the Army of the Gulf, under Gen. Banks, and participated in the Red River expedition and in the siege of Fort Morgan; he was discharged May 19, 1865, from disability; he afterward became clerk in a dry goods house, and in 1866, engaged in his present business, with a small stock of goods, in which he has succeeded in obtaining a leading trade. March, 1868, he married Miss Rachel, a daughter of William Prather, which union has resulted in the birth of five children—Otho Schuyler, Mary Maud, James William, Lauren W. and Kittie B. Mr. Robertson is a radical Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.; he is also an influential and esteemed citizen. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the Christian Church.

ELI RUMPLE, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Jacob and Mary Rumble, was born January 1, 1828, in Burk County, N. C., and was brought to this county by his parents in 1830. He was reared as a farmer, and received but little education, but having been taught the use of tools, he commenced as a carpenter, at which he worked as a journeyman for two years, and as a contractor for six years. June 17, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Howard. Seven children, five of whom are living, were followers of this marriage—Lura Arbel, Lurinda, Ardilla, Dayton M., George E. and Sarah T. After marriage, he located on a small farm in Clay Township on which he remained until 1860, when he sold and purchased his present farm of ninety-five acres, and afterward some land adjoining, now having a home and farm comprising 280 acres, 240 of which are under good cultivation, and all the result of his own care and toil. Mr. Rumble is a public-spirited and esteemed citizen, and a Democrat in politics.

THOMAS J. SHARP, farmer, was born September 8, 1817, in Sullivan County, Ind., and is a son of George and Sallie (Johnston) Sharp, natives of Virginia and of German descent, who early moved to Kentucky, and thence to Knox County, this Territory, in 1814. George Sharp was a farmer and surveyor, and in 1817, purchased 320 acres, and

became one of the earliest settlers. He was a public-spirited citizen, and died at the age of sixty-three, his wife at the age of seventy-eight years. Thomas J. Sharp has continued to reside on the homestead. When his father died, he was thirteen years old, and he then became manager of the farm. October 15, 1840, he married Miss Sallie, a daughter of George and Catherine Parks, to which union succeeded six children, five of whom are living—George P., James C., Sarah C., Amelia A. and Mary M. Mr. Sharp, by industry and frugality, has acquired 219 acres, now improved and valuable, and has also assisted each of his children. In early life he was a Whig, but became afterward a Republican. He has served as guardian and administrator for several estates, having given bonds of \$80,000. Mr. Sharp is an old-fashioned gentleman, and retains many relics of the olden time, among them the first corn-cracker operated here, the same having been brought hither by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. SHOOK, wagon and carriage manufacturer, was born in Bean Blossom Township, September 20, 1830, and is the youngest son of George H. and Elizabeth (Heilman) Shook, both natives of North Carolina, and of German extraction. George H. Shook removed to this county from North Carolina in 1827. He was a pioneer, and experienced the trials of those heroes; he was father of sixteen children. In 1857, he moved to Ellettsville, and lived in retirement until his death, May, 1861, aged seventy-two years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat. Mrs. Shook died in 1863, aged seventy-two years. John H. was reared to farming, attending school in the usual seasons. When he was of age, he became an apprentice to a blacksmith, served two years, and later worked as a journeyman and traveled considerably in the State until 1857, when he came to this county, established his business, and has since manufactured wagons and the like. October 8, 1864, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Smith, which union was blessed with three children—Beatrice, Nora Magdalena (deceased) and Ida Isabel. During the war he worked mostly at gunsmithing, and also invented a revolving rifle, reaching 400 yards. He has besides acquired some proficiency at painting wagons, landscapes and portraits. He is an active Republican and business man. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

LORENZO DOW STANGER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Bloomington Township, this county, was born September 18, 1835, and is the oldest son of John and Ann (Thomas) Stanger, natives of Virginia, and respectively of German and English extraction. Lorenzo Dow Stanger was reared on a farm in his native township, where he attended the schools of the day until he was eighteen years of age. When he was twenty years old, his father gave him a horse, with which to make a beginning in life; he afterward hired for \$13 per month; then went into McLean County, Ill., and so continued until he was twenty-four years old, when he farmed on shares with Mr. Owen. November 1, 1860, he married Thursa A. Houston, of this county, and to them were given four children—James H., Gilbert E., David Sherman and Ada Montana. Soon after marriage, Mr. Stanger moved to his father-in-law's, and farmed about five years, then went into McLean County, where he owned forty acres, sold the same in 1869, and purchased eighty acres, which he has improved and stocked, and now occupies as his home. Mr. Stanger is a worthy citizen, a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON, Postmaster and dealer in groceries, queensware, glass and notions, was born in Owen County, Ind., January 15, 1844, and is the youngest of the five children of Madison and Sarah (Wilborn) Stephenson, natives of Virginia, who were early comers to Owen County. After some schooling and regular training to the life of a farmer, Francis enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, assigned to the Army of the Gulf, and participated in the engagements of Munfordville, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mobile and the Red River expedition. He was taken prisoner, parolled, and joined his regiment at Baton Rouge, and was discharged July 19, 1865, having been once wounded in the neck. September 1, 1867, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Gillespy, a union favored by five children--Lena Colfax, David T., Frank C., Arthur T. and Francis M. In 1870, Mr. Stephenson located in the grocery trade at Freedom, Owen County, and after four years removed to Ellettsville, and has continued in the same line. Mr. Stephenson is a staunch Republican, and was commissioned Postmaster in May, 1879, in which he has given much satisfaction. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the G. A. R., and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. P. THOMPSON, stock-raiser and farmer, is the only son of John T. and Sallie (Grimes) Thompson, natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky, and of Irish and German extraction, and was born in Crawford County, Ill., July 16, 1822. His father, John T. Thompson, moved in early life from North Carolina to Kentucky, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He moved to Knox County, Ind., in 1814, and afterward, in 1818, to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, about 1824. He sold this land, removed to this county and purchased eighty acres, where he died in 1850, aged seventy-two years; his wife died 1875, aged eighty-five years. S. P. Thompson, was reared on a farm and received but spare education; indeed, he acquired his knowledge after reaching manhood, at which time he engaged in threshing, and split rails when not engaged with his machine. May 26, 1850, he married Miss Louisa A., daughter of James and Margaret Freeman. Previous to his father's decease, Mr. Thompson purchased the homestead, which he sold in 1853, and purchased a part of his present property, which aggregates 400 acres, but he has sold all but 160, which he cultivates and on which he raises some stock. In 1871, he lost his dwelling by fire, and in 1880, rebuilt an improved and enlarged one. He is a member of the Masonic order, a good citizen, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. B. WALDEN, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in this county, January 3, 1831, and assisted his father in making a home from the wilderness, as well as forming himself such habits of industry and frugality as were of value to him in after life. He attended school during his boyhood, and when of age became a pioneer of Owen County on sixty acres of timber land entered by his father. To this he added sixty acres, which he improved, and built thereon a frame house; he split rails for his neighbors, 250 being a day's work, and received 40 cents per 100. October 12, 1849, he married Miss Philena, daughter of Melas Cline, which union gave being to four children, all of whom died in infancy. In the spring of 1860, he sold his place and removed to this township, where he purchased 160 acres, forty of which were cleared. This land

he improved, and added thereto until he now owns 207 acres, with a pleasant home and congenial surroundings. Mr. Walden is independent in politics. In 1883, he was elected Road Superintendent, which, after six months, he resigned; he has also been Representative of the State and National Grange.

STANFIELD WHARTON, retired farmer, is a native of Orange County, Va., was born August 15, 1809, and is the eldest son of a family of eight born to Joseph and Sarah (Age) Wharton, both natives of Virginia, who moved to Lincoln County, Ky., where Stanfield was born and reared to the profession of farmer. He received but a limited education, and remained in the service of his parents until his majority, when he worked for himself as a farm hand, and saved \$200. January 9, 1834, he married Miss Ann E. Berry, who died October 21, 1853, having borne six sons and three daughters, of whom are living—Joseph B., Green Lawrence and Burton T. Mr. Wharton married for his second wife, January 19, 1854, Miss Parthenia J. Cooper, and to this union succeeded ten children, eight of whom are living James W., Mary M., Amanda M., Lorena Esther, Fernando D., Luella E., Silas M. and Isaac E. After his marriage, Mr. Wharton farmed on rented land for about six years, then cleared some land, following which he purchased a farm, and succeeded in getting several farms in this State and in Iowa, but returned therefrom after two years, and lived in Owen County. In 1869, he moved to his present home, then as a desert, and now blossoming as a rose, containing 160 acres, well improved and cultivated, and one of the best farms in the township—a result due to himself alone. Mr. Wharton cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He is a much respected citizen.

WILLIAM L. WHITTED, M. D., is a son of Zachariah and Rebecca (Allen) Whitted, natives of North Carolina, but who grew to maturity in this State, and married about 1835. Zachariah Whitted was a farmer, at which and at flat-boat building he labored many years. He reared seven children by his first, and five by his second wife, who yet lives and occupies the home farm. Mr. Whitted was formerly a Whig, but became a Republican, and an ardent admirer of Mr. Lincoln, whom he survived two days. He was six feet two and a half inches high, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifteen years Trustee of his township. He was fifty-three years old at his death. William L. Whitted was born August 24, 1842, near Bedford, Ind., was reared a farmer, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Regiment. In 1863, he was made Sergeant, and after becoming a veteran in 1864 was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and afterward chosen Captain, which commission he did not receive, but served as Sergeant Major until the end of the war. He was slightly wounded at Magnolia Hill, and served at Pea Ridge, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements. He was discharged September 22, 1865, and married, November 28, Miss Susanna, daughter of Rev. James Fish, a union followed by three children—Frank, Gertrude and Mary Estella. Soon after marriage, Mr. Whitted began the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel A. Raridon, attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and located at Tunnelton. In 1869, he came to this county, and has done a good business in Ellettsville. In 1877-78, he attended lectures at and graduated from the Miami Medical College, and in 1881 began the drug business with Mr. Hughes. Dr. Whitted is a Republican, and has held some minor offices. He is a member of the

Masons and the G. A. R. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. E. WORLEY, banker and farmer, was born in this township June 3, 1838, the only child of Hiram and Margaret (Legg) Worley. Hiram Worley came with his mother to this county in 1828. He was a shrewd, careful and industrious man, gave attention to farming and raising stock, and finally became wealthy and influential. He was a Republican politically, religious without creed, and benevolent without ostentation. Our subject was reared to farming, and after a preliminary education, attended the State University at Bloomington. In 1858, he engaged in mercantile business at Ellettsville, in company with William Buchanan, and after one year Mr. Worley became sole owner of the business, which he continued twelve years, realizing therefrom \$30,000. In 1873, after having closed his father's estate, he commenced the banking business, which he is still operating, as well as dealing in stock, such as fine horses, short-horn and Jersey cattle, Cashmere sheep, fowls and carp fish. He has one of the best dwellings in the county, surrounded by a fence of stone, the material taken from one of his quarries. Mr. Worley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion. May 20, 1875, he married Miss Laura Davis, of Nashville, Tenn.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

G. L. BRANDON, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born November 12, 1839, in McDonough County, Ill., and is the third of ten children, eight now living, born to Richard and Magdalena (Favorit) Brandon, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent respectively. G. L. Brandon was reared on a farm, and was sent to school part of the time. When he was six years old, his parents moved into Hancock County, Ill., and he lived there until his thirty-third year. On April 28, 1870, Mr. Brandon married Narcissa Smith, in Iowa. She was a native of this county and a daughter of Dudley C. and Isabel (Porch) Smith, natives of Vermont and North Carolina. Mrs. Smith came here from Lincoln County, Ky., in 1833, and is still living, aged seventy-three years. Dudley C. Smith was born on December 22, 1796; came first to Ohio, then to this county about 1819; remained near Bloomington ten years, and finally settled in this township. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, having participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. G. L. Brandon had born to him, by her, three children, two living—Fred Raymond and Rodney Howe. Mr. Brandon is a Presbyterian, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. Our subject, in March, 1865, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, and was discharged in September, 1865, at Springfield. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. BUNGER, farmer and stock-raiser and trader, was born July 17, 1836, in this township, and is the youngest of nine children born to Philip and Susanna (Neff) Bunger, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of German descent. William F. was reared on a farm, and

attended the public schools. Philip Bunger was an old settler here, and his son lived with him until his marriage. On December 18, 1866, he wedded Harriet N. Neeld, of this county, and daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Reeves) Neeld, Kentuckians of English and Irish descent. Mr. Neeld settled in Bloomington about 1818. Mrs. Neeld settled in this county in 1817, near Ellettsville. She had poor advantages for an education, and says that at that time her people were only able to buy one barrel of flour in two years. They used hand mills to grind corn for about two years, and then the horse mill was introduced. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bunger formerly belonged to the Grange. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 202 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, stocked and ornamented with a fine frame residence, besides the addition of out-buildings and orchard, it being one of the finest homes in the township. Mr. Bunger is an upright citizen, and votes the Republican ticket.

IRA CARTER, teacher, was born in Monroe County, Ind., March 18, 1865, and is a son of J. F. and Susan (Silivan) Carter, the former a native of Garrard County, Ky., the latter of Monroe County, Ind. They are both of English descent. J. F. Carter received a good common school education in Indiana, to which State he came in early youth, and remained with his parents until 1863, when he was married. Eight children bless this union, all of whom are yet living. He and wife are devoted members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He owns a farm in Van Buren Township, where he now resides. Ira Carter, the eldest of three sons, besides receiving a good common schooling, has attended different Normal Schools held at Bloomington and elsewhere. During the summer he is engaged on his father's farm and in winter is employed in teaching. Mr. Carter is a young man of fine ability and bids fair to be one of the leading young men of the county.

SAMUEL DINSMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 8, 1834, in Ireland, and is the eldest of eight children born to John and Margaret (Small) Dinsmore, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel was reared on a farm, and attended school when not otherwise employed, and in this way received sufficient education to enable him to teach. He taught three months. His parents came to the United States in 1838, and moved to the West, settling in Van Buren Township, about one mile north of where our subject now resides. They came by way of Pittsburgh by water to Louisville, where a wagon landed them in Monroe County in seven days. John Dinsmore purchased 160 acres of land and improved it. Samuel remained with his father until his marriage, on October 10, 1859, to Magdalene Hutsinpillar, of Monroe County, and a teacher. She is the daughter of Jacob A. and Susanna (Bunger) Hutsinpillar, Pennsylvanians of German descent. Miss Hutsinpillar was educated at Bloomington, and taught in Indiana about three years, and in Illinois about one year. Mr. Dinsmore had born to him five children—John A., William J. (deceased), Margaret Lenore, Julia Frances and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Dinsmore and wife also took a boy, George Krohn, from the Orphans' Home in Cincinnati, and are raising him as one of their own children. Mr. Dinsmore owns 200 acres of land, well cultivated, and ornamented with a substantial residence, besides a barn and out-buildings. He received eighty acres from his father at his marriage. Our subject is breeding short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, and has

followed this occupation for ten years. Mr. Dinsmore has belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry since 1873, and has held nearly every office in the lodge, being at present Lecturer. He and wife are Presbyterians, and he has held the office of Director of his district for some time. He is an esteemed citizen, and a Republican overflowing with energy.

JOSEPH S. DINSMORE, a leading and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of this county, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 1, 1836, and is the second of the eight children, four now living, born to John and Margaret (Small) Dinsmore, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph S. was reared upon a farm, and attended the common schools and a university for six months. Mr. Dinsmore enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, and was engaged in the following battles: Perryville, Ky.; Stone River, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides numerous skirmishes and in Sherman's "march to the sea." Mr. Dinsmore was in the grand review at Washington, and was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865. Mr. Dinsmore was then engaged in the furniture business at Bloomington for about five years, finally failed, and then engaged in the spoke and handle business. This he followed for a year and a half, was then burned out, and returned to farming. He has continued in this occupation ever since. Mr. Dinsmore was married on October 6, 1868, to Mary A. Henderson, of Salem, Ind., and a daughter of John Grant and Martha T. (Young) Henderson, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Dinsmore taught school about five years before her marriage. They have had born to them three children—Leon Wade, Wylie Henderson and Joseph Paul. The parents are Presbyterians, and Mr. Dinsmore is a Republican. John Dinsmore, an old settler and enterprising farmer of this county, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on October 6, 1810, and is the youngest and only living one of the fourteen children born to Samuel and Mary (Brystar) Dinsmore. John Dinsmore came with his mother to this country in 1838, and settled in this township. He was reared in Ireland, and there received a good education. On June 10, 1832, he married Margaret Small, of County Antrim, Ireland, and a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Dinsmore) Small, of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Dinsmore had born to him by this marriage eight children, three of whom—Samuel, Joseph S. and Mary (deceased)—were born in Ireland, and the other five—William J., Andrew (deceased), Jane (deceased), Theophilus (deceased) and Matilda (Kirby)—in America. When Mr. Dinsmore came to this county, he bought 120 acres of land, mostly timber. He improved this land, and then exchanged it for 240 acres, upon which he now lives. This place has a fine residence, barn and out-buildings, with the addition of a healthy orchard. By industry and application, Mr. Dinsmore has accomplished this success, and now peacefully enjoys his hard-earned possessions, seeing his children around him, each well established in life by his care. He has given each of them from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in money. Mrs. Dinsmore died at seventy-five years of age, on October 6, 1882, having passed away suddenly while about her household duties. She was a Presbyterian, and Mr. Dinsmore is of the same creed. They were liberal givers in charity, and had celebrated their golden wedding only a few months before her death. Mr. Dinsmore uses neither tobacco nor whisky. His children are Presbyterians, and two sons served in the late war, returning without an injury.

Mr. Dinsmore is just recovering from an injury, but as a general thing has good health. He is a Republican, and an upright and honorable citizen, highly respected by his many friends and acquaintances.

DR. JAMES DODD was born May 20, 1832, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is the fifth of the seven children born to George and Mary (Pearson) Dodd. He lived on the home farm until 1855, when he commenced the study of medicine with Denson & Rairden, of Bedford, Penn. In 1856 and 1857, he attended his first course of lectures in Miami Medical College. In July, 1857, he located in Harrodsburg, this county, and in the winter of 1858-59 graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He married Catherine A. Carmichael, of Monroe County, daughter of Peter and Lydia (Zague) Carmichael, natives of North Carolina. To this union have been born eleven children, of whom eight are living—Cranston H., James M., Mary E., Charlotte, George P., Walter P., Thomas C. and Evaline C. In 1870, Dr. Dodd exchanged his town property for the eighty acres on which he now resides, combining farming with the practice of medicine. He is also the owner of eighty well-improved acres in Indian Creek Township. In November, 1862, the Doctor was appointed Surgeon to the Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers; was at Vicksburg and Arkansas Post; became disabled, and at the end of six months was compelled to resign. He is a leading Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Mrs. Dodd's mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

HENRY ELLER, one of the old settlers of Monroe County, was born June 9, 1817, in Virginia, and is the fifth of ten children born to John and Susan (Smith) Eller, natives of Virginia, and of German and English descent respectively. Our subject was reared on a farm, and he had only the advantages of the common schools taught in the country when it was an unbroken wilderness. He came with his parents to this county in 1831, when he was about fourteen years old. They settled on the section where our subject now resides. His father first purchased 320 acres, added to and improved until he owned 520 acres, located about five miles west of Bloomington. When he came here he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for many years. For two terms he was elected Probate Judge of Monroe County, and held that position at the time of his death in August, 1840. Our subject was married, in September, 1837, to Velinda, daughter of Thomas and Barbara Bailey, natives of Virginia. Three children were born to them—Elizabeth J. (Stimpson), John Thomas and George Henry (deceased). His wife dying in 1844, he was next married, on June 29, 1845, to Elizabeth W. Shreve, of Monroe County, and daughter of William D. Shreve. To this union eight children were born, viz.: James W., Harriet A. (Ammerman), Melinda M. (Kirby), Susan V. (Mayfield), Frances M. (Johnston), Mary, Laura (Ward), J. B. M. and Charles D. Mr. Eller enlisted in the three months' service on June 9, 1862, and did guard duty at Indianapolis. In May, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry. His regiment was on guard duty at Bridgeport, Ala. He was discharged in September, same year. While in the three months' service he was Sergeant of his company. During his last service he was also Sergeant. While in the service, Mr. Eller lost his health, and has not been able to do a hard day's work since. He owns ninety-five acres of good land, well cultivated, and having all the modern improvements. He is one of the leading stock-breeders in this county, having been en-

gaged in it for forty-nine years. For two terms Mr. Eller has been elected County Commissioner, and for several terms has been Township Assessor. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an active, stanch Republican.

THOMAS FULLERTON was born in West Tennessee, February 25, 1817, and is the fourth of eight children born to Thomas and Nancy (Woody) Fullerton, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. He came to this county with his parents in 1820, and has here grown up a farmer. The parents were both born in 1785, and died in 1865. Mr. Fullerton has always resided on the 160 acres on which he was reared. He was married, March 26, 1846, to Maria Bunger, daughter of Philip and Susanna (Neff) Bunger, and a native of Kentucky. To this union there have been born eleven children, of whom nine are living—William M., Alfred W., Joseph R., Louisa J., R. Henry, Edwin L., Thomas P., M. L. and Libbie M. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Fullerton was elected Justice of the Peace of his township and served five years; he owns 100 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, with fine residence and outbuildings. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. H. GASTON, M. D., was born on August 8, 1844, in Greene County, Ind., and is the seventh of eleven children, ten now living, born to James M. and Mary P. (Bryan) Gaston, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. J. H. Gaston was reared on a farm, and attended the public school, also the academy at Bloomfield one year, and one term at Asbury University. He taught school for two terms. In August, 1862, Mr. Gaston enlisted in Company A, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, and took part in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain. At the latter place he received a wound which broke a bone in his arm, and disabled him for further service. He was discharged in May, 1865, at Madison, Ind. He returned to his home, receiving a pension since the date of his discharge. Mr. Gaston studied medicine with Dr. Bailey of Stanford, and attended a course at Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, receiving his diploma in 1872. He then began practicing in Stanford and has lived there ever since. Dr. Gaston has met with fair success, and keeps himself well posted upon the subject of medicine, by attending lectures. The Doctor married, on July 21, 1872, Martha Counet, a native of Monroe County and a daughter of Nelson and Emily (Rose) Counet, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of English and German descent. By this union there are five children—Grace F., Audley, Otis T., Edith V. and Mary. Dr. Gaston owns fifteen acres of land with a good residence, barn, out buildings and a good orchard. In the fall of 1882, he was elected Coroner of his county. Mrs. Gaston is a Congregationalist. The Doctor is a live Republican.

DAVID LA RUE, one of the oldest settlers of Monroe County, Ind., was born on September 24, 1807, and is the youngest of four children born to Peter and Catharine (McKissie) La Rue, natives of Virginia. The mother died when our subject was but three years old. After this he worked around and about by the day until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and served his time. In 1828, he went to Meigs County, Ohio, remained one year; thence to Cincinnati, where he was a carpenter on a steamboat for three years; thence to Livingston County, Ky., and remained one year with his father, or until the latter's death, at the age of eighty-seven years. Then in May,

1832, he came to Bloomington, Ind. On December 27, 1832, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Jessie and Sallie Cole, and a native of Kentucky. Seven children have been born to them, only two of whom, Sarah and Jesse, are now living. After his marriage, Mr. La Rue moved on eighty acres of land located near Stanford, where he lived two years, after which he traded that farm for eighty acres in Greene County, where he lived thirty-two years. He at the end of this time had accumulated 220 acres, all well improved and under good cultivation. In 1866, he sold this farm for \$6,000, and purchased for \$5,000 the one on which he now resides. Mrs. La Rue died in 1850, when, on March 14, 1851, he married Minerva Cole, of Greene County, and daughter of John and Sarah Cole. Two children, both deceased, were born to this union. This wife died in 1855. He next married, on September 10, 1859, Eliza Daniel, of Greene County, daughter of Joseph Daniel. Mr. La Rue lost this wife through a divorce court, when, for his fourth wife, he married, on April 24, 1863, Mrs. Elizabeth Breakison, also of Greene County. This couple have had five children, three of whom are living. His wife had four children by her former husband. His first wife was a member of the Campbellite, his second wife of the Baptist, his third of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his present wife is also a member, and of which Mr. La Rue is also a member. Our subject was Township Treasurer in his township in Greene County for seven years; was Deputy Sheriff of that county two years; was elected Constable in this township, but refused to qualify. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, having engaged in thirteen battles, such as Bunker Hill, Fredericktown, Trenton, etc. The father was reared in the same neighborhood with Gen. Washington. Our subject has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1852, at Stanford, and is now a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 22, Bloomington. On account of an impediment in his speech, he never attended school but two months in his life. His first wife taught him how to read. Mr. La Rue is a self-made man, and has always been wonderfully successful in his business ventures. Two of his sons served in the army during the late war. By the community in which he resides he is highly respected.

MATTHEW McCONNEL, a wide-awake young farmer of Monroe County, was born on October 21, 1854, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and is a son of Matthew and Margaret (Stephenson) McConnel, natives of Ohio and Maryland, and of Irish and Scotch-English descent. Matthew, our subject, was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools to some extent. He came to Indiana with his parents in the spring of 1857. They settled where the family now lives, and where his father purchased 225 acres of land about two miles west of Bloomington. Our subject married, February 26, 1882, Margaret L. Constable, of Ellettsville, and daughter of John S. and Margaret (James) Constable, natives of South Carolina and Virginia. The couple have one child, Lora A. Mr. McConnel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife is a Presbyterian. He has a fourth interest in 275 acres of land, left by his father, and which is improved with residence, barn, out-buildings and orchard. He is independent in politics. Charles W. Curry was born September 18, 1854, in Monroe County, and is the fifth of ten children born to William H. and Eliza A. (Swearingen) Curry. Charles W. was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools. On October 24, 1878, Mr. Curry married Sarah A., a daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Ste-

phenson) McConnel, and sister of our subject. The couple are parents of two children—Bert E. and Homer L.—and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JONAS R. MAY, an old settler and leading farmer and stock-raiser, was born January 25, 1834, in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ind., and is the fourth of six children (five now living) born to David and Sarah (May) May, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, and of German descent. David May and his wife were among the first settlers in the county. He has always been a farmer, and, consequently, Jonas R. was reared to that vocation, attending school when not employed about the farm, and, in 1854, took a course of six months at a university, and afterward was employed in teaching school for three years. He was salesman in a store at Harrodsburg, this county, for two years. January 12, 1860, Mr. May married Mary J. Wiseley, a native of this county, and a daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Woodward) Wiseley, Virginians, of German and Irish-German descent respectively. By this marriage there are three children—Clara B., Luther D. and Omar M. Mr. May possesses 274 acres of land, well cultivated and embellished with a fine brick residence, barn and outbuildings. The place is well supplied with a fine orchard, and with all necessary agricultural implements. For a start in life, Mr. May received about \$2,000 from his father, and by industry has accumulated until he possesses as comfortable a home as any in the township. In 1872, Mr. May was elected Trustee of his township, held the office one term, was again elected in 1876, and held the office four years. He was a third time elected in 1882, and is now holding that position. He is very active in the interests of his township, and alive to those of the Republican party.

GEORGE W. MOORE was born July 8, 1806, in Scott County, Ky., and is the fourteenth of fifteen children (fourteen of whom lived to rear families) born to Robert and Margaret (Mercer) Moore, natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer. Our subject grew to manhood on a farm, his educational advantages being very poor. At the age of eighteen, he commenced the struggles of life on his own responsibility. For three years he drove a stage-coach team, and carried the United States mail. He drove the first four-horse stage team ever driven from Lexington to Nashville, Tenn. He was agent for the United States mail line for four years, after which he engaged in farming, continuing five years. In the autumn of 1834, he came to Monroe County, and settled in Bloomington Township. He farmed for three years, then sold out, and moved to Bloomington, where he embarked in the dry goods and grocery trade, following this business twenty-five years, after which he disposed of his business and purchased the farm of 250 acres of land on which he now resides. To this he has added twenty-five acres, which addition makes him the owner of 275 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, and having all the modern improvements. Mr. Moore was married, August 31, 1831, to Elizabeth Mouser, of Kentucky, and daughter of Frederic Mouser. Four children were born to them, three of whom, John S., Ann A. (Fletcher) and Louisa (Otwell), are living. In Washington Territory Mr. Moore made a purchase of 157 acres of timber for \$300, which he subsequently sold for \$1,300. On his farm he has a saltpeter cave, which has been explored three-fourths of a mile. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1831. In politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL PAFFORD, an old settler and a most enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Monroe County, was born in the summer of 1814, in North Carolina, and is the only child of his parents, who were natives of Scotland. Daniel was reared on a farm and, being an orphan, had very poor opportunities for obtaining an education. He was enabled, however, by paying his own way, to learn to read and write a little. Our subject came to Indiana in 1822, in company with a family named Melvin. They settled in Lawrence County, and Daniel Pafford remained with them until he was seventeen years old, and then began working at \$1 per week, and at one time for \$8 per month. On August 13, 1835, Mr. Pafford married Hannah McBride, of Lawrence County, and a daughter of John and Mary (Woodruff) McBride, respectively of English and Irish descent. They have had ten children, seven living—Gideon, Mary (Balanger), Elizabeth (Mayo), Frank, Solomon, Janet (Gentry) and John. The mother died, a Baptist, in 1863. In 1865, Mr. Pafford married Sarah Roy, of Lawrence County, and a daughter of Thomas and Polly Roy. This lady died in 1880, and in July, 1882, Mr. Pafford took for his third wife Eliza Stone, of Monroe County, and a daughter of William and Evaline (Hight) Roseberry. Mrs. Pafford is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Pafford is a Baptist, and owns 265 acres of land, with a good residence, barn and outbuildings, besides an orchard. He is a solid Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren.

GEORGE NEWTON PUETT, farmer and pioneer, was born on December 11, 1827, on the farm now occupied by Andrew Reeves, in Bean Blossom Township, this county, and is the youngest son and the fifth of the eight children born to William and Hannah (Parks) Puett, natives of North Carolina, and of French-English and English extraction. William Puett came to this county in 1816, and cleared the first land upon which Spencer, Owen County, now stands, for Samuel Dunn, and also helped carry the first brick ever made in Bloomington. He was very poor and worked in various capacities, finally entering 160 acres of land, in 1817 or 1818, improved it and built the brick house now occupied by Andrew Reeves, then being considered a very fine dwelling. This was built in 1830. He was married about the time his land was entered. He belonged to the Old Regular Baptist Church for about thirty years, and then joined the Missionary Baptist, in which church he preached for twenty years. He was opposed to slavery, and intemperance, was a great reader, and always supported the Whig and Republican parties, and died on July 3, 1877, in his eightieth year. Our subject's mother was a teacher and composer of music, and he has a book which was prepared by her in 1812, and in her native State she was considered a fine singer. George Newton, our subject, was reared on a farm, and received a poor education. On February 24, 1848, Mr. Puett married Emily Hyneman, of Ellettsville, and a daughter of John W. and Nancy (Drunon) Hyneman, Kentuckians, of Irish descent. By this union there were three children—Rob N., John W., living at Colfax, Ill., and Charles W., killed by a horse. Mrs. Puett died June 23, 1867, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Puett next married, on July 5, 1868, Mary A. Du Bois, a native of Brown County, and daughter of Levi B. and Martha M. (Green) Du Bois, natives of New York and of Ohio. By this union there were three children—William D., Mattie E. and George M. (deceased). Mr. Puett and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his first marriage Mr. Puett farmed on the old homestead in Bean

Blossom Township, for four years; then went to McLean County, Ill., entered 160 acres of land, and remained there five years. He then went back to the old farm, in Bean Blossom Township, for twelve years, and then to Illinois, bought back the old farm, and lived there six years. In February, 1874, Mr. Puett returned to Bean Blossom Township; thence to Ellettsville, and finally to this county, four miles west of Bloomington. Mr. Puett owns 160 acres, all cultivated. He received forty acres from his father, which he sold for \$250. A legacy of \$600, received after his father's death, was all the help he had. Mr. Puett began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1856; was ordained Deacon October 2, 1864, and Elder September 12, 1880, by Bishop Foss. Mr. Puett has taught singing for about twenty-five years of his life. W. W. Puett, subject's elder brother, has been a member of the old Indiana Conference for thirty years. Our subject belongs to the I. O. O. F. and to the Grange, being Chaplain of the order. He was first a Whig, then a Republican and finally a Greenbacker. In 1876, he was candidate for Representative on the Greenback ticket. He is much respected and prized as a valuable citizen of the county.

HARRIS A. RICHEY was born January 4, 1863, in Noble County, Ohio, and is the eldest of the two children of Thomas J. and Mary E. (Elliott) Richey, natives of Ohio and of Irish origin. Harris A. was reared on a farm, and was instructed to a certain degree in the public schools. He also took a year's course at Mitchell, Ind. Mr. Richey has taught two terms. He remained at home until his fifteenth year, then farmed, attending school part of the time. Mr. Richey spent one year in Kansas, then clerked, and finally attended school at Valparaiso, where he left in 1881. He then came to Stanford, bought an interest in a store there in April, 1883, and in August bought out his partner's interest, and now is sole manager and proprietor. On November 25, 1883, Mr. Richey married Ella S. Brown, of Monroe County, and a daughter of William J. and Mary E. (Rice) Brown, natives of Green and Monroe Counties. Mrs. Richey is a Missionary Baptist. Her husband is an active Republican, and is a rising young man of this county.

WILLIAM J. SEMPLE was born in Ireland, February 17, 1820, and is the third of eight children born to William and Esther (Hemphill) Semple, natives of Ireland. William J. was reared on a farm, and received but thirteen months of schooling. In 1847, he came to this country, landed at New York City, and after working on a farm for four years, in 1852 he came to Monroe County, Ind., settling in this township. Mr. Semple purchased 217 acres of land, improved it, and occupied it for seventeen years. He then sold out and was in Kansas three months, expecting to settle there, but finally returned and bought the farm which he now owns. It consists of 240 acres, which Mr. Semple has improved, and upon which he has a good residence, barn, and out-buildings, supplemented by an orchard. Mr. Semple's second marriage took place in October, 1870, to Sarah Hemphill, of St. Clair County, Ill. She was born in Ireland, and was a daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Hemphill, natives of Ireland. Mr. Semple owns sixty acres in Greene County. He was first married on May 28, 1863, to Eliza, daughter of Benjamin and Amelia (Campbell) Baxter, all natives of Ireland. He and his present wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he votes the Republican ticket.

ADDISON C. SMITH, an old settler and wide-awake citizen of the county, was born on March 11, 1827, in Bloomington, being one of the

first children born there. He is the oldest of three children born to Dudley C. and Elizabeth (Berry) Smith, natives of Vermont and North Carolina, and of English and German descent respectively. Addison C. was reared upon a farm, and was sent some of the time to the public schools. He lived with his parents until he was eighteen years old, when he commenced learning the carpenter trade, following it for one year. He enlisted in the Mexican war, June, 1847, in Company A, Third Indiana Volunteers, serving under Capt. John Sluss and Col. James H. Lane, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista. He was honorably discharged in July, 1848, at New Orleans. Mr. Smith returned home, and worked at his trade for two years. He then married Sarah Hardesty, of Bloomington, Ind., and a daughter of George and Martha A. (Blair) Hardesty, Virginians, of English ancestry. By this marriage there were six children, of whom five are living—Donald H., Alice (Shirley), Egbert, Thurston and Rodney. In 1852, they went to Missouri, settling near St. Joseph. Mr. Smith entered forty and purchased forty acres. He remained here six years, and then returned to this county and township, where he has been living ever since. Mr. Smith owns 118 acres of land, which is cultivated, improved and embellished with a good residence and outbuildings, besides a fine young orchard. He and family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith takes great interest in education, and has given all his children the best of opportunities. He is a Republican, and has been four terms Assessor of his township, and was appointed one year by the County Board. Mr. Smith is a liberal giver in charity.

DUDLEY F. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the vicinity of his present home, in Van Buren Township, on March 17, 1839. He was the third of five children of parents Dudley C. and Isabelle (Porch) Smith, natives of Vermont and North Carolina, and of English origin. Dudley C. Smith was thrice married. He first married Maria Humphrey, who bore him one child—Olivia (Givens). He was next married to Elizabeth Berry, of English birth. Her brother founded an institution called "Harmony," where everything was in common. To this marriage were born two children (both living). The family came to Monroe County in 1820, settling near Bloomington, and there remained for five years. They then came to this township and purchased 100 acres of land, partly improved. They were among the first to settle here, and Mr. Smith died here at the age of eighty-four, possessing 600 acres of land, and \$10,000 in money. He distributed this among his children, and died a member of the Christian Church, in which he had been an Elder for about forty years. The grandmother of Dudley F. Smith was a sister of Salmon P. Chase, of national fame. Dudley F. attended common schools, and also the State University. His father had taught for fifteen years, and our subject has also followed that vocation to some degree. Mr. Smith married, December 23, 1863, Sarah Blankenship, a native of Decatur County, Ind. She is a daughter of James and Dolly (Stark) Blankenship, of English ancestry. To them were given four children, three now living—Winona, Ulysses Howe and Paul. Mr. Smith owns 120 acres, besides an interest in 560 acres in his father's estate. The family are members of the Christian Church. He belonged to the Grange, and is now a Republican.

THOMAS W. SPARKS, an enterprising merchant of Stanford, Monroe County, was born on March 3, 1852, in this county, and is the first

of five children born to Henry and Sally J. (Holder) Sparks, the former coming to Indiana about the year 1842, and settling in Greene County, where eighty acres of land were entered by our subject's grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. At eighteen years of age, he attended a high school, finished the freshman year at the University at Bloomington, after which he taught four terms. His marriage was to Lou Emma, the daughter of Elah and Elvira (Givens) Butcher, of Monroe County. Six children have been born to them—Clara (deceased), Ivy, Earl, Fannie Pearl, Zelletha Jane and Oscar. Mr. Sparks owns fifty acres of good land in this township, well improved with a good residence, barn and outbuildings. He also owns a half interest in the store and building at Stanford. With the exception of \$500, he has accumulated his fortune by his own industry. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM STONE, one of the pioneers and enterprising farmers of this township, was born on December 16, 1820, and is the fifth of nine children, six of whom are living, born to Ellis and Margaret (Denuy) Stone, Virginians, of English lineage. Ellis Stone came to Monroe County in the fall of 1819, and purchased the farm upon which our subject now lives, paying \$6 per acre for 160 acres. He was very industrious, and owned finally 400 acres, dying in his eightieth year. He ran a carding mill in an early day; often walked about six miles to hear a discourse on Sunday. He was a Whig, then a Republican. He moved the carding mill to Bloomington, where our subject lived for thirteen years. When his father lived in town, he, with two of his daughters, went to their farm every spring, and made 700 and 800 pounds of maple sugar, and carried the sap in pails, and the sugar to the town through timber infested with wolves. William, our subject was educated at Bloomington, and also attended the University three terms. Mr. Stone owns 210 acres of land, well cultivated, stocked, and embellished with a good brick residence, which was built by his father in 1840. He also owns good town property. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Stone says, in early days, they did not settle difficulties with a law suit, but the parties fought to settle them. On one occasion, a man married a young daughter of one of our old settlers, and soon the parents learned that their son-in-law had another wife in Tennessee, and the girl's brother was commissioned to thresh the son-in-law. The old lady took an active interest in the duel. The man was whipped, and his wife left him. The punishment was witnessed by all the neighbors, their seconds having been selected by the respective parties from their friends.

I. J. WHISENNAND, an old settler and enterprising farmer of Monroe County, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., on February 18, 1829, and is the seventh of thirteen children born to Isaac and Mary Ann (Isley) Whisennand, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. Isaac Whisennand came to Monroe County in 1830, and brought our subject with him. He entered 132 acres of land, improved it, and lived there till his death. Isaac Whisennand was a member of the Board of Trustees in an early day. Our subject was reared on this farm, and was sent to the common schools. On September 19, 1850, he married Mary Matilda Farmer, of Monroe County, and a daughter of Eli P. and Elizabeth Farmer, natives of Virginia and Indiana, and of Welsh and German origin. Eli P. Farmer was an itinerant Methodist Episcopal min-

ister. By this union Mr. Whissennand had born to him four children, two living—Albert W. and Carrie (Rock). The mother died in July, 1863, and on February 11, 1864, our subject was married to Sabina Clark, of Gibson County, Ind., and a daughter of William B. and Mary (Wigens) Clark, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, and of Irish and German descent. William B. Clark was born in 1798, and came to Gibson County in 1805, where he lived the rest of his life, and was one of the old settlers of the county. Mr. Whissennand had five children by his last marriage—Samuel, Lillie P., Rosetta, Mary E. and Martha Ann. He and wife belong to the Church of God. Mr. Whisennand bought the farm of eighty acres which he now occupies shortly after his first marriage. It is now in a good state of cultivation, with a fine house, barn, etc. He gives liberally to all charities. For President, he cast his first vote for Pierce. In 1860, he voted for Lincoln, but in 1876 he commenced voting with the Greenback party, and has been ever since an active worker in that party.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ELI BOWERS was born in this county May 21, 1841, and is the eldest of the three children of Peter and Sarah (May) Bowers. During youth, he received the rudiments of an education from the ordinary schools of the district. September 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers; served three years and ten months; re-enlisted January, 1864, served until June, 1865, and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Rock, Elkin's Ford and Mark Hill, where he was captured, taken to Texas for ten months and then exchanged. After his return, he applied himself to tilling mother earth, and occasionally working as a carpenter. December 23, 1866, he married Nancy J., daughter of William M. and Nancy Roy, natives of Kentucky, and this union was graced by the birth of five children—Emma A., Paulina E., Charles M., G. Peter and Wilson. Mr. Bowers is a practical farmer and owns a good farm and home of seventy-five acres. He is politically a Republican.

HENRY BURCH was born in Stokes County, N. C., July 24, 1813, and is the seventh of the nine children of John and Judith (Suthern) Burch. In 1819, he was brought to this neighborhood with his parents, where he has continuously made his home. He lived with his parents until April 9, 1840, when he married Rebecca L. Gentry, a union which gave being to fourteen children—Sabra Ann, Danaris (deceased), Thomas B., Gilbert L., Almira J. (deceased), Francis R., infant (deceased), Dennis N., Mary E., Henry J., Luther M. (deceased), Sarah H., Ira A. and Nancy M. Mr. Burch has a good farm of 252 acres. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Gilbert L. Burch was born September 14, 1845; was reared in this township, where he obtained a fair school education and grew to man's estate. December 10, 1865, he wedded Nancy Ferguson, to which union three children have been bestowed—Ida G., Henderson R. and Orrin E. In about

five years after his marriage, he moved on to a farm near Buena Vista, where he remained for three years. He has divided his time between carpentering and farming. In 1882, he was elected Township Clerk for four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Baptist Church, and is, politically, a Democrat.

WILLIAM F. CORMAN is a native of this county, was born May 29, 1837, and is the youngest of the six children born to Jacob and Mary Corman, both natives of Kentucky. William was reared in Clear Creek Township, this county, where he was educated in the common schools. November 16, 1863, he married Lydia J., daughter of Elijah J. and Matilda Morgan, old settlers of this county. By this union they had born to them six children—Flora A., James W. (deceased), Frank V., Nannie L., Myrtie and Ellis E. Mr. Corman has followed blacksmithing nearly the whole of his life, with the management of a farm in the meantime, which embraces eighty acres of very excellent and well-improved land. He is a reputable citizen and worthy gentlemen, and in political faith a Democrat.

PLEASANT FOSSETT is a native of Rowan County, N. C., and is the eldest of the seven children born to John and Elizabeth (Moss) Fossett. Our subject was born July 13, 1820, and was brought hither by his parents soon after his birth, where he has continued to reside. When a boy, he attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood. October 27, 1842, he married Mary Ann Crum, the youngest child of John and Sarah Crum. By this union have been born six children. Mr. Fossett resides on an improved farm of 809 acres. He is a highly honored citizen, a practical and successful farmer, in political choice a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk; he has been for twelve years a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1848, he was elected to the office and served for five years as Justice of the Peace, and he has also served as Township Trustee.

PICKNEY G. MOORE, farmer, is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., was born July 2, 1841, and is the seventh of the eight children of John and Rachel (Lemmon) Moore, natives of North Carolina. Pickney resided on the home farm until December 25, 1861, at which eventful date he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was in some small skirmishes while en route to Island No. 10, and was in regular battle at Corinth, Miss.; Boonville, Shiloh, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Missionary Ridge and Gen. Sherman's march. He was discharged July 17, 1865, as Sergeant. August 6, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Bennett, and to them were bestowed a family of nine children, five of whom were named Mary Jane, Ellsworth, Louisa E., Commodore Perry and Edward N. After his marriage, Mr. Moore moved to a farm in this county, where he lived for one year, afterward removing to Sullivan County for seven years; thence to Illinois for four years, and finally returned hither, where he owns a farm of forty acres. Mrs. Moore left this world July 16, 1882. Mr. Moore is a Democrat, and a worthy and respected citizen.

ELIJAH J. MORGAN is a native of this township, where he now resides. He was born August 8, 1818, and attended school but a short time during his youth. January 5, 1837, he married Matilda Goodwine, a native of Monroe County, by which union were born four children—William S., Nancy M., Lydia J. and Lucinda D. May 26, 1846, he enlisted at Ketchum's Mill for one year's service in the Mexican war, and

was present at the battle of Buena Vista. After returning, he engaged in farming, which has been his life-long occupation, on the farm purchased by his parents, Elijah and Mary (Crum) Morgan, in 1817. This farm comprises 160 acres. Mr. Morgan is one of the oldest residents of this township; he is a member of Lodge 173, A., F. & A. M. In 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served two terms of four years each; was re-elected in 1880, but resigned after serving eighteen months. Mrs. Morgan died October 28, 1883. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat by political preference.

JOEL H. MORGAN is a native of this township, who first saw the light September 12, 1836, and is the fifth of the eight in the family of Absalom and Elizabeth (May) Morgan. Absalom Morgan came to this township in 1817, where our subject has passed his days in the capacity of a farmer. September 9, 1867, he married Emuna May, by which union they had bestowed on them three children—Ira L., Laura E. and Walter E.; Mrs. Morgan died June, 1872, and December 28, 1875, Mr. Morgan was united in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth East. To this marriage was born one child—Minnie E. Mr. Morgan is the owner of 206 acres of good land, now his home. January, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; occupied his time in guard duty for a term of one year. Mr. Morgan is a practical farmer, a good citizen, and a member of the Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias brotherhoods.

WILLIAM A. SARE first saw the light in this county April 9, 1861, being the only son of Martin and Susan Sare. The father of William A. Sare died when he was a boy, and he was thereafter reared by his grandfather, William Bowen, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years old. December 31, 1879, he married Miss Serena Jones, the third child of Catherine Jones, and by this union they were made happy in the birth of three children—Sesta, Walter B. and Myrtle I. After marriage, Mr. Sare lived for about one year, and then moved to his present home, a farm embracing 100 acres of very excellent and well-cultivated land. Mr. Sare has been a reasonably prosperous gentleman; he is by political election a Democrat, and a worthy, honored and promising citizen.

JOHN G. J. SMITH is a native of West Virginia, was born July 24, 1814, and is the seventh child of Anthony and Achsah Smith, natives of New Jersey, who moved to Pennsylvania, and thence to West Virginia. John received a good subscription school education, and in 1850 moved to Noble County, Ohio. In 1876, he removed to this township, where he purchased 321 acres, all of which are well improved. October 13, 1836, he married Isabel B., daughter of Caleb and Margaret Tarelton. Twelve children have honored this union—Louisa M., Achsah C., Irwin T., Mary E., Harriet E., Sarah C., John L., Susan A. and Nancy A. (twins, deceased), Emily H., Charles G. and Ida B. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith was a magistrate in Noble County, Ohio, for six years; he is a Republican.

CHARLES G. SMITH was born in Noble County, Ohio, March 4, 1859, the eleventh of the twelve children of John G. J. and Isabel B. Smith. He was reared in Ohio, and there obtained a good education. February 13, 1879, he married Paulina Sullivan, a native of this township, the fruits of which union were three children—Gertrude, Beulah and Ira. After his marriage, Mr. Smith lived with his father until January, 1884,

when he moved to his mother in-law's farm, and has since given attention to agriculture and stock-raising. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith has now a farm of ninety-six acres; he is a Republican.

IRWIN T. SMITH, farmer, is a native of West Virginia, came into the world December 21, 1841, and is the third child of a family of twelve born to John G. J. and Isabel B. (Tarelton) Smith. Irwin T. Smith received the rudiments of a necessary education from the general schools of his neighborhood. While in Noble County, Ohio, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and had the glory of participating in the following engagements: Piedmont, Lynchburg, Cedar Creek, Richmond, the charge on Fort Gregg, and the pursuit of Gen. Lee, and was discharged with honor in December, 1865. March 4, 1868, he was united in wedlock with Miss Alcensa, a daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth Lawrence, from which alliance descended a family of five children—Philip Sheridan, Hattie J., Doris, Myra and John L. Mr. Smith has been during his whole life a farmer, who came to this township in 1875, and purchased a well-improved, cultivated, productive farm, covering ninety acres. He is a highly respected citizen, a Republican in political faith, and, with his consort, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB TAGUE, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of Stokes County, N. C., was born January 22, 1818, and is the third child and only son of Michael and Catherine (Holder) Tague, who moved to this township from North Carolina in 1829. Jacob received his education from the schools of this township, where he grew to man's estate. May 14, 1840, he married Louisa Jane, eldest child of James and Marzilla King, and to this union were born nine children—Mahala A. (deceased), Martha J. (deceased), Catherine, Lydia Jane, Margaret O. (deceased), George M., James M., Jacob W. and William L. Mrs. Tague died August 15, 1862, and January 29, 1863, Mr. Tague wedded a second spouse, the eldest child of William and Christian Fowler, and a native of Maryland, by which marriage was born to them one child. Mr. Tague resides on a good farm of 958 acres, which is part of his father's homestead. He has in addition to farming, given much attention to the raising and shipping of stock. Mr. Tague is a Democrat and a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE M. TAGUE is a native of this State, was born March 6, 1847, and was reared in this township, where he received the rudiments of a good English education. He lived with his parents until 1867, at which time he moved to Missouri and followed farming for eighteen months. December 25, 1867, he married Espy F., daughter of Alvis and L. Jane Moore, natives of Lawrence County, Ind. From this union has succeeded one child—Jacob E. After marriage, he moved to Kansas and there engaged in farming for about two years, thereafter returning to this township, where he purchased land and lived thereon four years; he then sold this, after which he followed teaming successfully for a time, and is now engaged in farming. In 1878, he was elected Constable of this township, as which he served for two years. Mr. Tague is a son of Jacob and Louisa J. Tague.

WILLIAM E. TARKINGTON, farmer, is a native of this county. He was born December 9, 1833, and is the second son of the nine children which made up the family of Elsberry W. and Lucinda (Legg)

Tarkington; the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Kentucky. William E. Tarkington obtained the rudiments of a good English education from the district schools of his boyhood. He was in the volunteer service during the late war for about two weeks. April 9, 1860, he married Miss Mary M., daughter of John and Mary Thrasher, the fruits of which alliance were four children—Martha J., Ella T., Nettie E. and William. Mr. Tarkington makes his home on a farm of 141 acres which is in good cultivation and has many improvements, and where he has resided continuously since 1859. Mr. Tarkington is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GILBERT THOMPSON is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and was born June 7, 1813, and attended subscription school in his native county. In August, 1833, he married Agnes Guiery, likewise a native of Ireland. By this union were born seven children—Edward, Margaret, James (deceased), Joseph, Jane, Martha (deceased), and Gilbert Albert. Mr. Thompson was owner of ten acres in Ireland, on which he lived for several years after his marriage, and which he sold afterward and opened a provision store in Carrick Fergus, Ireland; this he disposed of at a later period, and worked in a ship yard until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States, rented a farm near Bloomington, Ind., for three years, and thereafter purchased his present farm, which includes 103 acres of well improved and highly productive land. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

ELMORE F. WALKER is a native of this township, and was born November 10, 1842, and is the youngest of the eleven children of Elmore and Henrietta (Burch) Walker. Our subject was reared in this township, where he obtained the rudiments of a good education, which he completed at the high school at New Albany. December 25, 1861, he enlisted, at Gosport, Ind., in Company I, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, in which he served three years and seven months, and took part at New Madrid (where he was wounded, afterward rejoining his regiment at Corinth, Miss.), Holly Springs, Memphis, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the Atlanta campaign. November 1, 1868, he married Lucinda Keck, from which union sprang seven children—Jesse L., Orpha H., Jewett, Mary A., Bayard, Alva and Emma. Mr. Walker has fought the battle of life for himself since he was ten years of age. After his marriage, he purchased land in this township, and lived thereon seven years, then moved to Lawrence County, but soon returned to this locality, and has since resided here—on a farm containing sixty valuable acres. Mr. Walker is a Republican, and he and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. WOODWARD, merchant, is a native of Greene County, Ind., was born April 5, 1860, and is the fifth of the twelve children of John T. and Lucinda A. Woodward. Our subject was reared in this township, and received a fair education from the primary schools, which was completed at the Bloomington High School, and by one year at Valparaiso. He has been a teacher for the past four years in this township, and he has also a half interest with W. H. King in a general store at Buena Vista. December 24, 1880, he married Summie H., daughter of Jerry and Ann Black, through which union descended one child—Roy H. Mr. Woodward is a prominent and worthy citizen, an enterprising and liberal business man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church

by religious preference, a member of the Republican party by political preference, and one of the trusted and promising young men of this township.

DAVID WRIGHT was born near Utica, Ind., November 16, 1806, and is the third of the family of James and Elizabeth (Sears) Wright, who moved to this State in 1816; located in the timber, which they cleared, and thereby made a home. September 14, 1829, he married Caroline M., daughter of John and Elizabeth Kutch, by which union were produced thirteen children—John, James, Alfred, Levi, Jane, Elizabeth, Euin, Jacob, Nancy, Clarinda, David D. and two infants, deceased. After marriage, Mr. Wright lived with his father about a year, when he bought land and lived thereon for six years, afterward purchasing his present home and farm, comprising seventy acres of excellent and well improved land, on which he has since resided. Mrs. Wright died January, 1881, and January, 1882, Mr. Wright married a second wife; they are members of the Christian Church.

ALFRED WRIGHT was born in this township February 11, 1833, and is the third son of David and Caroline Wright. He received the rudiments of a good education; and March 7, 1850, married Eliza Rebecca Boyd. After his marriage, he lived with his father for some years, when he moved to Illinois, remained a few months, returned, and at the division of his father's land received forty-one acres. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are leading members of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Wright is an Elder; they are parents of eleven children—William E. (deceased), John W., Minerva J., Laura A., Mary C. (deceased), Jefferson M., Alfred Perry, Isaac S., David Grant, James M. and Eliza A. F.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER S. BAKER, minister of the M. P. Church, was born February 12, 1827, on the western shore of Maryland, and is a son of Malden and Eliza (Culenbaugh) Baker. Malden Baker was born September 22, 1802, and was about thirty years old when he moved to this State and settled on Indian Creek. He raised the first tobacco raised in the county, and labored as an ordained local preacher. Alexander S. Baker was married November 11, 1852, to Sarah A. Johnston, who died July 11, 1865, leaving six children. August 16, 1866, he wedded Mrs. Nancy E. Hagan, a native of Rush County, to which union were born three children—Elma, Hugh and Henry. Mr. Baker obtained his education principally by the firelight at home, continuing his studies long after he was married. Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the degree of Royal Arch; he is also a radical temperance worker, and an esteemed citizen, and an honorable conscientious gentleman.

ALBERT F. BENNETT, merchant at Smithville, was born July 22, 1848, in Clarke County, Ind., and is a son of Granville M. and Parmelia J. (Jacob) Bennett. Granville M. Bennett was a physician; moved from Clarke to Monroe County, and settled on a farm one mile from Smithville, practicing medicine until his decease—April 27, 1854. His widow afterward married Eli Wray, later moved to Jackson County, and died

September 30, 1877. Albert F. Bennett received only such education as the county schools afforded, but by home study acquired a fair education, so as to enable him to teach, which he did from 1874 to 1877, in and around Smithville. In 1877, he purchased the store of Dr. J. N. Warring, and has since conducted the business, carrying a large stock of general merchandise. May 19, 1879, he married Miss Isabel Gaither, a lady he had known since childhood, and an estimable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This union was cemented by the birth of one child—John M., a bright and promising boy. Mr. Bennett has made his way to success by his unaided exertions and inherent energy. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a public-spirited, liberal gentleman.

HIRAM BUTCHER, pioneer of Monroe County, was brought to this section by his parents, when two years old, and has been the pet of Indian friends and the playfellow of Indian children. He was born in Johnson County, Tenn., September 5, 1816. His father, Solomon Butcher, was also a native of Tennessee, a farmer and carpenter, who married Catherine Stevens, and they, with two children, moved to this region by wagon, purchased 160 acres, and made a good home and valuable farm. These parents had born to them eleven children. Hiram is the eldest of this family, and when a youth received but six months' schooling, educating himself by the light of the fire, since which time he has pursued such studies as have made up for his early disadvantages. When twenty-two years old he married Amelia Beasley, of Lawrence County, Ind., and thereafter began life for himself by purchasing a mill, and afterward gaining and improving 300 acres. After bartering for and occupying various lands, Mr. Butcher purchased the Fairfax property for \$9,750. He was not exempt from reverses, but now has a good farm of 140 acres. He is a Republican, was for six years Justice of the Peace, and made the law a study, as also the Bible. He and wife are, and have been for forty-five years, members of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have three girls and two boys, all of whom are married.

WILFORD CARTER, merchant at Smithville, was born February 15, 1823, in Jackson County, Ind., and is the third son of Benjamin and Nancy (Reynolds) Carter. Benjamin Carter was a native of Patrick County, Va., and in 1815 moved to Indiana. He was a father of nine children, the eldest son being the first man to settle at Seymour, Ind., where he is now a merchant. Wilford Carter began life for himself when twenty years old, his father having died in limited circumstances, and by his integrity saved the farm and paid all claims. In 1848, with \$100 and some credit, he commenced business in Dudleystown with James Stephens, which continued eighteen months, when he purchased the old homestead and engaged in farming. Soon after, he founded another store, in company with Mr. Stephens, at Tampico, and laid out a town on his land. In 1854, he purchased a half-interest in another business, and in 1857 commenced the enterprise he is now pursuing. He also owns 160 acres near Smithville. In 1849, he married Sarah Powell, who died March 15, 1870, leaving three children. August 21, 1870, he wedded Mrs. Martha McCormick, by which marriage they have two children—Mary M. and Ralph. Mr. Carter has been for four terms Justice of the Peace, and has united in marriage many couples. He is a Republican, a temperance worker, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Church.

GEORGE GAITHER, farmer, Smithville, was born on the parental homestead, where he now resides, September 22, 1855, and is one of the family of Perry and Betsy Ann (Ketcham) Gaither, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1809. These parents married in this State, and settled where Ketcham's mill now stands. Mr. Gaither was owner of 200 acres. He was for several years Township Trustee, a Republican politically, and died in 1876. Mrs. Gaither died in 1878. They had twelve children, and were members of the M. E. Church. George, our subject, married, in the autumn of 1878, Miss Mary Deckaral, a native of Smithville, to which union have been born two children—Emma, and an infant daughter (deceased). Mr. Gaither has a good home and farm comprising 115½ acres, all of which is cultivated. He is a radical temperance reformer, a Republican, and he and wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH HARROLL, farmer, is a native of Virginia, was born March 7, 1826, and is a son of James and Mary (Thrasher) Harroll, natives of Virginia, also parents of seven girls and seven boys. James Harroll moved to Monroe County, Ind., about 1830, and settled near Bloomington, there being then perhaps three houses. He lived for eighteen years on rented ground, after which time he purchased 160 acres near Smithville, and died in 1864, his wife preceding him by two years. Joseph Harroll worked for his father until manhood, and afterward at making rails for 37 cents per hundred; at railroad work for \$1 per day, and later, as section boss for eight years. With \$1,100, he purchased 80 acres, on which he commenced farming. Soon after, he purchased, at times, various amounts of land, which he sold. He now has 110 acres, all in cultivation, with house, barns, orchard, fencing, etc. In 1861, he married Jane Holland, with a result of one child—Arthusa J. This mother died, and Mr. Harroll married, in 1865, Jane Adams, who gave being to four children—John, Samuel, Willie and Tabitha. Mr. Harroll is a Republican, a temperance worker, and a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL R. HUMSTON, physician, is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., was born October 19, 1846, and is a son of William M. and Lavinia E. (Glover) Humston, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Indiana. The grandfather of our subject, Edward Humston, came from Scotland; he was a millwright, moved to this section at an early day and built several mills. Samuel R. Humston had a good common school education, and when twenty-two years old, began teaching in Lawrence County, and soon after commenced to read medicine under Dr. S. A. Rariden, of Bedford, and to study Latin; still later, he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and afterward began practice in Lawrence County, then at Heltonville, and since 1872 has done a leading business here. December 6, 1877, he married Miss Sallie R. Rariden, daughter of his former preceptor, to which union were born two children, both deceased. Dr. Humston and wife are members of the Methodist Church for twenty years. He is Republican in political choice, and furnished the following statement: Distance traveled in active practice, 12,380 miles; number of visits, 2,692.

DANIEL KETCHAM (deceased) was born near Shelbyville, Ky., in 1806. His father, Col. John Ketcham moved to this State with his family when the same was a Territory, and settled near Brownstown, whence he removed to Jackson County, and in 1818 to Monroe County, and

soon after to the farm on Clear Creek, now the home of his youngest son. In 1836, our subject married Mary Worley, by which union they had four children—Eliza A., John H., Francis William and Lizzie. In 1852, Daniel Ketcham moved with his family to Smithville, where he lived during his remainder of life. Mr. Ketcham was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and an upright citizen. For thirty-five years, he was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he held several offices of trust. Religion sustained him at all times, and most particularly in his closing hours. When asked if willing to depart and if his trust was in Jesus, he answered affirmatively. He left this world September 28, 1877, in perfect peace. September 13, 1862, Miss Eliza A., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham, departed this life, a lovely and promising woman, whose loss is a lifelong lament. Mrs. Ketcham lives with her daughter, Lizzie Ketcham, and her grandchild, Minnie, on the homestead. Miss Lizzie is a gracious and amiable young lady, universally regarded with admiration and love.

WILLIAM LEONARD, farmer and stock-dealer, was born February 13, 1817, in Paoli, Orange County, Ind.; and is the eldest son of Henry and Martha (Rains) Leonard, the former a native of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1816. The grandfather of our subject was of Irish descent. Henry Leonard first located in Orange County, where he remained two years, then went to Lawrence County for three years, whence he came to Monroe County and settled in what is now Clear Creek Township, and built a log house; the place consisted of eighty acres of timber. After a period of about twelve years, he moved near Bloomington, and remained. William Leonard was reared with his parents; his early education was sparse, having attended school only in the worst winter weather; but he studied by night, and thus acquired considerable education unaided. He worked by day at clearing, plowing and the like, and also split rails for 37 cents a hundred, and paid a debt of his father's for \$100 at \$7 per month. When twenty-two years old, he became a teacher, at which, in conjunction with farming, he employed his time during the year for two years, and also attended school at Harrodsburg; then returned to teaching, and taught in the Woodard School-house seven consecutive winter terms. January 5, 1843, he married Lucinda Grimes, whose father was one of the first settlers and the first grand-juryman of the township. After marriage, Mr. Leonard moved to Perry Township, where he taught a six months' term in the free schools. For this he received \$90, sold a colt for \$10, and entered therewith eighty acres of land. After the school term, he moved to the farm on which he now lives, of 108 acres, making in all, as land owned by him, 252 acres. He has erected a large dwelling, good barns, and has the same cleared and in good cultivation, as well as stocked with excellent cattle. Mr. Leonard was once a Whig, but is now a Republican, and was Township Trustee at a time when each township had such an officer, and was afterward Township Clerk for two terms. He is an upright man, an esteemed citizen, a member of the Christian Church, of which he has been an Elder twenty years, and is now Sabbath School Superintendent. Mrs. Leonard died August 1, 1873, after which he married Mrs. Nancy Boruff, with one son—Samuel D.; she is also a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Leonard has been father of thirteen children, of whom six sons and three daughters are living—John H., a physician of Elkinsville; James T., a farmer; Alfred M., served during the war, and

died after his return; William I., now in Texas; David M., died in infancy; Silas M., now in Portland, Oregon; Lewis O., a graduate of Bloomington University; Homer, now attending Bloomington University; Martha J., now Mrs. W. J. Taylor, of New Albany, Ind.; Nannie E., now Mrs. J. C. Miller; Lida, a music teacher in Portland, Oreg.

L. T. LOWDER, M. D., was born near Springville, Lawrence Co., Ind., May 6, 1846, is the son of Lynden and Mary H. (Short) Lowder, and is of English-Irish origin. The father of Mr. Lowder was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1816, and came to Lawrence County the year following. His mother was born in Greene County in 1819. His paternal grandfather was Ralph Lowder, a native of North Carolina. His great-grandfather was John Lowder, a native of England. Dr. Lowder received a good literary education, having spent two years in Bloomington University. In 1870, he came to Harrodsburg and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Beard. After attending two full courses at the Indiana State Medical College, he graduated in February, 1873. He then came to Harrodsburg, and here has since been in successful practice. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Alice A. Stipp, a native of Harrodsburg, and a daughter of George Stipp, one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county. To this union have been born children as follows: Daisy E., Rosa M., Mary C., Lindsey C., Lillie E. and George. Politically, Dr. Lowder is a Republican. In 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. He was honorably discharged the same year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the order of Knights of Pythias.

CHESLEY D. McLAHLAN, M. D., is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born October 29, 1847, son of Oliver and Sarah (Davis) McLahlan, and comes of Scotch-Irish origin. The father of Dr. McLahlan was an Ohioan and his mother is of North Carolina birth. The early life of Dr. McLahlan was spent in attending the district school and in his father's service. He afterward attended school at Bedford, Ind., where he obtained a fair common school education. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in 1865 at Indianapolis. In 1867, he came to Harrodsburg and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Beard, a very prominent physician. After attending lectures at Chicago Rush Medical College, he graduated in 1871. Since his graduation, he has been in active practice of his profession at Harrodsburg, and has been very successful. The marriage of Dr. McLahlan occurred in 1871, to Miss Lizzie More, a native of Iowa. To this union has been born one child—Eva. Dr. McLahlan is a Republican, and for many years has been an earnest supporter of that party. Through his own energy he has made a success of life, and he has been the architect of his own fortune.

SIMEON PEDIGO, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 21, 1849, is the son of E. H. and Elizabeth E. (Nance) Pedigo; is the eldest in a family of three children, and is of English-Scotch lineage. At the age of seventeen years, he began the issues of life for himself. For a number of years, he taught school in the winter and performed farm labor in the summer. The marriage of Mr. Pedigo occurred June 15, 1876, to Miss Mollie B. Anderson, a native of Monroe County. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Clarence E., Annie E. and Verner Ross. In 1876, Mr. Ped-

igo came to Harrodsburg and formed a partnership in the furniture and undertaking business with J. M. Anderson. This partnership continued until January, 1884. He is now engaged in manufacturing Pedigo's Perfection Washing Machine, under the firm name of S. & W. S. Pedigo, manufacturers of the only genuine washing machine of the coming times. This machine is sold only upon guarantee that it will do all that its contractors claim for it, and, unless such is the case, your money will be refunded. Address S. & W. S. Pedigo, Harrodsburg, Ind., and they will give you particulars and references. They are gentlemen of honor and responsibility.

WILLIAM S. PEDIGO, furniture dealer, and junior member of the firm of S. & W. S. Pedigo, was born in Perry Township, Lawrence County, Ind., April 5, 1845, and is a son of John D. and Jane (Garten) Pedigo. In a family of ten children, William is the eldest, and is of Scotch-English origin. His father was born in Barren County, Ky., and when twelve years of age came to Lawrence County, Ind. In 1861, the subject of our sketch enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1862, on account of general disability. In 1863, he engaged in the milling business in Lawrence County, and that continued eighteen years; he then engaged in farming, and in 1884 he came to Harrodsburg and engaged in his present occupation. He was married in 1866 to Miss Maggie A. Lowder. To them have been born five children—Isalene, Nora J., Oma S., Blanche and Ella. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. He has 320 acres of well-improved land. He is a man of enterprising spirit, and an honorable citizen.

WILLIAM W. ROSS, merchant at Smithville, was born July 22, 1830, in Clear Creek Township, Ind., and is the youngest son of William W. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Ross, the former a native of Maryland, who settled in this State in 1813, and two years after, moved to Perry Township, Monroe County, where he entered land, owning at his decease 320 acres; he died in 1875, aged one hundred and seventeen years. He emigrated to this section in a cart, there being but nine families in the county. His experiences in the earliest days were wonderful and varied, such as battles with wolves and hunting for game, he having killed five deer in one day, and many bears and wolves at various times. He was a renowned marksman, and a man of endurance and principle. Mrs. Ross died in 1853. They were parents of four children. Our subject married, April 17, 1857, Elizabeth Burnes, with an issue of four children, all deceased. Mrs. Ross having died, he married, August 5, 1875, Ellen E. Pane, of Perry Township, and by her became the parent of three children, all living. Mr. Ross is a Republican, and a liberal, benevolent gentleman. He has a clock one hundred and fifty years old, and a good timekeeper, which was brought by him from North Carolina.

JOHN D. SIMPSON, M. D., was born in Owen County, Ky., April 23, 1846, is the son of W. G. and Ann (Du Vall) Simpson, and is of English ancestry. His parents are of Kentucky nativity. His paternal grandfather was James Simpson, a Virginian by birth. He died in Owen County, Ky., in 1868. The literary education of Dr. Simpson is far beyond the average, the major part of which he gained at Eminence College, Kentucky. In 1864, he went to Louisville, Ky., and for one year clerked in a wholesale commission house. In that city, in 1866, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. A. Brady, a lead-

ing physician. In 1868, He graduated at the University of Louisville. This same year he came to Heltonsville, Lawrence County, Ind., and began practice. In 1869, he went to Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he graduated in 1870, and then went to Bedford, Lawrence County, and resumed practice. In 1880, Dr. Simpson came to Harrodsburg and continued practice, and engaged in the drug business. The marriage of Dr. Simpson took place in 1869, to Miss Mattie Mitchell, of Bedford, Ind., daughter of Jesse A. Mitchell. They have one child—James. Dr. Simpson is a staunch Democrat and a Mason.

THEODORE THASHER, groceries and general stock, Smithville, was born in Monroe County, Ind., December 14, 1835, and is a son of George and Matilda (Hines) Thrasher, both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. George Thrasher, a farmer, came to this section about 1830, where he purchased land and farmed until his death. He was the parent of nine children, seven of whom are living. Our subject passed his early days at farm work and in attending school, and when twenty-two he left home, worked by the day for about seven years, and then came to Smithville, where, from his earnings, he was enabled to begin business, which he has successfully carried on; he is also Postmaster, and is an esteemed citizen. May 24, 1871, he married Julia A. Floyd, of Smithville, who died October 22, 1883, aged thirty-four years, the mother of five children. Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, pastor of Mrs. Thrasher, said of her: "She was endowed with a mild, cheerful disposition, her life being marked by many Christian graces, and crowned, at its close, by the triumph of Christian faith. About a week before her death, she talked to her family and friends of her departure as calmly as though going away for a short visit, asking her husband to open the Bible at 2d Corinthians, Chap. V.; she read the first verse, and remarked, 'Yes; that's it.' The next day she called her pastor, that she might hear him pray once more. Truly it can be said of her that the world was the better for her having lived in it, and her influence for good will live after her." Mr. Thrasher is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JONATHAN TRISLER, section master at Smithville, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1830, his parents being John and Sarah (Waggameier) Trisler; the former a native of Germany, the latter of Kentucky. John Trisler was a farmer; and when Jonathan was ten years of age, moved to Monroe County, this State, and settled about two miles from Smithville. He and wife were parents of seven children. They are both deceased—he died in 1881, she about 1859. Jonathan was twenty-one when he began supporting himself by working on a railroad, and then farmed for four years, since which time he has devoted his whole time to railroad work, having been a foreman for thirteen years, and has, by his labor, acquired a good and valuable property. Mr. Trisler is married, his wife being Eliza Silvester; they are parents of five living children. Mr. Trisler is a Democrat, and a liberal, enlightened citizen. Mrs. Trisler is a conscientious member of the Christian Church.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS J. BROWN is the eldest child of George W. and Susanna (Wright) Brown, a native of Kentucky, and was born November 18, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were respectively of Irish and German extraction, and both natives of Kentucky. After living on a farm until 1842, they moved from the State of their nativity to this State and township, and here entered land for a home. In 1865, they removed to where the former yet lives, his wife having died some years before. Thomas J. Brown attended the township schools and remained at home, having almost the entire support of the family, until his twenty-third year, his father having long been unable to labor. In 1859, he married Mrs. Cynthia A. McNeely, a native of Kentucky, after which event he moved to the farm owned by his wife, where they still reside, and to which he has added 200 acres, making an aggregate of 440 acres, one of the best farms in the township. In connection with agriculture, Mr. Brown has had a country store for about two years. Mr. Brown is a life-long Democrat, a worthy citizen, and, with his wife, a member of the Christian Church.

FRANCIS M. CARROLL is a native of this county, was born June 15, 1840, and is one of the six children of Lewis and Betsy (Smith) Carroll, the former of Irish, the latter of German descent. Lewis Carroll was a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood, and afterward moved to Bloomington, this county, and followed his trade of carpenter and millwright for several years before engaging in farming on the land now owned by our subject. He was for years an ordained minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and died in March, 1864. Francis M. Carroll acquired a practical education at the county schools. Two years after his father's decease his mother died. July 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until February, 1862, having participated at Pea Ridge, Ark., Paw-Paw, Mo., and in other engagements. March 11, 1866, he married Martha Campbell, a native of Marion County, Ind., to which union succeeded five children—Arthur J., Schuyler C., Mary F., Frank R. and Daisy. After his marriage, he purchased his father's farm of 120 acres, on which he now resides, and being one of the finest of the township. Mr. Carroll is a staunch Republican and a representative citizen.

W. H. CREAGER is a native of Bloomington, Ind., was born October 14, 1844, and is one of the nine children of John and Mary (Payne) Creager; the former a native of this county, the latter of North Carolina. John Creager was a blacksmith and worked as such until about 1856, when he moved to this township, and remained until death, March 4, 1860. W. H. Creager received his education from the common schools. He was fifteen years old when his father died, and then became the head of the household. In 1863, he taught his first school term in Benton Township, from which time until the present he has taught during the winter sessions. July 14, 1870, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Smith. Three children were born to this union, of which two are living—Henry V., born April 7, 1871, and Mag-

gie B., born March 1, 1875. Mr. Creager has from time to time purchased the interests of the heirs of his father's farm, which consists of 100 acres of improved land, on which he has made his residence. During 1870-71, he leased this farm and lived successively in Johnson and Morgan Counties. Mr. Creager was for four years Township Trustee, and still holds said office. He is a Democrat and a representative citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Creager are members of the Baptist Church.

ELIJAH A. KNIGHT is a native of Marion County Ind., was born March 2, 1839, and is one of the eight children of Elijah and Nancy (Northern) Knight; the former a native of Kentucky, and born about 1800. After marriage, he moved to Morgan County, Ind., where he lived until 1838 or 1839, and then became one of the contractors, building the Wabash & Erie Canal, after completing which contract he settled in Boone County, and died in 1845. Elijah A. Knight obtained his education in the primitive schools of the time, and afterward studied at home by the firelight. His father died when he was six years old, and he remained with his mother until his majority, and then purchased the farm of 110 acres, most of which he has retained. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served eleven months; then returned, and in September, 1864, entered an unassigned company of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, and served therein until the end of the war. February 22, 1871, he married Sarah E. Matlock, a native of this county, and to this union have been bestowed five children—four being yet alive—Anna E., Elijah E., John P. and Clarence F. Mr. Knight is a Democrat, has held several civil offices, and is one of the most prominent men of his township.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Garrard County, Ky., was born December 31, 1830, and is the eldest child of Wilson and Rachel (Taylor) Adams, both natives of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Taylor, was a first cousin to Gen. Zach Taylor, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather, Wilson Adams, was a soldier of the war of 1812; the father of our subject was a farmer by profession, a Whig in politics, and a Cumberland Presbyterian in religion. He died in 1832, his widow afterward moving to this county, where she married Henry Patton. She became a widow a second time, and died in 1883, aged seventy-three years, a member of sixty years' standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. William L. Adams removed to Ellettsville with his step-father, where he attended school and grew to manhood, and when nineteen years old began life for himself on rented land. December 29, 1850, he married Elizabeth Cannon, of this county. After this event, he located in Van Buren Township for two years, then removed to Macomb, Ill., then returned to this county, and afterward purchased a threshing machine, which he operated until he abandoned the same for auctioneering, which he has followed for twenty-five years. Mr. Adams served as Constable for some years under Capt. Sluss. In 1879, he occupied his present

farm of 161 acres. July 5, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; he was honorably discharged, and is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are parents of seven children—John W., Sarah J., Laura A. (deceased), Amanda E., Maggie R., Della E. and Morton G.

WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, retired farmer, was born in Fayette County, Ky., September 3, 1806, and is the eldest of the nine children of James and Sarah (Mashon) Alexander, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, and of Irish and Scotch descent. James Alexander moved to this county in 1825, and located near Bloomington, where he purchased and improved 160 acres. Their privations were those of other pioneers, but they grew in popularity and in means. Mr. Alexander was a Democrat, served two terms as County Commissioner and was Justice of the Peace for many years. He died in 1852, aged sixty-four years, and his wife afterward, aged seventy-five years. They were members of the Baptist Church. William B. Alexander received a fair education in Kentucky, where, after having removed hither, he married, September 25, 1825, Miss Elizabeth Irvin. After marriage, he returned to this county and managed his father's farm. In 1830, he entered land and began stock dealing in conjunction with farming, and continued so to do for eleven years; then purchased and sold several farms, and finally, in 1864, located where he now resides, on 160 acres, with improvements. Mr. Alexander has been a hard-working yet successful man. He gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, but has of late years been a Republican and has filled some minor county offices. Mrs. Alexander died November 15, 1869, having been the mother of ten children—William F., Sarah J., Mary, Nancy, Martha, Irvin, John, Alvira, and two infants, deceased. The three sons were Union soldiers—William F. died at Nashville, Irvin in Libby Prison and John in Missouri—all filling soldier graves. Mr. Alexander's present wife was Mrs. Baker; they are members of the Christian Church.

T. H. BARNHILL, dealer in merchandise, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, was born February 14, 1838, and is the eldest of the six children of John and Jane (McNelley) Barnhill, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of German-Irish and Irish descent. Our subject was sent to school in boyhood and reared to husbandry as a business. When he had reached his eighteenth year, his parents moved to this county, where he attained his majority, and afterward labored by the day for three years, receiving but 50 cents per day. March 7, 1860, he married Miss Mary C. Alexander, of this township, born May, 1842, a union which gave being to six children—Florence J., Charles A., Olie, Eddie, John and Edna. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Barnhill moved to Unionville, where he has since made his home. He now owns and occupies the old Alexander farm, which comprises 358 acres with good buildings and varied improvements, thus constituting a valuable home and property. In 1877, he engaged in merchandising, and was commissioned Postmaster in 1879. He is a prominent Republican, and has been Township Trustee two terms.

DR. DAVID W. BARROW is a native of this township, was born November 4, 1853, and is the eldest son of James M. and Martha A. (Vannoy) Barrow, both natives of this county, and respectively of English and German descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject,

David Barrow, came to this section when it was a pristine wild, and, being a farmer, located in this township, where he served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner seventeen years. He had a farm of 240 acres, was a Democrat, a Baptist and the father of eight children. He died in 1880, aged seventy-nine. James M. Barrow was reared a farmer, received some education, and at the age of forty years became a minister of the Baptist denomination, uniting such service with the management of his farm. He has been father of three sons and four daughters, five of whom are living. He is a Freemason and a Democrat. David W. Barrow attended the home schools at intervals until twenty years of age, when he entered college at Bloomington for one year; then taught two years, returned to college and selected the classical course. After leaving the institution, he entered the office of Dr. McPheeters, and read medicine, in all nearly two years, after which he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and in 1881 began a practice, which he has succeeded in enlarging, with honor and satisfaction. Dr. Barrow is a member of the Baptist Church, a Democrat, and also a member of the K of P. In 1882, he was chosen Township Trustee.

SAMUEL L. KERR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 15, 1832, the eldest of the nine children of John and Nancy (Logan) Kerr, both natives of Ireland, and of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. John Kerr was by trade a weaver, who in 1839 emigrated to this country with his family and located in Bloomington Township, this county, whence he removed to this township and purchased land, and at last, by labor and care, acquired 200 acres as a home, on which he died in 1864, seventy-three years of age, preceded by his wife five days. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Samuel L. Kerr was about eight years old when he reached America. Much farm labor devolved on him in youth, and he continued with his father until of age, when he commenced working by the month, and after eight years was enabled to purchase 220 acres, on which he has made his home; having improved said land by erecting a house, supplying stock, and by various other appurtenances, the whole now comprising 280 acres, 100 in pasture, and seventy of fine bottom land. December 5, 1861, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine Hinkle, and to their union have been given eight children—James B., John J., Samuel M., Charles A., Nannie V. C., Ella May, Maggie E. (deceased), and Mary A. Mr. Kerr is a Republican, a worthy citizen, and he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. KERR, stock-raiser and farmer, was born June 6, 1847. His father was William Kerr, a native of Ireland, who, about 1824, emigrated to America, settled in this county, and entered the land on which our subject now resides, and where Mr. Kerr, Sr., passed his later life, and succeeded in making a good home of sixty acres, well improved. He died in 1855, aged sixty years, leaving a wife and two children, who managed the farm. He was a Reformed Presbyterian, as is his wife, who is yet living, aged sixty-five years; the only daughter died in 1872. William H. Kerr remained at home until he was seventeen, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for twelve months' service, which was passed in the Southern States in doing skirmish duty. He was honorably discharged, and in 1867, purchased eighty acres of his present home, which now com-

prises one hundred and forty acres, containing some stock and many improvements. December 24, 1872, he married Miss Elizabeth Mulliken, a native of Johnson County, by which union they were favored with four children—Maud B., Connie J., Cora B. and Laura M. Mr. Kerr engaged in agriculture near Franklin until 1879, when he returned to his former site and home. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL GETTY, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Ireland and the youngest child of Samuel and Nauey (Kerr) Getty, both natives of Ireland, and both Protestants. Samuel Getty, Sr., was a tiller of the soil, who ended his life, as did his wife, in the country of his birth. Their eldest son emigrated to this country about 1840, and farmed until his decease. Our subject obtained an ordinary education and was reared as a farmer. In 1851, married Miss Rose Cubitt, a native of Ireland. In 1852, they emigrated to America by way of New Orleans, and reached this section after a travel of eleven weeks. Mr. Getty having but \$200, he worked at farming for one year, and soon after purchased a portion of his present home, which now comprises 280 acres, 100 of which are bottom lands of great fruitfulness; he has also twenty acres in Perry Township—all the result of his thrift and economy. He is one of the largest farmers in this township, and gives his undivided attention to his farm and raising stock. Mr. and Mrs. Getty have been parents of eleven children, of which number the following are living: Nancy, Elizabeth, John C. and Ida Ellen. Both are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM PETERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Custer) Peterson, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Virginian, who located in Ohio when a wilderness, and reared five sons and three daughters. Thomas Peterson was reared a farmer in Jefferson County, Ohio, but came to this township in 1854, where he purchased forty acres, and farmed until January, 1864, when he became a soldier of the Tenth Cavalry. During this service, he was attacked by sickness, and while on his way home he died, being buried at Louisville. He left a wife, who survives him, and seven children. He was a Republican, and a Baptist. William Peterson was born in Jefferson County, August 12, 1830; was reared to farming, and remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age. After working on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, he learned the carpentering, at which he worked in summer, and taught school in the winter. He taught his last term in 1863. June, 1859, he married Sarah E. Rader, who died in 1866, leaving four children—Ira D., Phinny H., Cordelia A. and Thomas W. April 29, 1877, he wedded Miss Margaret A. Reimer, by which marriage they had two children—Carey J. and Mary C. February, 1865, Mr. Peterson was detailed as carpenter at Camp Carrington. This was his only soldier service. He was discharged May 8, 1865. In 1859, he located on the farm, which embraces 540 acres, one-half of which is improved, with good stock, etc. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner, as which he gave great satisfaction. He is Commander of Alexander Post, and a member of the Baptist Church.

T. J. PETERSON, proprietor of the spoke factory at Unionville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 7, 1846, and is one of the family of Thomas and Mary Peterson. When he was nine years old, his parents moved to this county, which has since been his home. When

fifteen years old, being of large stature, he enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Company H, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, assigned to the Western division, their hardest engagement being at the siege of Mobile. During his service, he suffered from measles; afterward, in 1863, at Little Rock, he became a veteran, and September 27, 1865, was discharged as Sergeant. He then took charge of the home farm for two years, and later, worked on a railroad, and as sawyer for several firms, and for several years. November 6, 1873, he married Miss Alice A. Sluss, of this township, which union gave being to four children, of which number two survive—Edna M. and Daisy Irene. In the autumn of 1882, he purchased the spoke factory he is now operating, in which he has \$2,000 invested. Mr. Peterson is an ardent Republican, and a public-spirited citizen. Mrs. Peterson is a member of the Christian Church.

DAVID A. YOUNG, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Abraham and Susan (Whisennand) Young, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and of German extraction. The paternal grandfather of our subject, David Young, moved to this county from Kentucky in the earliest days, and settled and made a home here. He was the parent of four sons and three daughters. Abraham Young began life poor, but, by industry and care, made a good home and farm of 120 acres. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died February 14, 1850, aged forty-three, leaving a wife, who still survives, aged seventy-six, and six children. David A. Young was born in this township, March 7, 1829, the eldest of the family. After working on the home farm until his twentieth year, he began life for himself by farming on rented land. July 27, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Nancy McClung, who were among the first settlers in this township. This union was honored with twelve children, of which number ten yet are living—Nancy J., Amanda, John, Mary E., Sarah C., Sarethia A., James A., Cora Bell, Isaac N. and David Omar. Mr. Young continued to labor for house and land for years, and in 1858 purchased his father's farm of 112 acres, where he has since resided, devoting himself to stock-raising as well as agriculture. Mr. Young is a highly esteemed citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES O. BAXTER, farmer, was born in this township, March 24, 1835, and is a son of William and Mary (Lee) Baxter; the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Kentucky. William Baxter moved when very young to this county and received a fair education. He was a farmer by occupation, which he followed until his death, January 1, 1858. Mrs. Baxter was a life-long communicant of the Separate Baptist Church, and departed from earth August 24, 1872. James O. Baxter, our subject, received a quite limited education in youth, and remained with his parents until September 5, 1861, when he became a soldier in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until January 6, 1866, during which period he was promoted to be Sergeant. After his discharge, he returned to his parents,

with whom he remained until December 16, 1866, at which time he married Amanda Ellen Smith, a native of this county, and to them five children have been granted, of which number one son and two daughters remain. Mr. Baxter is a strong pleader for temperance, and in political leaning a Democrat. He is one of the principal land owners and citizens of the township, and, with his wife, a devoted member of the Christian Church.

JAMES D. BUTCHER is a native of Coles County, Ill., was born March 19, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and America D. (Finley) Butcher, natives of Indiana and of English descent. Jacob Butcher received a limited education, and when sixteen years old departed for California, but, meeting with reverses, roamed through many States and Territories, and finally returned to his native commonwealth and married in 1856. He then moved to Texas for two years; thence removing to Illinois, where he remained four years, and thereafter returned to this county. Mr. Butcher has been a life-long farmer. James D. Butcher received a good school education in this county's schools, and for the past two years has been teaching in the public schools, having previously assisted his father on the home farm. He is politically a Greenbacker, a respected citizen and one of the most promising young men of his county and township. In religious inclination, he is, like his parents, an adherent of the Seventh-Day Advent Church.

HIRAM M. HELTENBURG is a native of Wythe County, Va., and was brought into the world August 27, 1815. He was not fortunate enough to receive any education in youth, and at the age of twenty years emigrated with his mother and step-father to this State and county, where he remained with them until April 26, 1846, at which time he married Nancy Sowder, of this county, since which time he has lived exclusively in Monroe and Lawrence Counties. Mr. Heltenburg is a member of Harrodsburg Lodge, No. 322, A. F. & A. M. He is a National in politics, and a strong advocate of temperance. He has one of the best farms in his region that is to be found, and he is one of the leading and solid citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Heltenburg are long-standing and esteemed members of the Christian Church, and the parents of eight children, of which number two sons and five daughters are living.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, farmer, is a native of this township, his date of birth February 21, 1833, and his parents Jonathan and Elizabeth (Turman) Huntington, the former a native of Lower Canada, the latter of Tennessee, and both of English extraction. Jonathan Huntington had received a good education, and about 1831 or 1832, moved to this county, where he followed his only profession—farming—having purchased land from the Government. He died in 1843, and Mrs. Huntington in 1872; she was a member of the Baptist Church. John Huntington was born, reared, educated and married in this county, where he has spent a life of fifty-one years, and is now the oldest settler. In 1854, he went by emigrant train to California, remained until 1857, and then returned. March 31, 1859, he married Sarah V. Payne, of this county, from which union issued eight children, of which three sons and four daughters are living. Mr. Huntington has one of the best farms with improvements and appointments in this township. He has served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. Both he and wife are adherents of the Baptist Church.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, deceased, was a native of Danville, Vt., born July 4, 1824, and is a son of Robert and Sarah Johnson. He received more than a common school education, having for a time attended an academy in his native State. In consequence of his father's decease, he was early destined to struggle for a livelihood, and in that time played many parts as a sailor, a railroad hand, and for some years worked on the L., N. A. & C. Railroad. May 15, 1853, he married Susan Ellis, a native of this county, to which union were bestowed several children, three sons and four daughters being yet alive. In 1865, Mr. Johnson enlisted for service against the rebellion, during which he contracted a fatal illness, which culminated in death June 21, 1869. Mr. Johnson was a devoted and honored member of the M. E. Church, a Republican politically, and a most reputable and trusted citizen. Mrs. Johnson has, by her indomitable energy, not only reared her family, but purchased a farm in this township, which constitutes her home.

DAVID B. JUDAH, farmer, is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., was born September 9, 1814, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jennings) Judah, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Virginia, and respectively of German and German-Irish descent. Samuel Judah emigrated to the United States about the year 1790, and settled in Kentucky, where he lived more than thirty years, then moved to Lawrence County, this State, planted a crop of corn, returned to Kentucky for his family, and there sickened and died; this was in October, 1820. He associated preaching with farming, and was hostile to slavery. David B. Judah remained at home until he was eighteen years old, when he learned the tanner's trade and worked thereat until 1840, at which time he established a tannery at Bloomington. January 31, 1836, he married Miss Emma Harriet, daughter of William and Jemima Parks, to which union eleven children were bestowed, of which number five sons and two daughters are yet living—Samuel N., Winepark, Elizabeth E., Morris, Rodolphus, Francis M. and Emma H. Mr. Judah followed tanning until 1873, when he gave his attention to farming, with an experience of two years in the mercantile way; his farm is situated in Brown County. His sons, Morris and Francis, are proprietors of the only grist mill in this township, also one of the best water mills. Morris is likewise a practicing physician; both are influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Judah are members of the Christian Church.

MILTON MYERS, farmer, was born in this county May 12, 1840, his parents being Henderson and Minerva Myers. Henderson Myers came to this county when about fourteen or fifteen years of age, worked on a farm, and continued in that capacity until he was twenty-five, when he married. He purchased a farm in Perry, and also one in this township, where he died March 22, 1826; he and wife were lifelong members of the Separate Baptist Church. Milton Myers received a good public school education, and remained with his parents until June 21, 1860, at which time he married Mary A. Buskirk, of this county, which union was blessed by nine children, of which number are yet living three sons and four daughters, of which last Miss Addie has received a fine education and is now a promising teacher. Mr. Myers is a practical farmer; he has held the position of Road Superintendent, and is one of the leading and influential citizens of the township. Mrs. Myers and two daughters are members of the Christian Church.

SOLOMON C. PAYNE was born in Rowan County, N. C., November 16, 1830, and is the eldest child of James and Anna (Phillips) Payne, the former a native of North Carolina, born 1810, the latter of Virginia, born 1812. James Payne was a miller, and moved to this county in 1831, where both he and Mrs. Payne closed their lives—the former January 13, 1874, the latter April 21, 1876, a member of the Baptist Church; they were parents of eight girls and four boys, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Payne was a Democrat, and served as Justice of the Peace and Township Assessor for more than twenty years. Solomon C. Payne lived mostly with a grandfather until he was sixteen years old, at which time war with Mexico was declared, and he, in common with many boys, desired to engage therein. His father finally consented, and our subject enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, said company commanded by Capt. Richard Owens, the regiment by Col. John W. De Batts. About July, 1847, they reached Monterey, and did garrison duty until peace was proclaimed, the regiment being disbanded August 7, 1848. About 1850, Mr. Payne married, with an issue of two girls, from which mother he was afterward divorced, and about 1860 married Elizabeth Hathaway. In August, 1861, Mr. Payne enlisted for three years in Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 14, 1865, since which date he has been variously employed, but mainly as a farmer. He has been ordained as a minister of the Baptist, and later of the Christian Church (New Light). He is a Democrat, has been Township Assessor, and is now a Justice of the Peace.

JOHN SEXTON, farmer, is a native of Greene County, Ind., was born December 28, 1835, and is a son of James and Mary (Staton) Sexton, the former a native of Alabama, the latter of Kentucky. James Sexton was reared and attended school in Tennessee, whither he had gone at an early age, and when about twenty-one years of age removed to Kentucky, remained ten years; afterward came to Greene County, this State, and finally to this township, where he finished his earthly course in October, 1874. Mrs. Sexton is yet living at the age of eighty-four. She is, as Mr. Sexton was, a member of the Separate Baptist Church. John Sexton received but slight education, having been depended upon to assist the family in the work of the farm during his boyhood. He remained at home, therefore, until he was twenty-six years of age, about which period, September 19, 1861, he married Margaret J. Smith, a native of this county, a union which has been favored with two sons and one daughter. Sixteen years ago, Mr. Sexton purchased the farm where he now resides, and has become one of the representative men of the township. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and lady are worthy members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, farmer, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 7, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Masterson) Shields, also natives of Kentucky. Joseph Shields moved with his family to this county in 1835, where he purchased land and remained until death, April 5, 1841. He was exclusively a farmer, and, during the war of 1812, a teamster. Mrs. Shields was a member of the Separate Baptist Church, and left the earth October 31, 1880. William H. Shields received an ordinary education in Kentucky, and remained with and labored for his parents until January 12, 1842, when he married Mary Hudlan, to which union were born twelve children, of whom four sons and six daughters remain. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are honored members of the Separate Baptist Church.

JOHN W. SHIELDS, teacher, is a native of this township; was born February 15, 1863, his parents being William H. and Mary Shields. He received a good public school education, makes his home with his parents, and a business of agriculture. For a few years past, he has been a teacher in the public schools, and is progressing satisfactorily. He is a Democrat and a promising young gentleman.

GEORGE W. WAMPLER, teacher, was born in this township July 4, 1849, and is a son of William and Julia (Sherrill) Wampler, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky, and respectively of Dutch and German-Irish descent. William Wampler was fairly educated at the public schools of this State, whither he came about 1830, and remained until 1874. He served eight months as a private during the rebellion, and has since, as before, made farming his occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Wampler are life during members of the Baptist Church, and are at present living in Wright County, Mo. George W. Wampler remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. March 13, 1873, he married Miss Julia C. Shields, a native of this county, a union which was honored with five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Wampler in his former life was a farmer, but is now in the profession of teaching. In politics, he is a Democrat, and at present holds the office of Township Assessor, with satisfaction to his constituents. He is one of the most influential men and most respected citizens of his township.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS JACKSON BATES, an old settler and farmer of Monroe County, was born in Tennessee May 7, 1820, and is the third of the five children born to Charles and Eda (McCullan) Bates, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The family came to Bloomington, this county, in 1830, remained a few months, then went to Illinois, but returned to Bloomington in 1832. December 13, 1840, Mr. Bates married Mary Hendrickson, daughter of Ezekiel and Susan (Walls) Hendrickson, and a native of Lawrence County. Two children, Charles D. and Ezekiel, were born to this marriage. Mrs. Bates died September 28, 1854, and on August 3, 1856, Mr. Bates married Eliza Smith, of Miami County, Ind., a native of Monroe County, and daughter of Hugh and Jane (Giddings) Corr. To this union have been born the following children: Thomas Jefferson, who was born May 20, 1857, in Miami County, and who married, February 26, 1883, Nettie Billings, of Daviess County, and daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Miller) Billings; Martha E. and Mary Jane (twins), Laura, Sarah, Maria and Hattie. Mr. Bates settled on his present farm in 1859, and is the owner of 180 acres; he was formerly a Granger, and in politics is a Democrat. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812; his wife's mother is an inmate of his home, and is in her ninety-seventh year; his wife's father, Hugh Corr, settled in Bloomington Township in 1821, and finally settled where Hindostan now stands, in Washington Township.

JOHN CAMPBELL is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, was born December 4, 1841, and is one of the eight children of Robert and Jane

(Cunningham) Campbell, natives respectively of County Antrim and County Derry, Ireland, and of Scotch descent. The parents of our subject came to the United States in 1843, landed at New Orleans, came to this State, located near Bloomington, and remained until 1858, at which time he bought a farm. Here our subject remained until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and was engaged at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam (where he was wounded in the right side), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where he received a wound in the left thigh) and Resaca (where his left arm was broken), which finished his service, being discharged September 13, 1864. June 24, 1866, he married Martha J., daughter of Robert and Angeline Williams. This union produced three children—Robert Henry, James Homer and John Lewis; also, by adoption, John W. Maginnis. Mr. Campbell is the owner of seventy-four acres in Bloomington Township, which is improved by a good residence, buildings, orchard, fences, etc. He is an active Republican, has served two terms as Township Trustee, and he and wife, like his father and mother, are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Campbell is a worthy and progressive citizen, and is a member of the G. A. R.

THOMAS J. FARR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born January 1, 1844, in Ray Township, this county, and is the sixth of twelve children born to Jefferson and Sarah (Miller) Farr, natives of Kentucky and of English descent. Thomas was reared to farming, but attended school during the winter seasons. April, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, during which service he was promoted to be Sergeant, and took part at Thompson's Station (where he was captured and afterward confined in Libby Prison for nineteen days), Murfreesboro, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and the march to the sea; he was discharged May, 1865. March 20, 1866, he married Susan, daughter of Martin and Sarah Goble, to which union were born six children—Howard, Sarah C., Jefferson V., Thaettie, Julia A. and Willard N. (deceased March 15, 1883). Mr. Farr has a good farm of 540 acres, supplied with stock and well improved, making alike a comfortable home and valuable property, almost all of which is the result of his wise administration and honest industry, thus marking his life a success. He is a Republican in political faith and has served two terms as Township Trustee. Mrs. Farr is a member of the Baptist Church.

MAHLON HACKER is a native of Clay County, Ky., was born December 4, 1829, and is one of the family of Valentine and Mary (Spire) Hacker, natives of Tennessee; the former of German, the latter of Irish descent. Mahlon Hacker was reared on the farm and obtained but little schooling in his youthful days. When sixteen years of age, he left home and undertook his own living by working by the month or by the day. When a young man, he married Nancy Fulford, of this county, a union which was smiled upon by nine children, of whom seven are living—F. T., Jonathan, Mary E. (now Mrs. McDonald), C. J., Florence M., Andrew W. and Isabel D. Mr. Hacker is the possessor of 120 acres and also a partner in a half section of timber land. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Munfordville (when he was captured and paroled), and at Arkansas Post; he was discharged April, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran in October, 1864, and was therefrom discharged May, 1865. Mr. Hacker is a worthy citizen; in politics, Republican, and he and wife are honored as members of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH A. HADDEN was born in Washington Township, this county, March 1, 1854, and is the second of the five children born to Jacob and Jane (Martin) Hadden—the latter a native of North Carolina and of German and Irish origin. He was educated in the common schools, and assisted his mother in the management of the home farm until married, April 20, 1883, to Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, of Monroe County, a daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Barnett) Fleener. Mrs. Hadden owns 440 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and improved with a good residence and outbuildings. Mr. Hadden is proprietor of a first-class saw mill, and also owns considerable live stock. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES J. HUBBARD is a native of this county, was born May 28, 1838, and is the youngest of the eleven children of John and Nancy (Weddel) Hubbard; the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia, and respectively of German and English extraction. Our subject was reared on a farm and had but very spare advantages for education. He resided with his parents until October 7, 1859, at which period he married Indiana Twomey, of Brown County, which union was productive of five children—Laura A., Elmira C., James A., William T. (deceased) and Virginia; Mrs. Hubbard died November, 1872; and October 10, 1873, he wedded Mary Jane Weddel, of this county, but a native of Kentucky, and by this union came into the world five children, of which number four are living—Belzora E., Mary E., Clara I. and Ada J. In 1863, Mr. Hubbard was in the service at Indianapolis for three months. He has a good home and farm; has the respect of his community, and is in politics a member of the National party. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS MAGENIS is a native of County Clare, Ireland, was born December 17, 1835, and is the sixth of the family of twelve of Timothy and Frances (Frost) Magenis, the former a native of County Down, the latter of County Clare, Ireland, and both of Scotch descent. Thomas was reared on a farm in Ireland, and when fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to America. After living in Goshen, N. Y., five years, he moved to this State in 1856, and settled in this township, where he labored by the month. March 23, 1861, he married Mary E., daughter of John and Rebecca Garrett. This union was smiled on by five children—Emma (deceased), Maggie F., George W., Anna S. and Minnie E. August 7, 1861, Mr. Magenis enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, serving at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam (where he was wounded in the arm, leg and breast). He was discharged September 1, 1864, and located for one year in Washington Township. In 1865, he moved to the farm he now occupies, comprising 188 acres of well-improved land, and containing comfortable residence, barns, orchard, etc. He also owns forty acres in Washington Township, all of which is alone due to his energy and tact. In 1864, he was elected Real Estate Appraiser of this county and township; Trustee in 1876, and was twice appointed Assessor. Mr. Magenis is a Democrat, and a member of the G. A. R.

JAMES P. RIDDLE, one of Monroe County's enterprising young farmers, was born in this township February 6, 1848, and is the youngest of the seven children born to G. M. and Margaret (Thomson) Riddle, natives of Kentucky. He was educated at the common schools, and assisted on the home farm until he was married, November 12, 1871, to

Eliza A. Fleener, of this county, and daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Barnett) Fleener. To his marriage have been born six children—William, James H., Mintia May, Amanda E., John and Rebecca. Mr. Riddle is the owner of a farm of 190 acres, well improved, with a commodious residence, barn and other outbuildings, two orchards, etc., mostly acquired by his own perseverance and industry. He formerly was a member of the Grange. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist and Christian Churches respectively.

JOHN M. TOMEY, farmer, was born in Augusta County, Va., April 17, 1834, and is the sixth of the twelve children born to Michael and Mary (Lockridge) Tomey, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch and German descent respectively. The family came to Indiana in 1835, and settled in Henry County. Three years later they moved to Brown County, and in 1870 came to this township, and bought the farm on Section 15, where John M. now lives. Mr. Tomey remained on the home farm until his marriage, March 30, 1856, to Catharine Prickitt, of Brown County, Ind., and a native of Ohio. She died July 13, 1873, the mother of five children—Josephus, Richard J., Elizabeth E., Mary H. and Julia A.—and a member of the Christian Church. November 16, 1874, Mr. Tomey married Mary C. Mann, also of Brown County, Ind., and a native of Ohio. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Antietam, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and was discharged the evening before the fall of Atlanta, in August, 1864, as Corporal. He has served as Justice of the Peace, is a Republican, a Granger, a member of the G. A. R., and the owner of 216 acres of good land.

WILLIAM E. WHITESELL, farmer, is a native of Bloomington, Ind., was born July 17, 1833, and is the eighth of the fifteen children of Peter and Elizabeth (Akens) Whitesell, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. Peter Whitesell moved to this county about the year 1824, and settled near Bloomington, where he entered land. William E. Whitesell was reared on a farm, and attended school for about six months. When about eighteen years old, he moved to Illinois for a time, where he began to work for himself. June 12, 1858, he married Eliza A. Matlock, of this county, which union gave being to five children, two of whom are living. September, 1864, he enlisted in the volunteer service, was on duty at Indianapolis, and was discharged May, 1865. He afterward came to this county and purchased 195 acres, some of which was improved. He now owns 225 acres, which constitutes a good home and farm. Mr. Whitesell has served for one term as Township Trustee, and is in political classification a Democrat. He is an upright, liberal citizen, and one generally esteemed and trusted.



